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MARK TWAIN'S SCRAP BOOK.

PATENTS:

UNITED STATES.

JUNE 24TH, 1873.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MAY 16TH, 1877.

FRANCE.

MAY 18TH, 1877.

TRADE MARKS:

UNITED STATES.

REGISTERED No. 5,896.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REGISTERED No. 15,979.

DIRECTIONS.

Use but little moisture, and only on the gummed lines. Press the scrap on without wetting it.

DANIEL SLOTE & COMPANY,
NEW YORK.



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From, *Record*

Phila. Rev.

Date, *Dec. 14th 1894.*

DOWN-TOWN

Something of Its History and Biographical
Sketches of Some of Its Former
Leading Citizens

[CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

Passyunk had at its last boundaries (1848) six miles of water front on the Schuylkill and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles on the Delaware, and contains now in its water boundaries the Point Breeze Gas Works, the Atlantic and Philadelphia Refining Company's plant, the Girard Elevator and Docks, managed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; League Island, owned by the United States Government; the Greenwich Point piers, for shipment of oil and coal; the Pennsylvania Salt Works and many other industrial plants.

Within its confines we find many imposing edifices devoted to charitable and other purposes, notably St. Agnes' Hospital, at Broad street and Snyder avenue; the Womans' Hospital, on League Island road; the Methodist Hospital, on South Broad street; the Point Breeze race course. Southern Home for Friendless Children, at Broad and Morris streets, is an imposing structure on ground occupying an entire block, and in the upper portion of the district, especially on Broad street, handsome and extensive private residences, numerous schools and churches and industrial establishments. Where a few years ago acres and acres of marsh and utterly waste lands met the eye on all sides, now rows and rows of private residences loom up, and the steady march of improvement, which seems of late years to have selected this portion of Philadelphia for its strides, promises in the not distant future to turn its rural aspect into the scenes of busy every-day life. The Girard Estate owns a vast amount of the territory, and Samuel G. Rosengarten, whose holdings, although to a great extent improved upon, still

owns a great portion of the ground, most of it located on the Schuylkill river below Wharton street, which by the opening of streets, and the enterprise of the owner, is fast coming into demand for public uses.

League Island is separated from Greenwich Island by the Back channel, which forms a commodious and fresh-water anchorage for the iron-clads of our navy. Extensive improvements are proposed to be carried out on the island. A permanent plant will be established for the building and repairing of ships for the navy. This island was granted in 1699 to the London Company, which ten years afterwards conveyed it to Thomas Fairman. It was simply called in that deed an island, but in the deed of 1671 it was called League Island. It is supposed that its present name was given it because it contained about a league of land. It was purchased by the city of Philadelphia at a cost of \$310,000 and ceded to the United States for a navy yard.

Separating Greenwich Island from the mainland is Hollander creek, which formerly made a clear course through from the Delaware to the Schuylkill, making the lower part of the "Neck" an island, which was further divided by other streams, so that there was three islands at the lower end of what is now considered fast land in Philadelphia, in addition to League Island; the westernmost was called Manasunk or Manazurk. It was adjoined on the east by Drufive Island, Isle des Raisins or Grape Island, which was immediately north of League Island, and is now known as Greenwich Island. North of Drufive Island was another which has no name. The creek was named after Peter Hollander, a Swedish governor who succeeded Peter Minuit as commandant at Fort Christina in 1639. The territory comprised within its limits is traversed by numerous miles of railroad, the Pennsylvania and B. and O. Railroads having branch lines from their main tracks, extending from west to east, throughout its entire breadth, and northward to the upper portions of the river front. A belt-line railroad, now in course of construction, will extend around its entire river frontage, encircling as it were its whole boundary.

The "Neck," not so many years ago, either, save in the marshy lowlands, was one continuous truck garden, supplying the citizens of down-town with all the vegetable fruits of the earth, and pre-

senting to the eye a rural aspect seldom met with in the suburbs of great cities. The "necker," rough, good natured and hospitable, tended his patch, never missed a pigeon shooting match, or a hog killing go ; knew all about sailing a yacht and catching snappers ; attended all the horse races, and seldom wore a broad-cloth suit of clothes. What he lacked in etiquette he made up in geniality, and the necker's home was open and free to every wayfarer. The custom of making New Year's visits by clubs, which is such a feature of late years, originated in the neck. Companies of fifteen to twenty (seldom more) would start on their visitations to the farm houses in the different parts of the neck, the members dressed in fantastic garb, preceded by a captain, who on arriving at a house, would knock and ask admission in a set speech of doggerel rhyme, and after his company would be regaled by refreshments, liquid and otherwise would make room for some succeeding club, which would go through the same routine, and so throughout the night and following morning.

The occupants of the dwellings, expecting their visitors, were prepared to give them all good cheer, and the captain's summons, with

" Here I stand before your door,
As I did the year before ;
You come down and let us in
And we'll drink your good old gin,"

never failed to find a hearty response. It was the rule that as soon as the party being regaled inside was notified that another party desired admission, they were compelled to leave at once, no matter how short a time they might have been there ; so that no two companies were ever present at the same time

The practice fell into disfavor of late years, on account of the disorderly character of some of the clubs. In closing this short and possibly (in some respect) interesting history of down-town, the writer has depended in many cases on his personal knowledge of men and events therein recorded. He has had access, however, to original documents preserved in the Ridgway Library, and has been much aided by reference to " Sharff & Westcott's History of Philadelphia " and " Watson's Annals of the City of Philadelphia." A complete history of this section of the city, extending from river

to river and south from South street would, were time and space permissible, be most interesting reading. Where, less than fifty years ago, save in the southeast portion, farm marsh and unprofitable land covered the greatest portion of the territory, now a compactly built section covers two-thirds of its area, and the steadily increasing inroads of improvements will soon change its suburban appearance.

TO BE CONTINUED AFTER THE HOLIDAYS

From, *Record*
Phila. Pa.
 Date, *Nov. 29th 1894,*

PENN EYES KENSINGTON

The Big Bronze Statue Complete on
 the City Hall Tower.

SCULPTOR CALDER OBJECTS

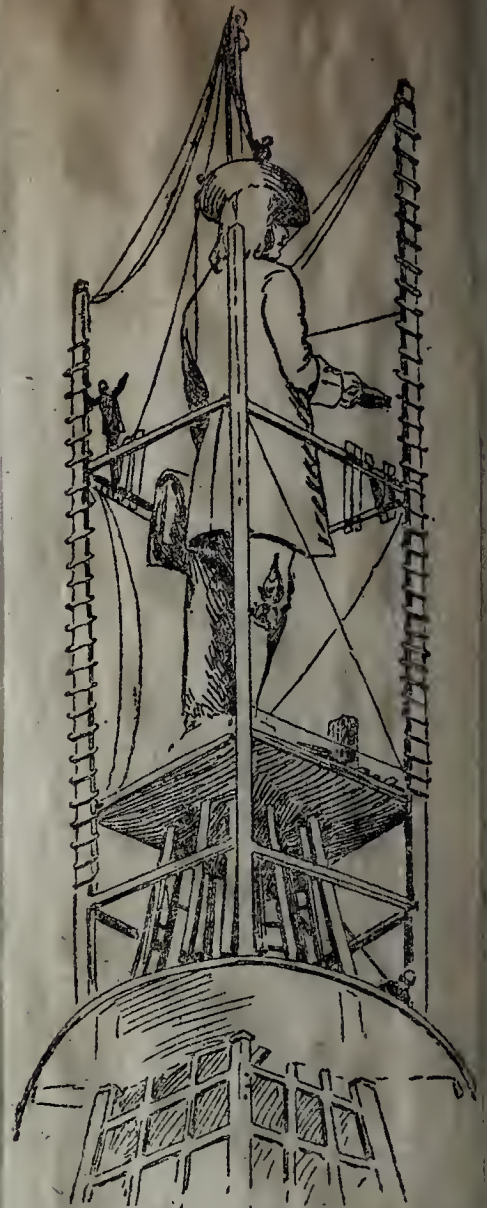
He Insists That the Founder of Philadelphia Should Face the South,
 but the Authorities Are
 Fully Satisfied.

In a heavy gale of wind which swayed the mass of bronze like a huge pendulum the head and hat of the colossal statue of William Penn were placed in position yesterday morning on the top of the City Hall tower. No celebration of any sort occurred. A few Councilmen

and Commissioners who chanced to be about deigned to look aloft for a few minutes, while in each of the streets leading to the City Hall knots of citizens gathered to watch the culmination of a marvelous project. The wind was blowing so fiercely that at 10 o'clock, the time set for the raising, President Schuman, of the Tacony Iron Company, telephoned to the Weather Bureau asking when the wind would abate. On receiving the answer that it would probably increase in intensity till sundown, Mr. Schuman decided to go on with the work immediately.

A few minutes later, 13 men took their stations and, adjusting the ropes to the top of the hat, the signal was given for the engine to start. President Schuman and Superintendent Brown were the only spectators at the chilly height as the head slowly rose. Without a single hitch it kept steadily on, was swung around and dropped in its place as neatly as possible. It took just 22 minutes to do the trick. As soon as the head was in position the man inside the body began shoving bolts through the fastenings and they were quickly tightened.

All this time the riggers were running and jumping about the false work around the statue, keeping the ropes straight and eagerly looking out for any mishap. As they bobbed around at that great height they looked like lively cockroaches, and when one swung over on the rim of the hat the likeness was startling. The workmen gave a little cheer, but the effect was lost on the



The Statue as Viewed From the Roof of the Public Buildings.

crowd below. When everything was finished the 13 workmen hastened to terra firma, and for the rest of that day and to-day they will enjoy a well-earned holiday, each armed with a \$10 bill presented by the company. The American flag which waved from the top of the false work all the morning was pulled down and all was over.

The men will begin to remove the false work to-morrow morning, and by the first of next week the sight of the statue will be unencumbered. Then the work of covering the tower will begin from William Penn down. The first of the aluminium plating arrived yesterday.

A remarkable protest against the position of the statue, which now faces Penn Treaty Park, in Kensington, has been written by Alexander Calder, the young sculptor who designed it. He said:

"The colossal statute of William Penn, having been exhibited for the past two years, is now being put up on the tower of the City Hall, and one would suppose it might be placed in the same relation

to the light as lately seen in the court yard; but such is not the case. It is now facing northeast. In regarding the figure as a mere finial for the tower, as shown in the early drawings, it would not matter so much what point it faced, but considered as a statue of the founder of Pennsylvania, and as such it is intended, it ought to face the south and the light, the only way it can be satisfactorily seen at such a height, and the way it was designed by the sculptor when the model was made, at which time this matter was carefully considered and calculated, and intended by the architect of the building to be so placed.

"Some five or six weeks ago, with a view to preventing a mistake of this kind, I communicated with the president of the Commission and the engineer in charge of the work of elevation, and presented these facts, hoping they would be kindly considered and acted upon, but it has been in vain. Nevertheless, it is altogether wrong to make such a work, at an expense of \$50,000, and put it up back foremost! The figure was designed to face the south, putting the necessary support and back to the north and in the shade. It will be confused and disappointing in any other position, and ought to be changed before the scaffold is removed (for I have no doubt it will have to be done), and until it is so placed as a statue of Penn the figure will be a failure, though it may serve as a finial to the tower."

This sentiment was vigorously opposed by the people in charge of the work and Architect Powell showed an original drawing of the building made under the direction of Architect McArthur, in which the statue faces the northeast. The bolt holes in the plate of the tower were all previously arranged and the statue will continue to stand as it was placed, with the benign countenance of the founder of Philadelphia turned towards Kensington.

From, *Republican*
Clearfield Co.

Date, *Nov. 28th 1894.*

THE BATTLE OF GERMANTOWN.

October 4, 1894, was the one hundred and seventeenth anniversary of the Battle of Germantown. Upon the dawn of the morning of October 4, 1777, the Pennsylvania militia, under Armstrong, were priming their old Continental firelocks for a charge upon the British army's rear at School Lane, and the Maryland troopers, under Smallwood, and the New Jersey militia, under Forman, were ready for a descent along the York Road upon the enemy's right

flank. They fought like heroes in the battle which followed; but Philadelphia was lost, and for the moment the American cause seemed lost as well. But Germantown was really a victory, despite the terrible suffering at Valley Forge that has made the story of that Winter one of the most thrilling pages of immortal patriotism in all the world's history. The Pennsylvania Sons of the Revolution have not been able to find a single Continental victory within the borders of this State to celebrate as an annual commemoration; but Germantown proved a signal triumph for the cause of American independence.

By his occupation of Philadelphia Lord Howe simply shut himself up in a prison, and the British troopers were glad to sneak ingloriously and ignominiously away across the New Jersey sands three-quarters of a year later. If General Gates had only followed up the victory at Saratoga with re-enforcements for Washington the evacuation would have been necessitated long before June, 1778. Howe's triumphal advent into the city and Andre's picturesque-grotesque Meschianza were episodes of a unique military and strategical failure. In the words of Barker, "Howe's occupation proved to be a siege of the British. Howe thought he had taken Philadelphia, but in reality Philadelphia had taken Howe."

From, *Ledger*
Phila. Pa.

Date, *Nov. 29th 1894.*

THE PENN STATUE.

The Last Pieces of the Huge Casting Placed in Position on City Hall Tower.

On top of City Hall Tower, high above the roar of trade and travel, the immense bronze figure of William Penn stands, as though in loving watch over the city of his creation. The work of placing the huge mass of metal in position was completed yesterday morning, when, to the parts of the casting already in position, was added the head and the broad-brimmed hat which surmounts it.



HOISTING THE HEAD AND HAT INTO POSITION.

The hour for completing the statue of Pennsylvania's peace-loving founder was fixed for 10 o'clock, and when the chimes in the neighborhood announced the hour the head and hat rim started skyward from the lower platform of the tower. An eye had been fastened in the crown of the hat and to this the tackle of the derrick had been fastened. An admiring crowd stood on the north side of Filbert street and watched with straining eyes the ascent of the heavy piece of bronze, which in 12 minutes had reached the arm of the derrick and was swaying in the strong wind, first to one side and then the other.

From inside the body of the statue brawny workmen, looking to those below like Lilliputians, scrambled, and then the derrick arm swung round and the head was deftly placed in position on the shoulders, and in a surprisingly short time was bolted on and the statue completed. Then the workmen set up a cheer and waved their hats, and the watching people below, satisfied that the work was done, gave one loud hurrah and went about their business.

The American flag was run up to the top of the derrick and the workmen began casting off the tackle by which the head of the figure had been raised. One of the boldest made loose the iron rope attached to the top of the hat, and then as though in utter disregard of the dizzy height at which he worked, or the risk he ran, he scrambled carelessly down upon the hat's brim, ran out to the very point, and, after waving his hand to those below, walked to the rear of the head and disappeared within the figure. The riggers by whom the work was done are employes of the Tacony Iron Works, and after their morning's work had been completed they were each presented with a crisp \$10 bill and given a holiday until Friday, when the scaffolding about the figure will be removed. The statue faces east toward Penn Treaty Park, in which position, it is said, the profile can be seen to better advantage than though the front of the figure faced North Broad street.

From, *Times*
Phila. Pa.
 Date, *Dec. 9th 1894.*

BYBERRY'S OLD LIBRARY.

The Organization Was One Hundred Years Old Yesterday.

Yesterday marked the one hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the library which is owned by the village of Byberry, in the Thirty-fifth ward. The event was passed over with only the routine of an annual meeting, at which the following directors were elected to serve for one year: Watson C. Martindale, Nathaniel Richardson, Edward Conly, Edwin Tomlinson and Thomas Shallcross, with Aaron Tomlinson as treasurer.

At a meeting of a number of respectable inhabitants of Philadelphia and Bucks counties, held at Byberry school house pursuant to appointment, on the 8th of the Twelfth month, 1794, it was "resolved that the citizens now met use their influence to promote an institution under the title of Byberry Library to be first opened at the dwelling house of Ezra Townsend, in Bensalem."

On the 29th of the Twelfth month, 1791, a constitution was adopted and signed by a number of persons, who agreed to pay \$4 for the purpose of purchasing books, and "\$1 annually for the space of five years."

The library was kept for four years at the house of Ezra Townsend, when it was moved to the school house. In 1816 the books were removed to Joshua Gilbert's store, and in 1818 were returned to the school house, which was rebuilt in 1823-4.

From, *Ledger*
Phila. Pa.
 Date, *Dec. 10th 1894.*

WILL EXPIRE WITH THE YEAR

PAYMENT OF CERTAIN CITY LOANS WHICH
 HAVE AN INTERESTING HISTORY.

The Last Payment to be Made on the Chestnut Street Bridge "Mortgage"—The "Bounty and Defence Loans," a Reminiscence of the War—Of the \$6,503,300 All but \$2,720,000, Which is Provided for by a New Loan, at Present Available.

The sum of \$6,503,300 of the loans of the city of Philadelphia will mature on the 31st instant in sums as follows:

Registered 1 per cent., Series O.....	\$300,000
Registered 6 per cent., Bounty Loans.....	3,523,000
Coupon 6 per cent., Bounty Loan.....	2,000
Registered 6 per cent., Chestnut St. Bridge, Loan No. 2.....	85,000
Registered 6 per cent., Municipal Loan.....	2,493,230
Defence Loan, authorized April 25th, 1863.....	100,030
	\$6,503,300

About one-half of this amount is held by the Sinking Fund of the city, the Commissioners having, from time to time, made purchases under existing laws to meet the payment of the loans at maturity. The Sinking Fund has in its possession sufficient other bonds, mainly of three per cents, to pay off the entire sum of the bonds, which will mature at the close of the year, but, in consequence of the recent decision of the Supreme Court, by which it was declared that the city bonds which the Sinking Fund holds were cancelled upon their purchase by the Sinking Fund, it was found necessary recently by Councils to authorize the creation of a new loan to meet the deficiency which will probably accrue. This will amount to about \$2,720,000.

By a recent resolution of the Councils' Committee on Finance the rate of interest was fixed at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The Mayor, by authority of the ordinance of Councils, has advertised for proposals for the purchase of the new loan. These proposals will be opened by the Mayor on the 10th instant. The successful bidder or bidders will be required to pay in the full amount of the loan, plus the premium, on the 24th instant, so that the city will be in possession of the cash in ample time to pay off every loan holder on the date of maturity. This will be done in the Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank, the loan and transfer agent of the city.

Chestnut Street Bridge Loan.

Most of these loans have an interesting history, that of \$85,000 having been created for the completion of the Chestnut street bridge. Its payment will pay off the last "mortgage" upon that structure, which was completed about 30 years ago. When the Chestnut street bridge was erected the Market street bridge was the principal mode of transit to West Philadelphia, the only other thoroughfares across the Schuylkill open to pedestrians being the rickety Girard avenue bridge, since rebuilt, and the Gray's Ferry and Penrose Ferry bridges, both of the latter being drawbridges. The only horse-car line running to West Philadelphia at that time was the Market street.

On the 24th day of December, 1863, an ordinance of Councils was approved authorizing the Mayor of the city "to borrow from time to time on the credit of the city such sums of money as may be necessary to pay for the construction and erection of a bridge over the river Schuylkill at Chestnut street, not exceeding in the whole the sum of \$85,000, for which interest at the rate of 6 per centum per annum shall be paid half yearly. The principal of said loans shall be payable at par at the expiration of 30 years from the date of the same, and not before without the consent of the holders thereof." It was also provided that the sum of 3-10ths of 1 per cent. on the par value of the certificates of stock issued should be appropriated to the Sinking Fund to aid in the redemption of the loan at maturity.

The ordinance was signed by Alexander Henry, Mayor; Alexander J. Harper, President of Common Council; James Lynd, President of Select Council, and attested by Wm. F. Small, Clerk of Common Council. All of these gentlemen have since long dead, as have many of the original holders of the

loan. The first loan for the erection of the Chestnut street bridge expired in 1891.

The Defence and Bounty Loans.

The redemption of what are known to those familiar with municipal finances and stock transactions as the Defence and Bounty Loans may recall to the minds of many reminiscences of the dark days of the war, when, prior to the Battle of Gettysburg, an invasion of Philadelphia by the rebels seemed imminent. The month of April, 1863, found the city in turmoil. Select Council at the time was under control of the Republicans, but Common Council was Democratic, under the presidency of the late Wilson Kerr, afterwards Alderman.

Previous to this date, and soon after the breaking out of the war, Councils had authorized, from time to time, "defence" and "bounty" loans. The "defence" loan which is now about to expire is the last of its kind. It was authorized by ordinance of Councils of April 25, 1863. It authorized the Mayor to borrow from time to time such sums of money as might be required by the City Treasurer to provide for the families of volunteers from the city of Philadelphia in the service of the United States and for the defence of the city, not exceeding the sum of \$500,000.

Old residents will, no doubt, recall the fortifications which were thrown upon Gray's Ferry road, near the bridge; in Fairmount Park, overlooking the Schuylkill, at Girard avenue, and in West Philadelphia at South street. These were all intended for the defence of the city, but, happily, the rebels never came.

The last of the bounty loans also expire. There were three of these created in 1864, just before the close of the war. One was on the 1st of March, for \$1,250,000, all of which was expended in the payment of bounties for volunteers to enlist; another was on the 28th of March, for \$2,000,000, and the third was on the 24th of September, for \$1,500,000.

Thus, 30 years after the rebellion, Philadelphia is paying off some of the debts which were contracted during the "unpleasantness," and of the existence of which at the present time most of the present generation were unaware.

From, *Ledger*
Phila. Pa.

Date, *Dec. 17th 1894.*

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

SIXTH ANNUAL SERVICE AT CHRIST CHURCH.

Anniversary of the Beginning of the Encampment at Valley Forge—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Douglas.

The sixth annual service of the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution to commemorate the anniversary of the commencement of the encampment of the American army at Valley Forge, where Washington

and his fellow-patriots went into winter quarters December 19, 1777, was held yesterday afternoon, in Old Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, Second street, above Market.

The clergymen present and taking part in the service were the Right Rev. Bishop Whitaker, the Rev. George Woolsey Hodge, grandson of Surgeon Hugh Hodge, Fourth Battalion, Pennsylvania Line, Chaplain of the Pennsylvania Society; the Rector of Christ Church, the Rev. Dr. C. Ellis Stevens, great-grandson of Lieutenant Colonel Josiah Stevens, Twelfth Regiment, New Hampshire Line, Chaplain General of the Society of Colonial Wars; the Rev. Summerfield E. Snively, D. D., great-grandson of Major Robert Culbertson, Sixth Battalion, Cumberland county, Pa., Militia; the Rev. W. W. Silvester, S. T. D., of the Church of the Advocate, and the Rev. Alfred Elwyn.

The church was handsomely decorated with evergreens, bunting and flags, among which were the various flags belonging to the society, representing various periods of the nation's life. What is known as the "Pine Tree" flag, field of white hunting, on the middle a green pine tree, and the motto, "Appeal to Heaven," was stated by Colonel Reed, under date of Cambridge, October 20, 1775, to have been the flag of the floating batteries. An almost identical flag was raised on the Alfred man-of-war by Lieutenant John Paul Jones, in the Delaware, December, 1775. The flag of thirteen alternate red and blue stripes, with the rattlesnake upon it, and the words "Don't tread on me," was adopted by the army in 1776. Another has thirteen alternate red and white stripes, with the English Jack on the canton, unfurled at Cambridge, January 1, 1776, at the organization of the new Continental army, and was called by Washington the "Union" flag. The first national flag, with 13 stripes, alternate red and white, the union with 13 stars in a circle, white in a blue field, was adopted by resolution of Congress, June 14, 1777. The French Bourbon flag has a white field semée fleur de lis. The arms of Washington were on a shield shaped flag. The Moultrie flag has a blue field with a white crescent in the dexter corner.

The members of the society met at the Penn Club and marched in a body to the church, the officers and Board of Managers leading. A handsome national flag of silk, the property of the society, and the official standard of the society, carried in the procession, had the emblem of the society painted in gold on a blue panel, on either side of which were buff panels. This flag, formerly chosen by the Pennsylvania Society, was adopted by the General Society in 1891 as the official standard of the General Society.

The First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, in uniform, marched from the Armory, and, as guests of the society, were seated in the body of the church.

Invitations were sent to the officers of the following hereditary patriotic societies: The Society of the Cincinnati, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Daughters of the American Revolution, the Colonial Dames, the Daughters of the Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars.

The music was very good, being rendered by the choir of St. Mark's Church, under the leadership of Mr. Minton Pyne, choirmaster of that church, who was also organist. Military character was given to the music by the addition to the organ of two horns, a cornet and a pair of drums.

The committee having the arrangements in charge, who also acted as ushers, were George Cuthbert Gillespie, Philip Howard Brice, Francis Olcott Allen, Dr. Thomas Hewson Bradford, Henry Hobart Bellas, Richard

Rowley Baker, Henry Blackwell Barrow, Hampton Lawrence Carson, James DeWaele Cookman, Edwin Adams Damon, David McKnight Hobart, William Macpherson Hornor, Samuel Frederick Houston, William Henry Ingham, Edward Clinton Lee, Joseph Laidy, George Brown Milfin, John Houston Merrill, Anthony Wayne Robinson, Horace Wells Sellers, William Wayne, Jr., Alan Dickson Wilson.

The officers of the Society are: President, Hon. William Wayne; First Vice President, Richard McCall Cadwalader; Second Vice President, William Henry Egle, M. D.; Secretary, Ethan Allen Weaver; Treasurer, Charles Henry Jones; Registrar, Henry Hobart Bellas; Historian, Josiah Granville Leach; Chaplain, the Rev. George Woolsey Hodge.

After Handel's "Comfort Ye, Comfort Ye," by the choir, the sermon was preached by the Rev. George William Douglas, D. D., at one time Chaplain of the Sons of the Revolution in the District of Columbia, and formerly Rector of St. John's Church, Washington, from the text to be found in the third verse of the 26th chapter of Isaiah. He said there was thorough vitality in the Revolutionary days, and vitality is always interesting. What we are after is liberty, and if eternal vigilance is its price nothing will be of more advantage than to study the lives of our heroes. It is part of the glory of our American nation that Washington was in harmony with the standards of this place, said Mr. Douglas. Whenever there are great crises people are looking for a man to lead them; it is for one to instruct and then electrify the popular will. Washington was a great originating statesman. He constantly recognized the presence and character of Almighty God. He kept his head clear because he lived in the atmosphere of the Most High. He never lacked initiative. Many a man is called courageous because he is blind to danger. The noblest statesmen do not look for popularity, but they do long for popular esteem. There is no money in politics, if politics be pure. Balance of mind, power to initiate and moral courage—these were Washington's characteristics.

From, *Ledger*

Phila. Pa.

Date, *Dec. 20/1894.*

ART IN BRONZE.

A Group for the Betz Building and a Memorial Tablet for the Academy of the Fine Arts.

In addition to the bronze statue of William Penn, which the Messrs. Bureau Brothers, art bronze founders, have cast for the Betz Building, they are at work upon a heroic group modelled by the same sculptor, Mr. Henry Mauzer, of Wissahickon, which will also be placed on the northwest corner of the building. It represents Columbia defending Commerce, Industry, Art and Science. The faces of the figures will be likenesses of members of Mr. Betz's family.

Bureau Brothers are also making a tablet that is to be placed in the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, in memory of the late Professor Kelly. The tablet is three feet in height and 26 inches in width. In the centre is an allegorical figure holding a ribbon bearing the name "James Philip

Kelly." In a half circle, over the figure's head, are the words, "In Memoriam." To the right of the figure is an inverted torch lying across half a wreath, formed of oak and laurel leaves, representing death. The inscriptions on the tablet are: "Anno Domini MDCCCLIV—MDCCCXCIII."

"He had a sounding, swelling, prelude played,

Then broad'ning life sat smiling at the helm,
But death—as mothers bid their bairns from play

Her soothing finger on the harper laid;
Calling him hence—so closed the helpful day;
Yet still the lingering echoes with us bide
As sweet vibrating bells their rhythm hold
Though o'er the hill, with silverstreaked sky.
The bellman's hand is on his lowly gate."

"Born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Died

at Lucerne, Switzerland. Instructor at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts from MDCCCLXXXVI to MDCCCXCIII."

At the base is the following: "This tablet, erected by his pupils and friends, to commemorate a helpful life." The tablet will probably be placed in position next week.

From,

Press
Phila. Pa.

Date, Dec. 23rd 1894.



XMAS TIDE IN PHILADELPHIA 100 YEARS AGO.

and to-night he fears, with some reason, there will be use for both his implements. For the Winter wind sweeps with a whistle and roar from the Delaware, beneath a star-studded sky, and the flickering street lamps are so beset, that the whale oil lights disappear with grievous frequency. Then "Charley" toils along and renews the flame, until a wicked gust dashes out the torch and he cannot get another light with his flint and steel for many minutes. His "box" is at the corner of High Street, and he finally goes grumbling hither to light his torch from the lamp that gleams from the pagoda-like pinnacle of the tiny shelter.

The ponderous rattle may be needed later in the night, and right urgently, too; for on Christmas eve the young men of the town have a habit of making the hours exciting for the watch. All is quiet now, however, along the unpaved street and the brick sidewalk of the most aristocratic part of the town, as far as law-breaking is concerned. From Front Street the river stretches away, the view broken only by the line of wharves and warehouses, black and shapeless in the gloom. The solid merchants whose fortunes are in shipping can see from their red-brick mansions the clustered lights on the water that show where their deep-laden ventures swing at anchor, outward bound for China or India, or just arrived from foreign ports.

o'clock, and a-a-l-l's well-l,"
old 'Charley,' as he stumps along
street, well muffled up in a flap-
coat, on the Christmas eve
year of our Lord one thousand,
undred and ninety-four. Every
an is "poor old Charley," just as
times his blue-coated successors
known as "coppers" to the flip-
the city watchman carries his
lambeau over one shoulder, and
fying rattle in the other hand,



ENROUTE TO THE MANSION HOUSE.

There is a procession of carriages swinging around the corner of Spruce Street and the converging point for all the gay society life of the town is the Mansion House on Third Street, just above Spruce, where the beautiful Mrs. Bingham gives one of her receptions tonight. Heavy family chariots, whose springs arch in mighty segments behind, jounce over the frozen ruts and roll along sedately, while fleeting visions are revealed within of fresh and fair young faces beneath towering head-dresses or hair piled high in the fashion that stately portraits shall preserve for later days. A glimpse of a well-powdered wig and queue, of a Niagara of ruffles and the sheen of velvet coat shows that the elderly gentlemen of fashion are not affected by the new French mode of the close crop or the English stock. Chaises and coaches are mingled with the ponderous coaches, and there are many muffled and lace enshrouded pedestrians on the sidewalk. For although there is much snow in the country and the New York coach was eighteen hours in getting through yesterday, that last lampoon in Oswald's "Gazetteer," on the somnolence of the Town Fathers has at least inspired clear sidewalks.

Mr. William Bingham is the richest man in Pennsylvania and perhaps in America, and his wife is the most brilliant and beautiful woman on this side of the ocean, so that her receptions are the talk of the country. The Mansion House was built five years ago after Mrs. Bingham returned from the long sojourn abroad where she turned the heads of all Europe. The house is modelled after the mansion of the Duke of Manchester, on Manchester Square, London, and is on even a larger scale than the original. With its grounds and their

walks, gardens and statuary, the residence occupies three acres. Beyond the Grecian portico and entrance is the first marble staircase ever built in America, which leads to the drawing room. The furniture was brought from France, the pictures collected in Italy and the magnificence of the decorations is a fitting frame for the company that graces the assemblies of Mrs. Bingham, who was Miss Anne Willing.

THE LOVELY HOSTESS.

The hostess receives her guests with the grace and charm of manner that has made her famous. She wears a

COMING HOME FROM THE BLUE ANCHOR INN.

gown of black velvet with pink satin sleeves and stomacher, as short-waisted as it can well be, with a pink satin petticoat, and over it a skirt of white crepe. Her hair is rolled high from the forehead and her low gown reveals a dazzling neck and shoulders. Her figure is slightly above medium height and her carriage light and elegant. Her beauty is of a classic type, saved from classic coldness by a rose-leaf complexion and never-flagging animation. Mrs. Bingham is fortunate in the happy selection of her guests, for she is connected with the most distinguished families of the town and she holds a court of her own. President and Mrs. Washington often dine at the Mansion House and the President enjoys visiting Lansdowne in the Summer, the country seat of Mr. Bingham on the Schuylkill.

Mr. Robert Morris, the business partner of Mr. Bingham, and his wife are here to-night. Mrs. Bingham's sister, the second daughter of Thomas Willing, who married Colonel William Jackson, private secretary to General Washington, assists in receiving. General Washington attended the wedding and there



THE MINUET AT THE ASSEMBLY.

Is some dispute as to whether he kissed the bride, James Madison, the Vice-President, is here with his wife, who was the fascinating Widow Todd, and John Adams, who wears a drab coat, black knee breeches and silver buckles, with a powdered wig, and looks quite the hale and sturdy English country gentleman. Miss Harriet Chew, daughter of Chief Justice Chew, and her sisters, Mrs. Henry Phillips and Mrs. Howard, are favorites of President Washington.

Among the other beauties are Mrs. Walter Stewart, who was Sally McKean; Mrs. Henry Clymer and Miss Wolcott, of Connecticut, and Mrs. John Adams has told a friend that the Philadelphia ladies are more beautiful than she has seen at foreign courts. Then there are the Mifflins, the Cadwaladers, the Ingersolls, the Hamiltons, Otises, Bradfords, Knoxes, Rosses and other families who make up the first society of the National Capital, the most elegant circle in the land. An imposing figure is the Spanish Ambassador, Chevalier D'Yrujo, who is resplendent in a dark striped silk coat, lined with satin, white waistcoat, black silk breeches, white stockings, shoes and buckles, a gold-hilted small sword and a silk chaplaur-bras in hand, edged with ostrich feathers. His florid head is powdered like a snow ball and a glittering star decks his breast. Minus the star and adding a well-powdered wig with a queue tied with a bow of black ribbon and ending in a black bag, the costume of the Spanish Chevalier is like that of most of the gentlemen present.

THE COSTUME OF THE MODE.

General and Mrs. Washington were unable to attend, but we shall meet them at Mrs. Washington's levee on Friday night of next week or at the President's dinner party Thursday afternoon at 4 at his residence on High Street.

In the midst of the pier glasses, chandeliers and blue satin hangings, the guests mingle with something of Old World courtliness, for the men who have made the nation are here, and the women have the wit and brilliancy that makes conversation an art. Fashions are changing, and some of the young gallants wear coats of cloth instead of richly-embroidered velvet, silk and satin. The stiffening is taken out of their skirts and the waists are shortened. Huge bows of black ribbon button on shoes and knees instead of buckles, and the cambric stock supplants the ruffles around the neck. They wear the round hat and their hair is French cropped. These forward young men wear the new Hessian boot on the street and tight pantaloons. But the conservative fashion for evening is still the powdered wig, the silk small-clothes, the satin buttons, the gay frock coat, the small sword and the cocked hat. Here is one imitation of the Paris fop, or "muscadine," in a parallelogram waistcoat, lobstered neck-cloth, velvet cape, slashed sleeves and the Paris narrow-back coat, in startling contrast to the sober gray of the Quaker merchant close by or the canary breeches and closely buttoned blue coat of the Southern member of Congress.

The ladies' costumes show the same transition influence. The founced skirts and trains begin to give way to the simple flowing robes a l'antique of the

French mode, with short sleeves and waists. The coiffure of lofty feathers cherished by Marie Antoinette is received with much favor, but the tremendous head dress surmounted by glass ornaments, the whole increasing the stature of the wearer by two feet is still in evidence, with also the high pompadour roll and the flowing ringlets, with the simple parting that is the vogue in England. Yonder stately dame sat for three hours while the hairdresser built that land-mark that rears itself above the head of her stalwart vis-a-vis, and she had to sit on the bottom of her chariot to preserve its glory intact.

WITH THE "MUMMERS."

The sound of song and laughter in the street rises above the din of chat inside, and it is worth our while to withdraw with a farewell to our hostess and follow the "mummers" on their Christmas Eve pilgrimage. The "mummers" are looked on with disfavor by the Quakers, who hold the custom as heathenish. The fun is a transplanted growth, a relic of the English "masks," or semi-dramatic performances given through the streets at Christmas time, led by the Lord of Misrule. The

"mummers" recite rude rhymes explanatory of their fantastic costumes, and demand "dole," which takes the form of mulled cider, small beer and home-made cake. In England the story of St. George and his catch-as-catch-can tussle with the dragon is the theme of the "mummers," but here is a would-

be dignified youngster in a battered cocked hat, who takes the part of George Washington. The place of "Little Devil Doubt" in the English masques is taken by "Cooney Cracker," a Yankee, who is the forerunner of the popular conception of "Uncle Sam."

As the hour draws toward midnight it is pleasant to look into a tavern or two and see the jovial companies breaking up—for only the very jolly few keep late hour. At Eighth and Filbert, on the western edge of the town, stands the "Yellow Cat." The sign that swings in front can be seen by the flare of the lamp over the door, and the device made out. The Yellow Cat was once the Golden Lion, but the king of beasts so lost

paint and dignity in years of wind and weather that he faded into the Yellow Cat, by which the inn is now known. This is a famous place for its well drawn beer and porter in pewter mugs, and in a beaming half circle about the four-foot back log that is now one glowing coal, sit a dozen young men, chorusing a good-night song, with frequent clinking of mugs and healths to one another between the verses. For a song that has less than six verses and a good chorus after each is not worth the trouble to learn.

Then these young men arise, and the firelight gleams on the silver shoe buckles as they bid the landlord good night after a last health and best wishes just as the tall clock in the corner strikes 12 and Christmas Day is born. Now, young men are the same in every age and clime, and when the "watch" hears the chorus of "The Buckle She Wore on Her Slipper That Night," ringing far down the street, he prepares for emergencies. But the singers turn down Fourth Street and become silent.

At the corner of Chestnut stands a watchman's box, and as the wind has a nipping edge, "Charley" is probably within. A rope is unwound from the stakes of a wood-sled standing in the gutter, and like shadows the figures steal up to the "box" and knot the rope around it, binding the door fast and hard. There, with a heave altogether and a great shout of "watch," "watch," "watch," the structure tumbles over. Poor old "Charley's" curses and struggles are muffled, and like a giant caterpillar in a chrysalis he squirms futilely until his comrades arrive with breath all gone and set him on his feet. His tormentors are far, far away from the scene looking for further diversion.

At George's Inn, corner of Second and Mulberry Streets, the stopping place of the New York and Baltimore mail coaches, we could have found earlier in the evening a group of solid merchants, soberly clad and of much dignity of bearing, talking over the state of the foreign market and the policy of the present Congress with gravity, and occasional glasses of hot Jamaica. If you wish to try the varying fortune of the green cloth, or take a hand at cards for high stakes, there is place and company at City Tavern and the London Tavern, or elsewhere, for Philadelphia is a large city now, of 60,000 inhabitants and in the nation's capital there must be all sorts of tastes and all sorts of people.

THE NIGHT BEFORE CHRISTMAS.

The streets are very dark now, for the stars are hidden by flying clouds, and the yellow lamps at the corners are pathetic in their struggles to illumine. From the river comes the chime of ships' bells in a multitude of tones as they ring out "two bells," and it is 1 o'clock of Christmas morning. Faintly comes the cry of the watch, "One o'clock and a cloudy night," in just the same tone that the same old man cried, "Twelve o'clock and Cornwallis is taken," nearly two score years ago.

Christmas is not the holiday that it will become in later years in Philadelphia. The Quakers do not incline to the commemoration of holidays, and among the more rigid of the Protestants, especially the Presbyterians, Christmas is a day for church-going rather than for jubilation of any sort. Among the Episcopalians, Catholics and Lutherans the day is marked by family reunions and social gatherings, and the Germans have introduced the Christmas here with all its attendant joys. In the homes of families of English descent the stockings are hung in the chimney corner on Christmas Eve, and Kriss Kingle prances down the coach road from New York and rives his reindeer four-in-hand over the low shingled roofs of the city's houses, whose chimneys are so ample that here is no cause for the scepticisms that will move the minds of children in a degenerate age.

The influence of the Quakers is not so strong as before the war. The Quakers, as a body, were opposed to the Revolution, and their influence waned and disappeared for the time. Now they cannot resist the current of new ideas, and they are even compelled to compromise with the world. Still, the minority they form in the community is of the greatest importance, for their simplicity checks the

worldly extravagance toward which Philadelphia society inclines, and helps it to turn from excess to moderation. This influence is fostered by the rigidity of President Washington's principles, the examples of economy and simplicity in his manner of living, and the sweet influence of Mrs. Washington and her intimate friends, who elevate the tone of that society whose stars are the leaders of taste and elegance and beauty in the land. Still, society is by no means of a Quakers hue here, and all the gentlemen from abroad who have visited Philadelphia and written accounts of their travels, comment on the splendor and lavishness of entertaining here, of the display of dress and fashion, and of the beauty of the women.

Early on Christmas morning the town market is the busiest place on the Delaware. The market is an imposing structure, a brick building, 420 feet in length in width sufficient to accommodate but one row of stalls in its length. This is the meeting place of all sorts of people in the morning, for the housewives come to pick out the supplies which their colored servants or slaves carry home, and the young people stroll through the airy, bustling corridor to see the sights and one another. Going to market is both business and pleasure. Here are rows of sixteen-pound turkeys for one dollar each, juicy quail at two and sixpence a dozen, and every sort of meat, wild and tamed, that the epicure may wish for. Wagons bring supplies on ice from Baltimore and New York every day, and Philadelphia is famed for good living.

Here is a pretty Quakeress, who seems more absorbed in the laughing chat of dashing, young Mr. Baring than in the selection of the marketing list. She wears the Quaker dress, but woman's taste for adornment has triumphed over the limitations of sect. The Quaker ladies are too timid to follow pretty Polly Payne, who after the death of her Quaker husband, Todd, became one of the belles of the republican court, but they have introduced little improvement in dress with pleasing effect. Demure Patience Lloyd has curled her hair with a care and anxiety that has cost a sad deal of time. Her little black hat is covered with satin and her gown is of the finest silk. No society belle wears more costly linen and muslin. The Duke de la Rochefoucauld Lioncourt gravely observes "ribbons please the young Quakeresses as well as others, and are the great enemies of the sect."

THE TOWN TURNS OUT TO CHURCH

As the hour for church service approaches we have a fine chance to see the people of the town in their best array on a Christmas morning. The fashionable churches are Christ's and St. Peter's, and "Old Buttonwood" Presbyterian, on High, or Market Street,

near Second. Just stepping from his door is Dr. Priestly, the greatest scientist in America, and the first theological writer as well. His residence is on the upper end of High Street, between Sixth and Seventh, a modest brick house, with a small garden in front. Dr. Priestly is now 60 years old, slender and short, looking mild and good natured, as though he had not written a score of weighty stories on natural philosophy and religion. Count de Noailles and Count Tilley, two French noblemen

of distinction, are walking down Chestnut Street together, gossiping about the belles whom they met at Mrs. Bingham's assembly last night.

The air is clear and keen, and the ladies are well muffled in furs. The most fashionable walking dress seems to be "à la Greque," close fitting, rather plainly made, with high waist, the bosom square or gathered in surplice style, the neck and shoulders protected by muslin or gauze kerchiefs. A bonnet, fitting close to the head, with the hair piled high on the head and combed low in front, is a common mode, and the sleeves of the gowns are nearly all up to the elbows. A family chariot lumbers up to St. Peter's Church, and a charming young figure trips up the steps, in dainty slippers with ribbons crossed and tied over her trim ankles, her long, flowing crape scarf about her shoulders, a high scoop hat with many feathers and veil draped over its brim, before the clustering curls on her forehead.

The family dinner in the afternoon is a state occasion. The turkey, plum pudding and mince pie have the leading roles, and bear witness to the strength of English tradition despite the revolution. The family plate makes a brave show, and relieves the somber tints of the heavy mahogany chairs, table and sideboard. Each guest drinks the health of everyone else about the board, and must first catch the eye of the one he pledges, as he bows to all with glass in hand. President Washington has often dined with the Ingersolls, Morrisses, Chews, Willings, Hamiltons and Bingham's, and once said: "At the latter place I dined in great splendor," while a Congressman writing home says: "It is all gayety—you cannot conceive of anything more elegant than the present taste. You can hardly dine at table, but they present you with three courses, and each of them in the most elegant manner." There are no French dishes and fanciful entrees at these dinners. Solid and substantial is the cookery as well as the plate and furniture.

DINNER WITH PRESIDENT WASHINGTON.

Perhaps the description of a state dinner at President Washington's house will give the best idea of the fashion in dining. These parties are given on Thursday afternoon at 4, and punctuality is insisted on. The company gathers in the drawing-room fifteen or twenty minutes before the hour, and the President enters, speaking to every guest. He always wears a full suit of the richest black velvet, with small clothes; diamond knee buckles and black silk stockings. His shoes, highly japanned, are adorned with large square silver buckles. His hair is carefully displayed, richly powdered and gathered in a black silk bag, with a bow of black ribbon. He wears a slender dress sword in a green shagreen case, and when he wears a hat it is a plain cocked hat, with a black cockade, and edged with black ostrich feathers. His manner is always grave and dignified, and he seldom smiles. He bows in courtly fashion to each guest, but never shakes hands, usually standing before the fireplace. Five minutes' grace is allowed for difference in watches, and then the company is ushered into the dining-room. To the luckless member of Congress who may come in late President Washington may say: "Sir, we

are too punctual for you. I have a cook who never asks whether the company has come, but whether the hour has come."

If Mrs. Washington is present she sets at the head of the table. The President sits on her right, half way down to the foot. He asks the Divine blessing standing, and the company seat themselves. The center of the table contains five or six large waiters of silver plate. Those at the ends are oval, to suit the shape of the table. The waiters between them are rectangular in form, and are filled with alabaster figures of mythology. Outside of this decorative oval are the dishes of the dinner, which are without covers. President Washington usually dines on one dish and has by his plate a silver pint mug of beer. He drinks one glass of wine during the meal and one afterward. He retires a little after the ladies, and leaves the

wine bibbers of Congress to sit over the choice vintages which stock his cellar. The service is faultless and the servants are as automatic as they are noiseless in their movements.

The New York coach has been due at the Georgia Inn since early morning, and there is a waiting crowd within the cheery room and clustered about the door beneath the fiery sign of St. George slaying the Dragon. The weary travelers who expected to be in Philadelphia for Christmas dinner are still missing, and their friends are in despair. At last the ta-rau-ta-ra of the horn echoes from afar, and five minutes later the coach swings up to the door and there is tumultuous greeting all round. The road near Trenton was so bad that the stout ark smashed a wheel and there was more delay at the floating bridge that crosses the river. One poor young lady who has been four days getting from Albany to spend Christmas with her aunt is carried into the inn well-nigh helpless, but is warmed and cheered up so speedily that she soon drives away with her joyful kin folk, with a farewell wave of her muff to her late companions.

There is good cheer and a hospitality that warms the cockles of your heart at all the taverns to-day. On the north side of Poplar Lane, out by Ninth Street and on the edge of the country, is David Weaver's house, a great resort for military companies for target shooting and for sport of all sorts. Here you may find the young militia man listening with all his might to the stories of the Revolutionary hero who hobbles on crutches from the freezing exposure of Valley Forge. It must be confessed that David Weaver's House is a great place for bull baiting, bear and badger baiting, foot racing and fox chasing, and the roystering young blades of the town are wont to spend an afternoon out here now and then.

On Arch Street, west of Sixth, is the Sign of the Huntsman and Hounds, kept by Widow Sarah Brown, a popular place of a night. Below the device on the sign is this seductive verse:—

"Our hounds are good and horses, too,
The buck is near run down;
Call off the hounds and let them blow,
While we regale with Brown."

The City Tavern on Second Street, near Walnut, is a fashionable inn and



AROUND THE COURT-HOUSE ON CHRISTMAS MORNING.

has done a thriving trade since General Washington used to sup here. Harry Eppe's inn on Race Street was the popular resort during the Revolution, and an assembly ball was given here, graced by Mrs. Bingham's presence. General Washington has been an occasional guest at Harry Eppe's.

"A Man Full of Trouble" is a famous tavern sign down on a small alley near Spruce and Dock Streets. Under the motto is a man on whose arm his wife is leaning. He has a monkey on his shoulder and a parrot on his hand, while she carries a band-box and a cat. This sad combination of misfortunes wins much sympathy from sailors who often drink "good luck" to the "Man Full of Trouble."

Over the "Three Jolly Sailors," on Shippen Street, below Fourth, swings a sign of a sailor and a woman, separated by the lines:—

"The seaworn sailor here will find
The porter good, the treatment kind."

Philadelphia is filled with taverns, which are the hotels of the town, for there is a large floating population to be taken care of during the sessions of Congress.

The first of the series of assembly balls is not held until the first Thursday in January, and makes a gay ending to the holiday season. The end of the old year is celebrated in a noisy fashion

that has awakened the ire of the sober-minded citizens for fifty years. The custom of "shooting out the old year" is hard to kill, however. Twenty years ago an ordinance was passed forbidding the discharge of firearms on New Year's eve and the making of unseemly disturbances, but this law is shot full of holes with annual regularity. Just as the church bells peal in the new year every youth who can procure an ancient queen's arm, a Revolutionary musket or a bell-muzzled fowling piece stands ready with his flint picked and his priming seen to, and the very Quaker meeting houses shake with the bombardment.

"I tell thee we'll make every man in town a Quaker this night," laughs wicked Thomas Pemberton, and his joke is lustily cheered. Out in the Delaware the signal guns of the merchantmen at anchor bark in booming glee, and the new year of our Lord, one thousand, seven hundred and ninety-five, is given a welcome that reminds the citizens of the celebration the night that the tidings were received that Cornwallis had surrendered. The Lenni Lenape Indians in their camp across the Delaware grumble and are half afraid to bring in their load of wild turkey and venison next morning.

THE PHILADELPHIA ASSEMBLY

The assembly balls, which are still to be the finest feature of Philadelphia

society life of a hundred years from now were begun in 1749. The Quakers did not favor such gaiety and their names do not appear in the invitation lists for a long time. The invitations are still printed on the backs of playing cards, for blank cards are yet unknown in the society code. The queen of clubs may convey the bidding of the directors, or perhaps the knave of hearts. In the early lists there are no Lloyds, Biddles, Morrisers, Rawies, Whartons, Logans, Fishers or other leading Quaker names, but the prominent families at the assemblies are McCalls, Burds, Shippens, Barclays, Wilcocks, Willings and Francis.

The subscription price has always been forty shillings, which covers the expense of the entertainment and music. For many years the assemblies were held in a large room at Hamilton's Wharf, on Water Street, between Walnut and Dock Streets. The wife of a Chief Justice delights to tell how, in the early days, she went to an assembly at Hamilton's Wharf on horseback, in evening dress and in the dead of winter. During the Revolution the assemblies were discontinued for some time and since then they have been held at the city taverns and lately at Oeller's Hotel.

The ball begins promptly at 6 o'clock and is not expected to exceed 12 o'clock on any pretext. Rooms are provided for those who prefer cards, where a fire, with "clean swept hearth," candles, cards and tables would inspire good Sarah Battle.

A managing director rules with unquestioned sway over the dancing. The ladies who arrive first are put in the first set and the others are arranged in the order in which they come in. The director always has the right to reserve one place in a set, "to present to a stranger, if any, or any other lady who is thereby entitled to lead that set for the night. The gentlemen and ladies draw for partners before the dancing begins and parties are not changed during the evening. The rule which forbids changing into another set is so ironclad that when Miss Polly Riche "stood up in a set not her own," her willful persistence in her misdeed started a revolt and for awhile there were two rival assemblies.

The bill of expense for an assembly ball before the Revolution was as follows:—

Diana, for attendance.....	15s
For candles	£1 12s
For snuffers	4s
For three dozen chairs.....	£7
For 200 limes.....	14s
For 18 pounds milk biscuit.....	9s
For five gallons rum and cask.....	£2 3s
For music	£1 10s

When the fiddles are scraping and the bass vial booming it is a splendid sight to see the show of gallant men and beautiful women, in the stately courtesies of the minuet, or the livelier steps of a French quadrille. The sparkle of hundreds of candles reflects on the fair young faces, and nowhere, even at the French courts, can you see more beauty of face, form or dress, more grace of manner, more brilliancy in conversation. So competent a critic as Mrs. John Adams confirms this eulogy, and adds that the dancing is exceedingly good. Quaker names are now quite frequent on the assembly lists, for the worldly current is not to be resisted, and among the guests are the Mifflins, Fish-

bournes, Dickinsons, Galloways, Nixons, Powells and Cadwaladers.

Holiday shopping is not yet so tremendous a field for feminine effort, and while there are several squares of shops on the main streets, most of them are in the ground floors of dwelling houses and are conducted in a very modest manner. Some of them advertise in the weekly newspapers and the society monthlies, and are thought very enterprising. A brilliant retail dry goods store has recently been opened by a Mr. Whitesides from London, in the true Bond Street style, at 84 Market Street and has made a great sensation among the women. The uncommon size of the panes of glass, the fine mule and jaconet muslins, the chintz and linens suspended in whole pieces and intertwined in puffs and festoons, and the shopmen behind the counter, bowing and smiling, are drawing the trade away from the more conservative merchants.

In many houses carpets have been put down within the past few years, and this luxurious innovation has aroused a great deal of criticism from the Quakers. They say that in summer particularly they are a harmful vanity, and by exhibiting such extravagance children are brought up in evil influences. One distinguished Quaker statesman has always refused to dine in a house where there is a carpet, saying that it would be far better to clothe the poor than to clothe the earth.

It is Christmas Day of the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Four, a crowded hundred years since "the light of other days" twinkled from as many candle sticks over the pomp and beauty of the assembly ball at Oeller's Hotel, or since Mr. Alexander Hamilton bowed low to Mrs. Bingham at her Christmas Eve reception. The same star-decked sky arches over the town of Philadelphia through the long winter nights, but the slumbering city by the Delaware is of another age, with naught remaining of the "days that are no more," save a melancholy mansion now and then, left stranded in the midst of an ugly ocean of business and traffic, where there the river smiled almost beneath the diamond paned windows. Of the belles who graced the Republican Court and strolled on Front Street of an afternoon, a crumbling satin slipper, a fading portrait or a bundle of yellowing love letters in some descendant's keeping are the only memorials. Yet not too fast, for Philadelphia women have as a heritage the beauty that made their fair ancestors famous the world over and thus remind us of those eighteenth century days in a sort of reincarnation. The assembly balls have survived, and where Mrs. Jeykel jogged along on horseback to reach Hamilton's Wharf at 6 o'clock, the belles of Philadelphia are whirled to the Academy of Music at the hour when their great-grandmothers were saying good-night and starting homeward.

The Christmas dinner is still the family gathering of yore, but "three courses" no longer excite wonder at the lavishness of the host. Fin de siècle taste demands a dozen courses and a ransacking of the globe for delicacies. The courtliness and the stateliness of dining have suffered, notwithstanding, and in the practical atmosphere of modern life one does not often see the host

bow to each guest and wait for an acknowledgment before drinking the health of his company. There is more glitter and show, but is the plate all solid and the mahogany never veneered?

The bells of to-day has a score of theatres to choose from for her Christmas night entertainment. Her friends may come from Chicago or the ends of the country to spend the holidays in less time than the Colonial maiden journeyed from Albany and with a hundred times less discomfort. She rides to hounds, or plays golf, or perhaps pedals a bicycle for twenty miles of a Christmas morning. She reads everything by everybody, and her fiction of late has been "The Heavenly Twins," "Dodo," "Trilby," "The Yellow Aster" and "The Green Carnation," while her great-grandmother read the society gazetteers and mildly romantic English novels, in which virtuous affection always triumphed, and the heroines were as soft and shrinking as wood violets.

The men appear for the Christmas dinner in garments of somber black and wear shapeless bags called trousers instead of the artistic breeches and buckles that once graced the drawing room. Instead of the rattle of the New York coach through the streets is heard the whiz and roar of the omnipresent trolley. The cheery inn with its alluring sign-board has long since vanished to give way to the miniature city known as a modern hotel.

It is human nature to sigh for the good old days. The Romans were always bewailing the brave days of old, and their ancestors probably lamented the degeneracy of their times with just as much energy. So, with all the conveniences and luxuries and improvements of the nineteenth century, there is the common notion that romance and poetry has been invented and improved out of living, and "Ye olden time" was after all the age for tasting the full joy of existence. It does no harm to live in the past now and then, for all of the shadows of those days disappear in reminiscence, and only the brightness and the sentiment remain to influence these times toward the finer things in life. However, the maiden who telephones her fiancé in New York with such delightful ease and mutual satisfaction would hardly wish to go back a hundred years, and wait a day and perhaps two for the mail coach to bring his missive, or have him journey to her side in this fashion rather than on a limited express.

dreds of Bright Boys and Girls, Many of Whom Now Occupy Positions of Honor, Profit and Trust—Some Amusing Reminiscences Recalled—Personal of the Classes.

Written for THE INDEPENDENT.

Yes, I spent many happy years at the old Rittenhouse School. This was a model school. The big, the little, the rich, the poor, and, in fact, the masses of historic Germantown received part of their education here. Yes, dear old Miss "Maria" was boss of the first story and was assisted by Miss Roop. Here us little tots learned our A. B. C.'s and A-b, ab. Here we mastered the multiplication table—twice one are two and so on—but when it came to eleven elevens, Larry Thompson yelled out "Eleventy leven!" Uncle "Sammy" Johnson often visited the school, and was always welcome. The "big fellows" upstairs called us "Miss Maria's pets." Yes, we were pets, and she was a mother to us. If our little teeth became painful she would extract them, and if we got too "fresh" she would use a switch. Miss Maria was a born leader,



JOHN S. WARNER.

and possessed wonderful qualities. She took a little orphan from a home and educated him, and that little fellow became the finest preacher in the Methodist Conference—the Rev. James McClelland, D. D. Both Miss Maria and her "boy" have passed away.

MOVING UP.

About twenty of us larger boys were sent to the second story, under Prof Rhodes and his good assistant, Miss Large. Many tears were shed in leaving Miss Maria and her assistant, Miss Roop, but we had to get down to hard work. Miss Large would take each of

From, *Independent*
Germantown Pa.
Date, *Dec. 28* 1894.

Another Interesting Sketch From the
Ex-Guerrilla's Prolific Pen.

THE OLD RITTENHOUSE SCHOOL

An Institution That Turned Out Hun-

her classes into a big class room and drill them in their studies, and the boys made great progress. Then we were turned over to the principal for more advanced instruction.

PERSONNEL OF THE CLASSES.

Class No. 1 was composed of the larger boys, who were being trained for the High School. They were a bright set of fellows. C. C. Widdis was the leading boy, quick at everything. Then came the Carpenters, the Gowens, Fanshawe, Fortin, Stokes, Bockius, the Goodmans, the Wisters, Royal, Boyer, Lister, Roberts, Jones, the Coxes, the Brightleys, the Readers, the Keyzers, Emhardt, Green, Shields, Edwards, Cope and a number of others equally as bright.

Classes Nos. 2 and 3 contained the younger element, including "Billy" Brooks, "Johnny" Warner, Davidson, Edwards, Pullinger, the Goodmans, the



EX-COUNCILMAN EDWARDS.

Ployds, the Shrivvers, the Keyzers, the McCanns, the Righters, the Wrights, the Schracks, Barnes, Waterhouse, the Kulps, the Johnsons, the Maxwells, Nichols, the Tarrs, the Harkinsons, the Achuffs, the Lauts, the Stroups, the Nices, the Smith boys, the Kinnier brothers, and a host of others.

After several years' effective work Prof. Rhodes resigned, and Prof. Stephens, an accomplished gentleman and scholar, succeeded him. The boys made rapid progress under him, and here the writer was stricken with sickness, and here ended his career at old Rittenhouse School.

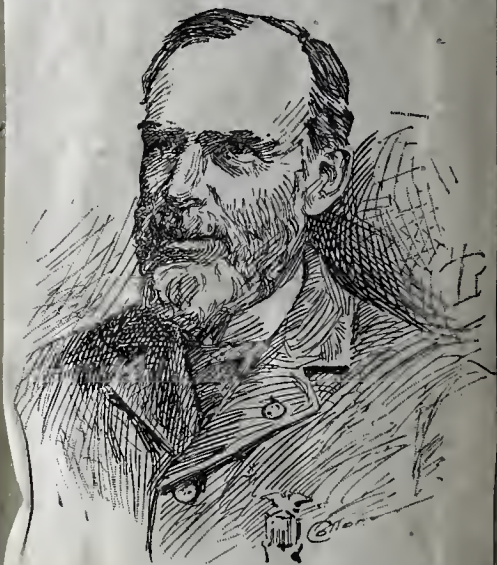
Many of the scholars had rich parents and had many advantages over the poorer ones. Many of the boys became good business men. Some became proprietors of big stores and mills, some became lawyers, doctors, preachers, farmers, mechanics, office holders, politicians, clerks, "persimmon farmers," etc. Harmer was sent to Congress, and be-

came father of the House; Brooks, to the Legislature, and became father of High License; Goodman, Davidson, Edwards and Boyer were sent to Councils; Pullinger became a Magistrate; Rittenhouse, a Gas Trustee; Fortin became part of the Orphans' Court; Shields, Register of Wills; Widdis, the head of a firm; Fanshawe, Secretary of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company; Emhardt, Secretary of the Old Mutual Fire Insurance Company; while Warner became political leader, clerk, Assessor and a second Quay.

Among those who became noted ministers of the gospel were the Revs. George W. and Joseph Graeff.

RITTENHOUSE BOYS IN THE WAR.

Scores of the old Rittenhouse boys rallied under Father Abraham and did effective service. Among the number were the Roberts boys, the four Goodman boys, the Wisters, the Carpenters, the Keyzers, the three Achuffs, the three Kepharts, the three Shrivvers, the three Millers, the three McCanns, the three



NAAMAN K. PLOYD

Whites, the Righters, the Ployds, the Lauts, the Bowmans, the Harmers, the Rorers, the Listers, the Warners, Davidson, Gowen, the Nices, the Tourisons, Mehl, Maxwell and many others equally as loyal.

This reference, however, would be incomplete were I to fail to mention the name of Charles Bringham, of Fort Sumter fame. He was one of the heroic defenders of the Fort and should have received a star. And then, there was William Witzman, another Fort Sumpter defender, than whom no braver soldier ever shouldered a musket.

Many of these gallant boys perished, many were made cripples for life, while many were left on the battlefield. Among the number who fell were the two Keyser boys, Charles P. and Samuel; Reuben and William Shriver, the three White brothers, two Carleys, three Nices, two Kepharts, three McCanns, Lister, Humes, Tourison, Lack-

ma, Thompson, Pollard, Boyce, Mininger, Rorer, Topham, Wood, Rice, McClelland, Wright, Steere, Harrison, Miller, Gentle, Reaver, Green, Bingham Parks, Ellis, Emerson and numerous others. Where danger was the greatest and fighting the most desperate, you would always find the brave boys from the old Rittenhouse School.

A VISIT FROM MR. GOWEN.

Well do I remember James Gowen coming into the old school and reprimanding Miss Large for advancing his son George too rapidly. He was opposed to cramming, as he called it. George only laughed, but the "cramming" continued, and George Gowen made a brilliant man. He fell at the head of his noble regiment. Brave and gallant boy!

OLD-TIME DIRECTORS.

What a faithful set of men the old-time directors were. Some of them almost lived in the school. Well do I remember Dr. Betton, Father Rittenhouse, Benj. Lehman, Alfred C. Harmer, Wm. Lehman, Jacob B. Thomas, Daniel L. Keyser and other grand old citizens who were interested in the scholars. Only one is now living, Hon. A. C. Harmer.

THE GIRLS' SCHOOL.

This was a model school. The principal for many years was Miss Clara Jones (now Mrs. John H. Dye). She was assisted by Miss Rittenhouse and others. The young ladies were carefully trained. Some made efficient teachers, others became engaged in business, while some entered into the holy state of matrimony and became mothers and grandmothers. A few preferred being "maids," but never advanced over 25.

A WORD FOR THE PRINCIPAL.

Much might be written about this faithful philanthropist. As an instructor she was a success, and her perilous trips to the army, with tons of provisions for the sick and suffering soldiers, are well known to thousands. She, like good old Miss Maria, became a volunteer army nurse. She made the sick and wounded comfortable and her very presence helped to give the wan faces a happy expression.

THE CLOTHES-PROP SCENE RECALLED.

Many of the old scholars can recall this picture. The school boys loved to play marbles and bat ball, and the play-ground was so small that the ball often would bounce over the fence into the vacant lot adjoining. Unfortunately, Gideon Harmer, who had a shoe factory close by, would use the lot on Mondays for drying clothes. But the game could not be stopped, clothes or no clothes, and Mr. Harmer gave notice as to what the consequence would be, etc. About 1 p. m., one Monday, the game was at its height, when the ball bounced over the fence, damaging a sheet. About that time several little fellows from Meeting House lane arrived, and they rushed

into the lot to get the ball, for that meant the "bat." But oh, murder! As little "Name" Ployd picked up the ball, Harmer, armed with a clothes-prop, rushed out like a mad steer and brought the prop down on the little fellow's back, breaking the prop in two. The boy ran out, but fell over the wash line, getting the short end over his legs. He had the ball and, with half a hundred others, rushed pell-mell into the school, closely pursued by Gideon. The ball season closed right then and there, and at 4 p. m. all was "quiet on the Potomac." But somebody wore a porous plaster for several days thereafter.

A REUNION IN OLD VIRGINIA.

After Burnside's army had been defeated at Fredericksburg, the boys went into winter quarters, and built log huts. On a cold February morning, when all was quiet and everything covered with snow and ice, a log was burning in a corner of one of the huts, around which were gathered a half dozen boys who once attended the old Rittenhouse School. One little fellow lay in the corner sick, and his companions were caring for him. Suddenly the little door (a cracker box lid) opened and in came Gideon, the clothes-prop man. The first salute he got from the sick boy in the corner was, "Hello, 'Gid,' did you bring the clothes-prop with you?" But Gideon was on another mission. The boys made him very comfortable, and the next day found him closeted with that grand old man, Gen. Sedgwick, and before he left him he had the General's "autograph," which meant that the sick boy was "free," and in a few days he was bringing him to his home. Wasn't that a grand reunion? Yes, if you want to make those Rittenhouse boys who have grown to manhood laugh, just say "clothes-prop."

SHE CAUGHT A ROBBER.

Many years ago, a man entered the girls' dressing room and was about carrying off a bundle of clothing. He was discovered, however, and in a jiffy the principal had him by the collar and run him down the stairs into the boys' room, where Prof. Bowman guarded him until an officer arrived. It caused a commotion, as the boys imagined the building was on fire.

Patient reader and scholar, pardon me for omitting many names and many interesting events that took place at the old school house. To tell all would take a book. I make no pretensions, only to please--and if this unwritten history pleases half a dozen of my old school companions I will be more than compensated for all my labor. And I am glad that out of the hundreds of boys who attended the Rittenhouse School there was only one "persimmon farmer," only one harmless "guerrilla."

MOSBY NO. 2.

Germantown, Dec. 20, 1891.

From *Times*

Phila. Pa.

Date, Dec. 30th 1894.

AT CEDARCROFT

THE HOME OF BAYARD TAYLOR AT KENNETT SQUARE,
NEARLY DESTROYED BY FIRE A FEW DAYS AGO.

The recent flames at Cedarcroft, the home of Bayard Taylor, came near to destroying one of the most interesting shrines to which literary pilgrims are wont to resort and pay their tribute of devotion to departed greatness in literature. Through the familiar source of danger, the explosion of a lamp, the old mansion caught fire, and before the devastating work of the flames could be arrested



BAYARD TAYLOR.

the entire back building had been burnt to the ground. That the house itself was, however, only partially injured by the flames and by water was welcome news to those to whom the dead poet is something more than a name, and who, if they are old enough, may remember the odd coincidence that his birthplace, a small stone dwelling close by the meeting house in the village, was totally destroyed by fire nearly twenty years ago. Still another coincidence, the fact that this last fire occurred within a few days of the anniversary of his birthday, makes a still stronger interest than usual attach itself to the interesting old mansion at Cedarcroft, his home until his death.

The wintry desolation of December finds a modest granite shaft covering a grave among the quiet Chester county hills, upon which is written "Alpha, January 11, 1825; Omega, December 19, 1878." The first and the last!

The first in this lovely farming land; the last at the American Legation in Berlin, with authors, scientists, statesmen, Emperor, Empress and Crown Prince paying their last tribute of respects.

In these days of literary inundations, Benedict's remark is too often the truth: "If a man do not erect his own tomb, he will live no longer in monument than the bell rings and widow weeps." Bayard Taylor has been dead only sixteen years, and yet to the rising generation he is either forgotten or unknown. In the libraries his books have been pushed aside for later or greater works, which take precedence among fin de siècle readers, while publishers and book dealers find so little demand for his writings that they no longer display them on their counters, although in some instances they may keep them in stock. This literary demise is little short of remarkable in a man who, like Bayard Taylor, was prominent in literature for years, whose books were eagerly read and talked about by thousands, whose diplomatic career found a culmination in his death as Ambassador of the United States to Germany. Yet the explanation is not such a difficult matter. Books of travel, like a standard atlas, become antiquated with changes in nations and civilization.

Kennett Square is situated on the Baltimore Central Railroad, about thirty-five miles from Philadelphia. The journey from the city leads through the charming suburban districts of Delaware county, then across the Brandywine hills and the famous Revolutionary battle-field into one of the garden spots of Chester county. A description of Kennett Square would be that of a dozen other near-by agricultural towns—a village with peaceful streets, venerable stone homesteads, several country stores, a church, school and Quaker meeting house. A few minutes' walk will bring the pilgrim beyond the last straggling houses into a lovely, undulating country, whose neat fields, substantial dwellings and commodious outbuildings tell of nearly two centuries of agricultural prosperity.

The poet's early years were spent, however, on his parents' farm about a mile from the town. The inhabitants of the region have long been Quakers, or, in their own gentle parlance, members of the Society of Friends. They are a shrewd, intellectual sect, whose lives run more in channels of hard work and utility than toward poetry and the encouragement of erratic genius. It transpired, therefore, that they never appreciated Bayard Taylor with unqualified ad-

miration. When he was a boy among them they thought him a dreamer with not a particularly bright mind; and the future poet and Ambassador could not even get financial help from his lifelong friends to publish his first book of verse.

Among such surroundings Bayard Taylor passed the first seventeen years of his life, gathering inspiration for his childish poems from the lovely woods and fields of the countryside. Then his environment led to his beginning life as an apprentice in a printing office. He traveled across the hills to West Chester and bound himself as an apprentice on the *Village Record*, a newspaper which has graduated many prominent men. The boy was not a success as a workman. His hands grew tired handling type, but worked ceaseless on prose and verse, sprinkled with crude sketches of his companions and the printing office. Then he became restless and longed to see the world. He collected his poems and took them to a Philadelphia printer, traveling twenty-odd miles to the city on foot with his roll of manuscript and empty purse. The book of verse, called "Ximea and Other Poems," supplied the young genius with his first capital. The volume may still be found in a few local libraries and is a small, thin pamphlet, with paper back and primitive letter press. With the money realized from its sale the boy went to New York and sailed for Europe.

The remainder of his life is a matter of literary history. There are no more delightful reminiscences of travel than may be found in his story of how he traversed the continent on foot for two years, with an expenditure of \$506. It was a new idea in those days, and attracted Horace Greeley strongly to the struggling youth, their friendship leading to Mr. Taylor's ultimate success in metropolitan journalism.

The following years of his life were spent in literary achievements and almost constant travel. But even while he traversed 50,000 miles through the Orient; explored flowery Japan, gazed upon the newly-discovered gold in California, meditated among the Aztec ruins of Mexico, and marveled at the volcanic wonders of Iceland, his warm Anglo-Saxon heart was thousands of miles away in lovely, rural Kennett, among the undulating fields and shadowy woods of his dear "home."

Near his father's farm was a tract of about eighty acres, which had long been abandoned by its owner to a growth of wild flowers, tangled vines and underbrush. The deserted dwelling and outbuildings had sunk into a mass of crumbling ruins, a few dying fruit trees giving the only hint of long neglected cultivation and domesticity. Hundreds of cedar trees had sprung up in the fields, and close by was a grove of magnificent oaks, raising their great, straight trunks like pillars in a cathedral. In his childhood, Bayard Taylor would wander over the abandoned farm, watching the golden sunset among the oaks and building a shadowy castle on a nearby ridge of ground, planning a model country home among the desolation. Years went by, but still the dream of that mansion lingered in his thoughts. The boy became famous and longed to buy that land with the wages of his pen, but the owner was obstinate, and the shrubs and vines grew more dense and tangled. Finally, a letter came to the traveler in the far East, saying that the land was for sale. He purchased it eagerly and for years expended his talent and money upon that ideal home of his heart.

The result was "Cedarcroft." It stands about a mile north of Kennett Square, and is the most interesting spot connected with Bayard Taylor's life. The entrance from the road is by a driveway through the grove of oaks and past a pretty lodge built by a subsequent owner. The house itself suggests a modernized English manor-house. It was intended to be such by its builder, who delighted in collecting pictures, plans and models of foreign homes and modifying them to the American climate and home life. As the visitor approaches, a striking tower of generous proportions, with a roomy upper chamber and surrounding balcony, comes in sight, and on either side stretches a finely proportioned facade, with broad windows, cool verandahs, protruding gables and steep roof, cut by arched dormer windows. The walls are of brick of unusual thickness, ornamented with granite. The entrance is through the tower, beneath which a porch is formed by massive brick pillars and arches. Bayard Taylor believed that the model home should be built of domestic materials as far as possible. The bricks were made of clay from an adjoining field, the interior woodwork fashioned from oiled wood with all the beauty of unobscured nature. The house stands on the ridge, as did the castle of his youthful dreams, and beyond a terrace the broad lawn slopes down to the highway, where a pond once gave an aquatic touch to the extended landscape.

The poet-traveler saw his mansion grow with untiring delight. In the tower wall he placed a corner-stone containing copies of some of his books and treasured manuscripts, the cavity being sealed with mortar from trowels wielded by his family and dearest friends. He watched the walls grow foot by foot, directed the workmen in their most trifling labors, planned every minor ornament and course of masonry. Then, when the building was made a home, the owner delighted in pruning his cedar trees, arranging the shrubbery, planting orchards and gardens and resting by his hearth stone after his travels.

Yet this dreamed-of home proved a sorry burden in its reality. The mansion was dedicated by a house warming in 1860, and for the next eight years its owner was able to spend but four summers under its roof. The heavy expenditures made in perfecting the estate proved a drain on Mr. Taylor's finances, which demanded constant literary labor. Another cause of endless annoyance was the attitude of his neighbors. The Quaker community did not appreciate the poetic dreamer while a youth, and found fault with him when a man of national reputation. They plagued him with criticism and the gossip always to be found in a country town. He advocated reforms suggested by his travels and experience; they opposed them with the bigotry of narrow-mindedness. The progressive farmers even tried to demolish his beloved oaks by cutting a road across the estate and through the grove, and Mr. Taylor had to vigorously oppose them to prevent it.

Then his neighbors accused him of intemperance, although the only evidence seemed to be that Bayard Taylor was fond of his bottle of wine or mug of beer taken in moderation with the temperance of most men of the world. Finally Mr. Taylor wrote "The Story of Kennett," a delightful romance laid among the lovely scenery of the neighborhood. The country people were charmed



THE MEETING HOUSE, KENNETT SQUARE.



TOMB OF BAYARD TAYLOR.

with the story and recognized the landmarks, the scenery, even many of the farm houses in the tale, but some said they also recognized portraits of themselves displayed in an unpleasant light, and found fault on that account. Finally, in 1872, the poet became disgusted with the gossip, expense, dreary winters and frequent absences, placed the estate in the hands of an agent and became a wanderer again.

Since then "Cedarcroft" has changed ownership several times. For a number of years it was the summer residence of a Philadelphia physician, whose death has very recently placed it again upon the market.

The last station in the pilgrimage is Bayard Taylor's grave at Longwood meeting house, a few miles from Kennett Square. This gathering place of the Society of Friends has long been not only a building set aside for meditation, devotions and religious speaking, but an atheneum of culture and reforms, notably the anti-slavery movement. The Friends composing the congregation leaned toward ideas in advance of the more conservative members of the sect, and at their annual meetings entertained many of the great minds of the day—among them Wadsworth, who made the spot the subject for one of his poems. Here Bayard Taylor, in his youth, added to his knowledge, exercised and developed his power of mind, and caught

glimpses of men and ideas from the great outside world, into whose turmoil he was so soon to plunge. The aged, gray-haired Quakers of the neighborhood who saw him at the "yearly meetings" in those days described him as a tall, comely youth with a delicate, handsome, poet's face and attractive personality.

Longwood meeting is very much the same to-day as when Bayard Taylor was a boy, except that there are more graves in the adjoining burying ground, and the ravages of time have been repaired about the venerable structure. The meeting house and burial ground stand isolated among the fields. The building is like all the places of worship of the Friends, in its rigid and severe absence of ornament. The building reminds the pilgrim of a roomy country school house, standing a short distance from the road, with a burying ground on one side and a shelter for horses in the rear. In summer the great trees about it cast a cool shadow upon the green turf, affording a welcome resting place after the glare and dust of country roads, and across the graves and between the foliage the eye wanders over neatly-kept farms to distant woodlands.

In this place, surrounded by the peace and loveliness of the country-side, Bayard Taylor rests after his wanderings and sleeps among his kin. The grave is near the middle of the burying ground and is marked by a monument full of sentiment and poetry. The granite rises about eight feet above the ground, with massive base, tapering shaft and



CEDARCROFT.

scroll-like apex. On one side a bronze portrait medallion of the dead poet is embedded in the stone, on the other the chief ornament is a sculptured butterfly with extended wings—symbol of radiant life freed from its dingy crasis. Then comes the name and the significant "Alpha" and "Omega," with their respective dates. Beneath the butterfly are the words:

For life whose source not here begun,
Must fill the utmost sphere of man,
And so, expanding, lifted be,
Along the lines of God's decree,
To find in endless growth all good,
In endless toil, beatitude.

This, then, was the end. In this quiet grave, under the shadow of the meeting house, which saw the beginning. A Howells may draw a pen portrait of the man as he saw him in his prime and summit of success, but the true likeness of his inner life is more vividly portrayed in this quiet country-side, this butterfly epitaph and "Alpha" and "Omega."

From, *Leitger*
Phila. Pa.

Date, *Jan. 7/1895*

OLD CHRIST CHURCH.

BEGINNING OF THE BI-CENTENNIAL OF ITS HISTORY.

Commemorative Service and Sermon by
the Rt. Rev. Leighton Coleman, S. T. D.,
Bishop of Delaware.

Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, Second street, above Market, having been founded in 1695, the beginning of the bi-centennial was marked by a commemorative service held yesterday morning under the auspices of the Christ Church Historical Society. The sermon was preached by the Rt. Rev. Leighton Coleman, S. T. D., Bishop of Delaware. He said that one may safely claim that this country was largely colonized under the auspices of the Church. It was not until nearly the close of the seventeenth century that we have any records of the establishment of a church in Philadelphia. Dr. Dorr, in his historical sketch, describes the edifice of Christ Church erected in 1695 as a good structure for those days. There is no building, doubtless, in this country around which so many holy reminiscences cluster. When the building was first erected Philadelphia had scarcely 5000 inhabitants, and there was but one minister of the Church of England. Even in the latter part of the last century Bishop White was the only clergyman in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. When it became apparent that a new church was necessary in what is now known as the southern part of the city, steps were taken toward the erection of St. Peter's Church and, subsequently, St. James's Church, Seventh street, near Market, then known as the western section of the city. In 1763 the members of the United Churches of Christ and St. Peter's contributed £600 to the relief of those on the frontier who were suffering from inroads by the Indians.

The first mention Bishop Coleman found of the introduction of surpliced choirs was in the records of St. Michael's Church, Charleston, S. C., in 1793. In 1816 a parishioner of Christ Church left a fund in trust for the purpose of teaching six boys to sing in what was called the orchestra. Whether the boys were surpliced or not is not known.

Distinguished services were rendered to Church and State by many of those who

usually worshipped in Christ Church. This bi-centennial affords a fitting opportunity of witnessing to the blessings which for so many generations found their mainspring here, said the Bishop.

"This building, standing in the midst of the commercial thoroughfare, testifies to the authority of God. This must ever be an ecclesiastical centre of singular importance, and in your history Delaware will always feel a special interest. This bi-centennial commemoration begins very appropriately on the Festival of the Epiphany. What might have been our condition but for the priceless legacy of our Christian fathers! We believe in the communion of saints and can almost see with the bodily eye the clouds of witnesses who worshipped in this sanctuary. The Church is not despised or tolerated as it was 200 years ago, but is recognized and respected everywhere."

The Rector, the Rev. Dr. Stevens, in a historical sketch of Christ Church, spoke as follows: "The church had its real origin in the original charter of Pennsylvania. There was a provision in the grant of King Charles II to William Penn in 1681, that if over twenty people in the colony should petition therefor they should have the right to organize a Church of England parish, and apply to the Bishop of London for a clergyman. Churchmen early came to outnumber the Quakers, and in 1695, shortly after the foundation of the City of Philadelphia a petition was circulated, to which several hundred signatures were attached. The Quaker magistrates arrested the attorney who drew the paper and several of the signers, but opposition was short lived, and the first edifice of Christ Church was erected. Sir William Keith began a custom long continued, of the Association of the Royal Governors with this church, and a wood carving of the Royal Arms of the reign of William and Mary, which adorned the State pew of the Governor, is still preserved. William of Orange himself was one of the early benefactors of the parish, materially aiding in the support of the clergy; and in 1709 Queen Anne presented a silver communion service which, with other ancient silver, has continued in use to our own time. The present church edifice was begun in 1727, from plans drawn by the Warden, Dr. John Kearsley, who was also architect of the neighboring Independence Hall. Benjamin Franklin, who was for several years a member of the vestry, took an active part in the erection of the spire. In November, 1733, the famous George Whitefield preached in the church. At the outbreak of the Revolution one of the clergy, the Rev. Dr. Ducke, made at Carpenters' Hall the first prayer in the First Congress, and the choir sang a muffled peal at the reception of the news of the British blockade of Boston. Later Bishop White became the first Chaplain of the Continental Congress. * * * The primary convention of the Diocese of Pennsylvania was held here, on Rogation Monday, 1784. * * * The Rector, the Rev. Dr. White, was consecrated the first Bishop of Pennsylvania by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York and other prelates, being the first American Bishop to receive consecration from the Church of England."

From, *Press*
Phila. Pa.

Date, *Jan. 14th 1893*

AN OLD FORTRESS OF METHODISM.

Historical Sketch of St. Paul's
Church, on Catharine, West
of Sixth.

OVER A HALF CENTURY OLD.

The Outgrowth of a Dissension in
Ebenezer Church—Its Former Pas-
tors and Its Present One, Rev.
Charles Roads.

St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, situated on the north side of Catharine Street, west of Sixth, and surrounded by a large enclosure, is one of the fortresses of the early faith and work of the downtown Methodists. The building, which is of brick, is primitive in style, and while neat and comfortably fitted up and furnished, with its large worshiping room and galleries, having a capacity of seating 1000 persons, was planned and arranged in the bygone days, when the first principle of Evangelical church work was foremost in the minds and hearts of its promoters.

On October 23, 1833, over half a century ago, a score or more of members, after a season of disagreement over the question of the funds of the congregation between the leaders and stewards and the Board of Trustees peremptorily withdrew from Old Ebenezer Church. It was then in one circuit with the Salem and Nazareth and St. George Churches, under one pastorate, Rev. Henry White. During an exciting meeting held at Ebenezer Church, John Whiteman, a prominent member, mounted one of the benches and proclaimed for a single treasury. Eighty persons accepted his leadership and withdrew and were organized into a distinct society, under the title of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church.

For a while the dissenters, who were the leaders of the "one treasury" idea for receiving and disbursing church funds, upon which basis all the new

Churches of the conference have been organized, were allowed to meet in a back room in Ebenezer Church, which then stood at 813 South Second Street. Rev. William Cooper was appointed to take charge of the band, and he organized the society. A grant was obtained from the commissioners of the district of Southwark for the use of their hall, located on Second Street above Christian, afterward the site of the police station. Preaching was held here, but the classes met in private houses and in Lytle's Court, 765 South Second Street. A Sunday school was organized in the old Niagara Hose House, 807 South Third Street, below Catharine, portion of the original building still standing.

PURCHASED A BUILDING.

This plan of holding services was kept up for some time until sufficient funds were raised and the society purchased of the Methodist Protestants a meeting house at 761-765 South Fifth Street, afterward used as a Jewish Synagogue, but now the site of dwelling houses. This building was occupied by St. Paul's Society for several years, J. Linton being the president of the Board of Trustees and William Walker the secretary. The purchase of this Fifth Street church was made on May 16, 1834. In the Spring of 1834 the membership of the society was 176, divided into eight classes. Later on St. Paul's was placed on the list of appointments in the Philadelphia Conference, but not until after considerable heated discussion, in which St. Paul's was accused of disloyalty. St. Paul's had some time before secured a regular charter from the court for a separate charge, but in order to carry his point before the conference Rev. William Cooper got rid of the charter so as to be able to say that St. Paul's had no charter, so that the church could be entered on the conference list. Rev. William Urie was then sent as the pastor for St. Paul's. After a year's active ministry he reported the membership to be 296. He was succeeded by Rev. William A. Wiggins, and during the year 1835 a new charter was adopted at a meeting held December 10. It was approved by the Justices of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and allowed the



Rev. Charles Roads.

23d of April, 1836, under which the present church is governed. At the death of

Rev. Mr. Wiggins his two years' active pastorate had increased the membership to 365.

Rev. William Barnes was appointed minister and during his second year the present church edifice was erected, the corner-stone being laid in May and the church dedicated on November 12, 1838. Rev. Joseph Lybrand preached the sermon from the text Col. 1, 28. The large lot upon which the church is located was donated by Paul Beck, Jr., a member of the Board of Port Wardens, accompanied with the sum of \$10,000 to be used toward the erection of the building. On January 9, 1839, it was decided to sell the old church on Fifth Street. This was done and a lot adjoining the church property was secured and a parsonage erected thereon. At the retirement of Rev. William Barnes there were 448 members on the rolls, and three local preachers were engaged in holding services. Rev. Levi Scott, who was afterward elevated to the episcopacy, was appointed pastor of St. Paul's in March, 1839, remaining with the church for one year. The membership had increased to 600. In 1840 Rev. William Cooper returned to the church again and was present and preached the anniversary sermon at the semi-centennial celebration of St. Paul's in 1833. Rev. Thomas Jefferson Thompson

became pastor in 1841. He was followed by Rev. John D. Onins in 1843. In 1845 Rev. William Urie returned and after a two years' pastorate reported 633 members to the conference.

TROUBLESOME TIMES.

During his term considerable dissatisfaction was aroused by the action of the trustees in some financial matters, and the erection of the church and parsonage. Rev. Urie retired and was succeeded by Rev. John A. Roche; the dissensions were increased, until a number of members withdrew forming a new society. They built a new church on Fifth Street below Washington Avenue.

The society kept up its organization for a while, but finally disbanded, the larger portion returning to St. Paul's, after which peace ruled within its borders. This contention depleted the membership, which at the close of Rev. Mr. Roche's ministry was but 490. Rev. Joseph Mason was pastor from 1849 to 1850; Rev. Richard M. Greenbank, from 1851 to 1852; Rev. Peter J. Cox from 1853 to 1854. They were followed by Revs. James M. McCarter, James R. Anderson and James E. Meredith, each of whom remained two years. In 1861 at the breaking out of the rebellion, Rev. John Walker Jackson was appointed pastor and the church took an active part in encouraging enlistments and contributing to relief and hospital work. Rev. Samuel Thomas was the next pastor, and the first one under the conference term provision of three years. It was while he was minister, November 12, 1863, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the dedication of the church was held. Many former pastors participated. During his term the indebtedness on the church was liquidated. Rev. Anthony Atwood became pastor in 1866, the church building was enlarged, and more commodious quarters were made for the Sunday school. The parsonage was also remodeled. The membership at this time of the church was 579. Revs. William J. Paxson and Joseph Welch



ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

were the ministers from 1869 to 1872. During the latter's term the Young Men's and Young Women's Association established Bethany Mission and erected a chapel costing \$9000.

INTERIOR IMPROVEMENTS.

In 1875 Rev. John F. Crouch, now the pastor of Union Church, Twentieth and Diamond Streets, and a former teacher in St. Paul's Sunday School, became pastor, and during his second year, which was observed as the centennial of American Independence, the old church interior was entirely remodeled, furnished and decorated, \$9000 being subscribed for that purpose. The Conference of 1878 sent Rev. J. S. J. McConnell to the charge and on November of the same year, at the fortieth anniversary of the dedication of St. Paul's, Rev. Dr. John A. Roche, of Brooklyn, N. Y., a former pastor, preached the sermons. At the reunion and family gathering many of the old pastors and Rev. G. W. Jerman, the only survivor of the original building committee, were present. Rev. D. W. Gordon, now pastor of the Cookman Church, Twelfth Street and Lehigh Avenue, succeeded to the pastorate of St. Paul's in 1881. The parsonage, built forty years previous, was overhauled and modernized and the Sunday school and class rooms, under the direction of Frank B. Clegg, president of the Board of Trustees, were rearranged and refurnished at an expense of over \$3000. The semi-centennial of the church was celebrated on Sunday, October 21, 1883. Rev. D. W. Gordon preached the historical sermon, and the membership was announced as 548, in addition to 48 teachers and 459 scholars on the roll of the Sunday school. Thomas E. Carson was the first superintendent of the school, in 1833, and Thomas A. Redding, the present superintendent, has been wonderfully active and successful in his labors since 1875. The ministers, whose appointments followed, were Reverends John W. Langley, George K. Morris, John H. Wood, John W. Langley and the present pastor, Rev. Charles Roads.

The church is made up of a number of societies which are earnestly engaged in mission and charity work throughout the neighborhood. Most of the prominent ministers of the Church have filled at some time the pulpit of St. Paul's; some of them have been called to be presiding elders and bishops. It is the one church in the conference which can lay claim to being an old family church, children and grandchildren of its first members now worshipping within its walls. In 1893, the closing year of Rev. Langley's second pastorate, the sixtieth anniversary of the church was observed with a week's special services.

SKETCH OF THE PASTOR.

Rev. Charles Roads, the present pastor, was born near Reading, Pa., in 1855, and after attending the public schools graduated with honor from the Lebanon Valley College. At an early age he connected himself with the Methodist Church and began work in the Sunday school. After serving in several responsible business positions he taught school for four years, serving two terms as principal of the grammar school at Shenandoah, Pa. Entering the ministry in 1876, his first charge was at Millersville, Lancaster County, Pa., afterward becoming pastor of the Methodist churches at Lower Merion, Bryn Mawr, Lancaster city and Mt. Joy; he participated in the noted revivals at the two last places. He served five years at the Nineteenth Street Church, in this city, leaving a most successful parish, built up by his individual efforts. He is of modest demeanor and a sunny disposition, and has taken a deep interest in the spiritual improvement of the young people. At the great convention of the Pennsylvania State Union of Christian Endeavor Societies at Altoona in 1892 he was chosen their president, and became widely known as the leader of this flourishing organization. He is president of several of the largest temperance unions and devotes much of his time to this work. He is president of the Culture Extension League, of this city, and the Social Purity Alliance, and is well known as a lecturer and presiding

officer of the conference boards. He is the author of several prominent works in religious literature, and is an active contributor on theological and industrial subjects, and is as well known outside of the Philadelphia Conference for his diversified work as any man in the ministry.

From, *Inquirer*
Phila. Pa.
 Date, *Jan. 20th 1895*



THE OLD FASHIONED HALL.

A Famous Old House Down on Fourth Street

HISTORY OF THE CADWALADER MANSION AND SOME OF
 THE RELICS WITHIN ITS WALLS

Representative Mansion in "Nobility Row"—The Removal
 From Second Street—Striking Features of Its Archi-
 tecture—Celebrated Series of Portraits by Peale of the
 Cadwalader Family.



GENERAL JOHN CADWALADER, WIFE AND CHILD.
(From a Painting by C. W. Peale.)

Down on old Fourth street, near Locust, where fine new buildings devoted to offices are jumbled up oddly with fine old ones, also devoted to offices, with here and there a quaint old-fashioned residence, which stands haughtily aloof, as befits a house with a pedigree, from these ancient and modern temples of trade, stands a still splendid mansion to which more than ordinary historic interest attaches—the old Cadwalader house. Fragments of Revolutionary tradition, echoes of old-time hospitality and brilliant social assemblages which have been kept up through the numberless changes which time has wrought in the neighborhood

cluster round the old house, which stands next to St. Joseph's Church, the oldest Catholic structure in the city, and within a stone's throw of the Wistar family mansion, another famous old house still used as a residence.

Relics of a past more picturesque and hardly less splendid and prosperous than the present, these historic old houses are the veritable representatives of old Philadelphia. The half-jesting title of "Nobility Row" was at one time applied to this particular block, whose houses were built in luxurious style. The "solid men" of Philadelphia brought wealth into



THE OLD CADWALADER MANSION.

the community to begin with and had no incessant warfare with Indians to drain their resources, as was the case with every other colony: consequently they had time and money to lavish on the ornamentation of their houses. Theirs were the Dutch tiling, the tiny square panes of French glass, the splendid mahogany doors and marble fire-places; and, above all, there was space and to spare in which to spread the house plans to generous proportions. On those fire-places logs were wont to crackle and quaint brass teakettles to sing on the grate, while the now apparently lost art of hospitality on a large scale was dispensed to all who might have the entree of the house. Little wonder that the British officers when they took possession in Philadelphia pounc-

ed on the Cadwalader mansion as an abiding place fitted for their general to carouse and revel in and imagine himself once more installed in one of the comfortable homes of Merrie England.

The present Cadwalader house on Fourth street, now occupied by the head of the family, Dr. Charles E. Cadwalader, is not that mansion which Howe occupied and in which General Cadwalader royally entertained Lafayette on the occasion of the French patriot's second visit to Philadelphia, there seeming to be some confusion in the popular mind on this point. The mansion with which these Revolutionary memories are connected was built by General John Cadwalader, the grandson of the first Cadwalader, "the



THE BALL ROOM.

emigrant," as he was called in city annals for distinction's sake—about 1770, and was situated on Second street, opposite Little Dock. The mansion was considered magnificent, even in those days, when the spirit of display which Quakerism forbade in dress, spent itself in the outward adornment of the home, and was referred to by John Adams in the note set down in his diary after dining there, as "a grand and elegant house." Another visitor also expressed his opinion, in the naive fashion of the time, of the mansion and its occupants' hospitality. Silas Deane, a Congressman from Connecticut, records in history that "the furniture and house of Mr. Cadwalader (a gentleman of immense fortune) exceed anything I have ever seen."

The house, a double one, was built in the Colonial style, which is now being so rapidly revived in modern architecture. Some idea of the size of the surrounding grounds may be gained from the fact that on one occasion, in the early part of the Revolution, the famous "Silk Stocking Company," commanded by General Cadwalader and numbering about seventy, were entertained there. Washington also records having dined at the house while the Continental Congress of 1774 was in session. When General Howe and his British soldiers occupied Philadelphia after the outbreak of the Revolution, the astute commander picked out this house, which he found was reputed to be the finest in the city, for his own headquarters, and contrary to the experience of many rueful householders at that time, the mansion was left in as

good condition as when the bluff General first took possession of it in the name of his Sacred Majesty, King George.

The same good fortune attended the house during its later occupancy by General Knyphausen, a Hessian officer, and after the interruption which the Revolution caused in the city's social life, the Cadwalader mansion continued to be the "great house" of the city, a sort of republican court, where all the wealth, position and intellect of Philadelphia convened. One of the most brilliant social events of the early part of the century was the military fete given by General Thomas Cadwalader to Lafayette on the occasion of the French patriot's second visit here. The spacious gardens, extending from Second street to Third, were covered over with awnings and a military review of the battalion which General Cadwalader commanded formed part of the entertainment. Lafayette and the General's father, John Cadwalader, had been intimately associated during the Revolutionary War and the gallant Frenchman alluded to this in a responding toast, in which he said: "I came here first as a recruit; I am now welcomed as a veteran."

Now the vandal touch of time has swept away the old house where this long-remembered fete took place, and the square on Second street which it once occupied is taken up by four houses which Stephen Girard built shortly before his death. The present Cadwalader mansion in the old "Nobility Row" on Fourth street was built



DINING ROOM AND PICTURE GALLERY.

about eighty years ago. To it the traditions, the relics and the remarkable series of portraits by Peale which adorned the old house, were transferred, and it has more than kept up the reputation for hospitality and social supremacy which attached to the older one. Especially in the time of the late Judge John Cadwalader, the father of the present representative of the family, and his beautiful wife, conceded to be "one of the most charming hostesses in Philadelphia," the splendor of the entertainments given there placed it foremost in the list of noted mansions of Philadelphia.

The exterior of the house is plain, almost to Quaker severity, and hardly prepares the visitor for the extreme elegance and luxury within. It is an immense four-story double mansion of red brick, with the unusual architectural feature of two entrances, one at the extreme right and one at the extreme left of the building. Still another peculiarity which no other even of the old houses in the city exhibits, is apparent immediately, the wide entrance doors are thrown open and the visitor enters the vestibule, as spacious as some drawing rooms are built in these days of tiny dwelling houses—a wide double stair-case, extending to the third story. The two stair-cases run parallel, the one behind the other, forming double landings all the way up, and were doubtless intended as a convenience in a house where so many entertainments were given, that the guests might enter by one set of stairs and depart by the other.

Wide Colonial folding doors at each landing, surmounted by arched transoms of glass, afford an extremely fine view of the halls and suites, handsomely furnished in old fashioned style, in the descent from the upper stories to the lower, and the increased effect of spaciousness is almost bewildering. "Spacious" is indeed the word with which to describe the house. Wide windows and many of them, big fireplaces, lofty ceilings, big airy rooms and immense closets which have been the comfort and delight of generations of notable Philadelphia housekeepers, are substantial reasons for the remarkable health record of the house, which has never had a case of contagious disease, save of measles among children, in the eighty years during which it has stood. A fine large yard in the rear of the house, containing a splendid tree which is probably one of the city's "oldest of inhabitants" of the arboreal species, is kept beautiful in summer with turf and growing plants.

Old-time relics, of interest to the general public as well as to the historian and antiquarian, fill the house. Foremost among these is the noted collection of family portraits by Peale and Stuart, which are considered to be the finest works of the former in the portrait painting line. These portraits were brought to the Fourth street house from the one on Second street, where they occupied panels on the wall, and probably no family in Philadelphia has so complete a series of their ancestors' portraits. From the colonial times to the present no name

has appeared more prominent in Philadelphia's annals than of Cadwalader, and the portraits which hang in the dining room of the Fourth street house are those of some of the city's most distinguished sons.

Facing the door is a large portrait of Dr. Thomas Cadwalader, son of the first Cadwalader, who came over to the new country with Penn. Dr. Cadwalader, the most famous of the American line, was a remarkable man, a member of the City Councils and the Governors' Council and a Judge of Courts. So prominent in legal affairs was he that it is said that his name appears on forty wills. Together with a family connection on the female side, Dr. Phineas Bond, whose portrait hangs opposite, he founded the College of Physicians, the University of Pennsylvania, the Pennsylvania Hospital and the American Philosophical Society, of which he was first vice-president and indeed virtually president, as Franklin, who was elected to that office, was at the time traveling in Europe. He also took an active part in the Revolution.

A portrait of his wife, a sweet faced dame in Quaker cap and kerchief, hangs beside that of their second son, Colonel Lambert Cadwalader, who took up his residence in West Jersey and whose Revolutionary services as a Trenton citizen were gracefully acknowledged by the recent act of City Councils in naming "Cadwalader Park," in Trenton, after him.

Another portrait presents a pretty family group, General John Cadwalader,

of the Continental Army, his wife and child. General Cadwalader was a close personal friend of Washington, who spoke of him as a "military genius" and named him as a suitable successor in the chief command in the event of his own disablement. His "Greens," or "Silk Stocking Company," a battalion not unlike our present City Troop in its personnel, was the first company organized for defense in the Revolution. The women of the Cadwalader family are represented by portraits of Mrs. Dagworthy (Martha Cadwalader) and Lady Erskine (Frances Cadwalader), whose husband, the son of Lord Chancellor Erskine, was English Minister to the United States. Both women were beautiful, Lady Erskine in especial, and there is an odd facial resemblance between her and her husband, whose picture hangs beside hers.

The direct line of descendants is completed by interesting portraits of General Thomas Cadwalader, conspicuous in the war of 1812, of the late distinguished Judge John Cadwalader, of the United States District Court, father of the present head of the family, Dr. Charles E. Cadwalader, and his brother George. Both of the latter were active in the Mexican war and the Philadelphia riots of 1844. General George Cadwalader did valuable service also in the Civil War.

Besides this noted collection of portraits, the house is full of interesting relics, rare old pieces of family silver, china and glassware, many of which have a tale to tell. In the im-

mense parlors (built at a time when people did not call them "drawing rooms") where so many brilliant balls and receptions have been given, many of these relics are congregated. On the wall hangs a splendid painting by Coypel, "The Rape of Europa," executed over 200 years ago. The painting belonged to Joseph Bonaparte and hung in his palace when he occupied the throne of Spain, but was presented by him to General John Cadwalader together with a magnificent marble topped table of curiously carved wood. Framed and hanging in one of the downstairs rooms is the letter with which Bonaparte accompanied these gifts.

Another extremely interesting letter, which also has been framed and preserved, is one from General Washington to General Cadwalader, expressing his regard in the warmest terms and regretting that through stress of his many engagements the "correspondence" (for it is consoling to lesser minds to know that our national hero spelt it with an "i") had dropped off. The letter was written just after the execution of Major Andre and makes allusion to the "distressing event."

The Cadwalader house is still used as a family residence, as are several others of the fine old houses on this block. Though "westward the tide of empire takes its way," and fashionable families everywhere are removing beyond Broad street, this once aristocratic neighborhood has several residents who loyally uphold its ancient prestige by remaining. Foremost of these houses to-day, as it has always stood, is the old Cadwalader mansion, which none of them can equal in past and present interest and in historical value.

From, *Press*

Philadelphia

Date, *January 24 '95*

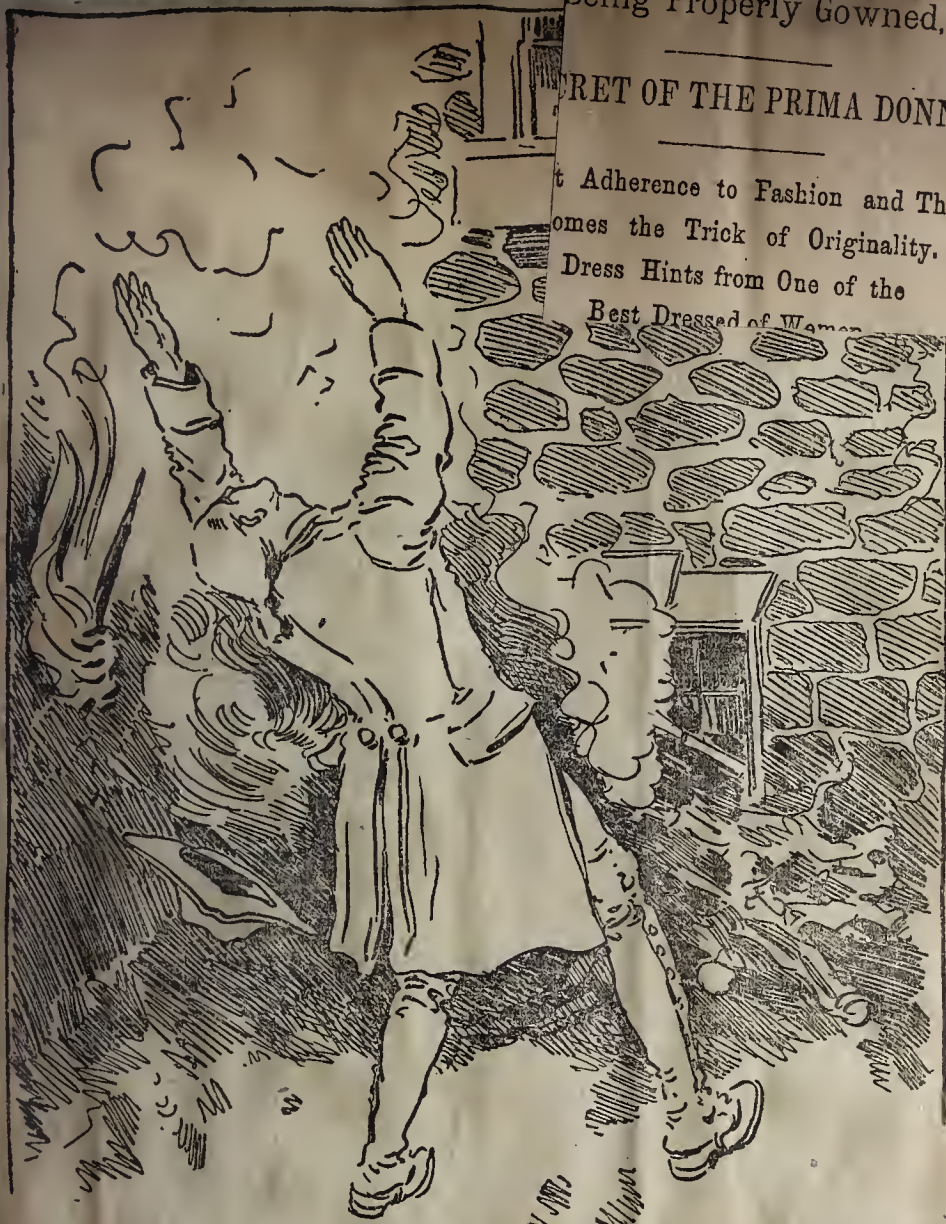
ables to Women About
Being Properly Gowned.

SECRET OF THE PRIMA DONNA

Adherence to Fashion and Then
comes the Trick of Originality.

Dress Hints from One of the

Best Dressed of Women



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The whiz and clangor of a trolley car seems a profanation through some of the streets of Germantown, the quaintest and most beautiful suburb of any American city in the opinion of every Philadelphian, and of the visitor who is not biased by excessive loyalty for his own burg. The mellowness of peaceful old age is in the atmosphere of the place and it is possible to find bits of Main Street where little if anything has been changed since Germantown "was one continued street, extending two miles north and south," more than a century ago.

Standing by the Johnson place at the corner of Washington Lane, little imagination is needed to see again the town before the Revolution, "the houses mostly of stone, low and substantial, with steep roofs and projecting eaves. They stood apart from each other, with fruit

trees in front and small gardens," a kindly, industrious German community, with the hum of their mills in the air and the fear of God in their hearts. This was an old town when the Revolution destroyed its tranquillity and looked back then on a hundred years of life, but in all these years no tumult from the outside world had stirred the little village.

A ramble along Main Street to-day carries the romantic mind far into the last century, and late at night, when the hideous trolley is seldom about and modern garb is off the pavements, there are intervals when on both sides of the way one sees nothing of the present, and looks for powdered wigs, and short-waisted gowns to glimpse from behind the shades of the multi-paned windows in the rough stone fronts. These old homes are none of them picturesque from decay and ruin. They are as fresh

and trim as care can make them, for the great-grandchildren, and even further degrees of "greatness," of the builders, have received the houses in the line of descent, and dwell therein, as did their fathers before them. This is why the charm of the place is so great and the sweet antiquity of Germantown so attractive.

It is such a place as Washington Irving loved and still preserves many of the characteristics of the Dutch towns on the Hudson in which he so delighted. The "upper graveyard" of Germantown, with its crumbling slabs and touching epitaphs of the last century, has the charm of the Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, and the old German names remind one of the Dutch worthies who sleep on the hillside near Tarrytown. If Irving visited Germantown in collecting material for his life of Washington, as he must have done, he surely found a congenial atmosphere.

One can drop into a tavern a century old without looking far and sit in the same low-ceilinged room that was perfumed by the aroma of apple toddy when the glasses clinked to the health of King George; or, if his taste runs a contrary way, the Mennonite Church, with the date 1770 over its door, is a place for meditation, upon whose site a log church had stood for nearly a century before the "modern" stone building was raised.

TRACES OF THE BATTLE.

It needed only a battle, with its store of traditions and many memories for the delectation of posterity, to make Germantown perfect. It would still have been delightful in its pictures of other days, with its sleepy peace always unbroken; yet there is added charm in the sights and stories that were left by that fearful October day, when Continental and British fought through the Germantown lanes and farms and houses. There is a rare preservative quality in the air of the town. As it is more filled with undisturbed relics of olden-time life in its houses and streets than almost any other village of the land, so the traces of Revolutionary conflict are more abundant than in most of the places which that war immortalized.

There is the Chew Mansion, stately and substantial, in the midst of its spreading lawn, just as it stood when the British grenadiers filled its windows and made it a fortress, whose assault covered the green turf around with dead and dying Americans and left them in heaps beneath the shade of the cherry trees. The marks of bullets and cannon balls cover the northwest wall, the splintered and riddled doors are preserved in the house, the dents of musket bullets, as the charges were driven home, still scar the oak floors, and blood stains on the boards lingered for a century. The Johnson house by Washington Lane bears the marks of a six-pound ball, the shattered doors are preserved, and in the rear yard by the old spring house is the stone wall that was a breastwork on the day of the battle. No more thrilling memory of those days can be found the country over than the board fence standing to-day in the Johnson yard, whose cedar rails are bored through by a hundred bullets. By the old Market House Square, now adorned by the Soldiers' Monument, stands the

mansion which General Howe occupied as his headquarters and which, by a strange fortune, General Washington used as a residence during his two years' stay in Germantown years after the war.

SCENE OF THE CONFLICT.

The "oldest inhabitant," who was wont to tell of the men he used to know who fought at Germantown, has passed away within a few years. It is not long since there were half a dozen old men alive whose memories ran back early in the century, and who were regarded as the historians of the battle. They had lived among eyewitnesses and combatants, and their minds were richly stored with gossip and tradition. Some of them were tottering about beneath the weight of their eighty odd years until a little

while ago, but now their stories live only in the memories of their younger friends who heard them drive away around the tavern fire.

The fields of Brandywine and Paoli and Valley Forge lie in an open farming country and none of them has been submerged in the tide of building and improvement. They are still unbroken woodland and hillside, and the battle and camping grounds may be roamed over as freely as when the farmers helped bury the dead. The battle of Germantown was fought in a village, from house to house, and through the streets. Where then was open country are now solid rows of houses, and more pretentious country places. Yet the places of most interest to the visitor who would trace the conflict are remarkably preserved, as has been explained. What is Main Street now was then the main road of the village, running from the north over Chestnut Hill and Mount Airy, through the village to Philadelphia. It was known as the Shippack Road, and it was down this thoroughfare to the Market House Square that the American columns under Sullivan and Wayne marched to attack the British right wing. To the right of the main road was the Monatawny, or Ridge Road, running nearly parallel, passing near the Schuylkill and entering the main road below the village.

On the left of the Shippack Road was the Limekiln Road, stretching nearly parallel to it for a time and then turning toward it almost at right angles at the Market Place, now the Monument Square. Still further to the left or east was the old York Road, still used, coming from the north, and falling into the main road some distance below the village.

POSITION OF THE ARMIES.

The main body of the British army lay encamped across the lower part of the village, divided into almost equal parts by the main or Shippack Road, along Church and School Lanes. The line thus stretched east and west from the Market House Square. On the west the land rolled away to the high bluffs of the Wissahickon, while on the east it was intersected by the Wingohocking and remote tributaries of the Delaware. The British left wing was under Lieutenant General Knyphausen, with seven British battalions, and the Third and Fourth Brigades under Guey and Agnew, with the Hessian battalions and Chasseurs.

General's Grant and Mulcross com-

manded the right, with a corps of guards, six British battalions and a squadron of dragoons, flanked by a light infantry battalion.

The advance of the army, composed of the Second Battalion of British Light

encamped at Germantown.

On the 21st of September, two weeks before, Sir William Howe had marched up the Schuylkill on the road leading to Reading, while Washington kept pace with him on the opposite side of the



THE ATTACK ON THE CHEW HOUSE.

Infantry, with a train of artillery, was more than two miles from the main body, on the west of the road, with an outlying picket stationed with two six-pounders at Allen's house on Mount Airy. About three-quarters of a mile in the rear of the light infantry lay encamped, in a field opposite, the Chew House and the Fortieth Regiment of Infantry under Colonel Musgrave. Such was the disposition of the British forces

river up to Pott's Grove, about thirty miles from Philadelphia. This march of Howe's army was a feint, and no sooner had he drawn Washington's exhausted and bare-rooted troops so far up the river than he rapidly counter-marched on the following night, got to the ford below, threw his troops across on the next morning and pushed forward

for Philadelphia. Washington could not overtake the British advance, and having called a council of his officers decided to remain some days at Pott's Grove to rest his troops and await reinforcements. Howe halted at Germantown and encamped the main body of his army in and about the village.

Lord Cornwallis was detached with a large force and many distinguished officers to take formal possession of Philadelphia. He marched in on September 26 with a brilliant staff and escort and followed by splendid legions of British and Hessian grenadiers, long trains of artillery and squadrons of light dragoons, the finest troops in the army, all in their best array. They stepped to the swelling music of "God Save the Queen" and presented with their scarlet uniforms, glittering arms and flaunting feathers, a striking contrast to the poor patriot troops who had recently tramped through the same streets, weary and footsore, happy if they could cover their raggedness with a brown linen hunting frock, and decorate their caps with a sprig of evergreen.

BRITISH SOLDIERS COMFORTABLE.

The British at Germantown made themselves comfortable, and enjoyed the pleasant country in the glorious Autumn weather. The soldiers pulled down the rail fences, built huts, and cut down the buckwheat to thatch the roofs, which were further covered with earth. The officers were quartered in the houses of the village, and the hardships of war were agreeably softened for the time.

Fifteen miles away, on the Metuchen Hills, the American army was encamped, having moved forward five miles, with none of these pleasant features of existence. They were short of clothing, ammunition and food, and had met defeat at Brandywine and Paoli just before. The foe was in possession of Philadelphia, with a magnificent army and an abundance of supplies. With the tide against him so strongly, Washington now encamped at Shippack Creek fourteen miles above Germantown, determined to attack Howe's army and force the battle that rain had postponed in the Chester Valley. Wayne and Smallwood had joined him after the affair at Paoli, and with other troops which had arrived from the Jerseys, the American force amounted to about 8000 Continentals, and 3000 militia. General Howe at this time detached a part of his force into the Jerseys, to co-operate with his brother, Admiral Lord Howe, in the clearing of the defenses in the Delaware River, that the British fleet might reach Philadelphia. General Washington learned of this movement through intercepted letters, and considered this the opportunity to strike the wished-for blow at Howe's army while it was thus weakened.

THE BOLD PLAN OF ATTACK.

It is necessary here to look at the plan of attack laid down by Washington for the advance upon Germantown. It was admirably conceived and only failed of success through a combination of circumstances which came of uncommonly hard fortune. The plan was somewhat complicated, it is true, but a bewildering fog sadly interfered with what could otherwise have been brilliantly success-

ful. Although the delay caused by the attack on Chew House is properly supposed to have been the cause of defeat, this was only one feature of the battle. A panic seized the American army, largely due to the fog, and they retreated when victory was in their grasp.

The attack was to be made in four columns, which should concentrate at the Market Square, assaulting the right and left wings, the center and the rear. General Sullivan was in command of the right wing of the American army, composed of his own division of Maryland troops and the division of Anthony Wayne. This was to attack the enemy's left wing, and was to be sustained by a reserve corps under Lord Sterling, composed of Nash's North Carolina and Virginia Brigades, and to be flanked by the brigade of General Conway. This column was to march down the Skippack Road and attack on the left, while General Armstrong with the Pennsylvania militia was to pass down the Ridge Road, and get upon the enemy's left and rear. This latter movement amounted to little.

General Greene commanded the American left wing, composed of his own division and the division of General Stephen, and flanked by McDougall's brigade, and was to march down the Limekiln Road, so as to enter the village at the market house. The two divisions were to attack the enemy's right wing in front, McDougall's brigade to attack on the flank, while Smallwood's division of Maryland militia and a Jersey brigade, making a circuit by the Old York Road, were to attack it in the rear. Two-thirds of the forces were thus directed against the enemy's right, under the idea that if it could be forced the whole army must be pushed into the Schuylkill.

The success of so elaborate a plan of battle depended upon perfect co-operation, and the nature of the country and the heavy fog threw the machinery fatally out of gear. The army moved at dusk on the evening of October 3. Washington's orders were that each column should get within two miles of the enemy's pickets at 2 o'clock in the morning, halt until 4 and attack the pickets at 5 o'clock. No shots were to be fired, but the outposts were to be charged with bayonet and sword, and not to be captured, but "taken off." The forces should then move at once to the attack. Officers and men were to wear pieces of white paper in their caps, to distinguish one another from the foe.

ADVANCE FOR GERMANTOWN.

It was a weary march over fifteen miles of rough roads, and the morning broke dark with a heavy fog that made a dense curtain thirty yards away. A detachment under the gallant Captain Allen McLane, of Maryland, attacked the outlying picket at Mount Airy, and the double sentries were killed with the loss of one man. The alarm was given, however; the distant roll of a drum and the call to arms resounded through the murky air. The picket guard, after discharging their two six-pounders, were routed and retreated down the south side of Mount Airy to the Battalion of British Light Infantry, who were forming in order of battle. As their pursuers

descended into the valley the sun rose, but was soon obscured behind heavy cloud banks. Wayne led the attack upon the light infantry, and his men charged with savage fury, for this was the battalion that had wrought the fearful night's work at Paoli, and the patriots remembered the ruthless slaughter of the comrades who had touched elbow with them in the ranks. "They broke at first," writes Wayne, "without waiting to receive us, but soon formed again, when a heavy and well directed fire took place on both sides."

The light infantry again gave way, but being supported by the grenadiers, returned to the charge. Sullivan's division and Conway's brigade formed on the west of the road and joined in the attack. The British infantry fought bravely for a time, then broke in headlong flight, leaving their artillery behind. Wayne hotly pursued them, "and pushed on with the bayonet and took ample vengeance for that night's work." The officers tried to restrain their fury toward those who cried for mercy, but to little purpose. The fog, together with the smoke of the cannonading and musketry, made it as dark as night; friend mistook friend for foe, and exchanged shots before they discovered their error. Lieutenant Hunter, of the British battalion, in describing the scene, said:—

"When the first shots were fired at our pickets so much had we all Wayne's affair in our remembrance, that the battalion was out and under arms in a minute. At this time day had just broke, but it was a very foggy morning, and so dark we could not see fifty yards before. Just as the battalion had formed, the pickets came in and said that the enemy was advancing in force. They had hardly joined the battalion when we heard a loud cry: 'Have at the bloodhounds—revenge Wayne's affair,' and they immediately fired a volley."

General Howe at the first firing mounted and hurried to the front to meet his troops retreating pell-mell. "For shame," he cried, "light infantry. I never saw you retreat before." But the whole of the enemy's advance was driven from their camping ground, leaving their tents standing with all their baggage. This part of the attack had been brilliantly successful thus far.

BATTLE AT THE CHEW HOUSE.

The retreat poured by the Chew mansion standing near the road, with Sullivan to west and Wayne to the east of the house following hotly behind. Colonel Musgrave and the Fortieth Regiment were encamped close to the house, and he threw six companies into the mansion, barricaded the doors and lower windows, and took post up stairs. Wayne swept by and pursued as far as the Green Tree Tavern, opposite Haines' place, while Sullivan reached Washington Lane. Washington, who was advancing with the reserves to support this movement, found at the entrance to the village the Chew house filled with the enemy, who opened a hot fire of musketry on them from the upper windows of their stout citadel. This brought them to a halt. Some of the officers were for pushing on, but General Knox made stout objection, insist-

ing on the old military maxim, never to leave a garrisoned castle in the rear.

General Knox was chief of artillery, and his objection unluckily prevailed, and half an hour of priceless time was lost in vainly besieging the stout stone walls. A flag of truce

was sent with a summons to surrender, and a young Virginian, Lieutenant Smith, volunteered to be the bearer. As he advanced across the lawn he was fired upon and mortally wounded. The artillery was brought up, and the house cannonaded, but the walls laughed at six-pound balls. Several attempts were made to set fire to the basement. One officer was shot dead from a basement window as he reached the wall with a torch. Chevalier Duplesse and John Laurens, of South Carolina, made valiant attempts to fire the place, but in vain. The fight raged fiercely in the yard. Two New Jersey regiments lost forty-six officers and men, and one officer's horse was killed when he was three yards from the corner of the house. The British within were sheltered, and their loss was trifling.

Tradition says that one of the family servants who was hiding in the cellar rushed upstairs when a cannon ball crashed through the door and backed against the hole. An officer told him he'd be killed. "No, no, Massa," yelled the negro, "you never seed two cannon balls come troo de same hole. Dis is de safest place in de house."

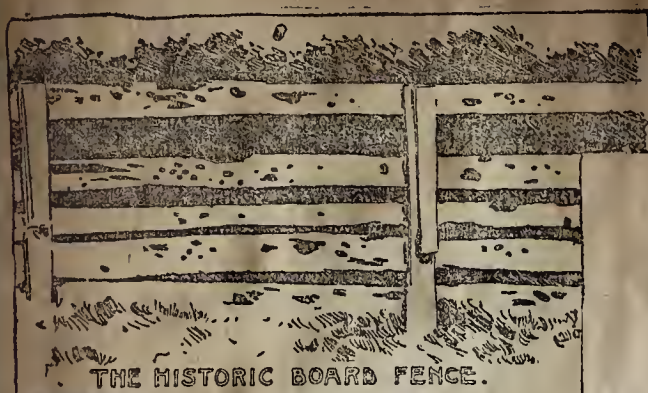
TRIUMPH CHANGED TO DISASTER.

After half an hour a regiment was left to keep guard on the mansion, and the rear division again pushed forward. The garrison in the house was not dislodged, and held the fort until General Grey came up after the battle, pursuing the retreating Americans. But the delay of nearly one-half of the army disconcerted the action and the plan of attack was only effectively carried into operations in the centre, where Wayne and Sullivan had routed the light infantry. Sullivan had been reinforced by Nash's North Carolina troops and Conway's brigade, and had smashed the enemy's left wing thoroughly.

But Greene and Stephen, with their divisions, having had to make a circuit, were late in coming into action, and became separated from each other, part of Stephen's division being arrested by a heavy fire from Chew's house, and

pausing to return it. Greene, however, pushed rapidly on, drove an advance regiment of light infantry before him, and made his way to the market house in the center of the village, where he encountered the British right wing. The impetuosity of his attack made the enemy waver. The New Jersey and Maryland militia showed themselves on the right flank of the British, and Howe is said to have given up the battle and appointed Chester as the rendezvous for the retreat.

Just at this time a panic seized the American army. There were a number of causes for the flight that followed. Sullivan alleged that his troops had no more cartridges, and were alarmed by seeing the enemy gathering on their left. Wayne's victorious division was frightened by the approach of a large body of American troops on its flank, which it mistook for the enemy, and fell back in confusion. Then Stephen's division became mixed up



THE HISTORIC BOARD FENCE.



THE BATTLE'S TRACES ON THE GHEW HOUSE



THE MORRIS HOUSE.
HOWE'S HEADQUARTERS



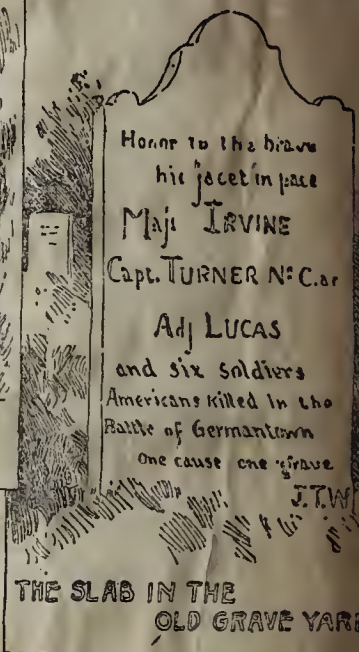
SHE KNEW
THE
VETERANS



A DAMAGED STATUE ON THE
GHEW'S LAWN



THE STONE-WALL BREASTWORK.



Honor to the brave
his jacket in place
Major IRVINE
Capt. TURNER N.C. ar
Adj LUCAS
and six soldiers
Americans killed in the
Battle of Germantown
One cause one grave
J.T.W.

THE SLAB IN THE
OLD GRAVE YARD

with it, each body mistaking the other for the foe. Stephen had bungled his movement fearfully as he was drunk, and he was subsequently cashiered for his misconduct. The American lines of battle had been thrown into confusion by crossing fences, hills and thickets, and when the British rallied they could not stand firm. General Grey brought up the left wing and advanced upon the receding American lines, and Lord Cornwallis arrived from Philadelphia with three regiments of grenadiers and a light horse squadron in time to join in the pursuit.

General Greene protected the rear of the retreat in a masterly manner, and through the gallantry of his troops the Americans were able to carry off their wounded and cannon with small loss from pursuit. He kept up a running fight for nearly five miles and Wayne turned his cannon on the enemy from a hill near White Marsh Church, and checked them. The retreat continued through the day to Perkiomen Creek, twenty miles away. General Washington wrote:—

"Every account confirms the opinion at first entertained that our troops retreated at the instant when victory

was declaring itself in our favor. The tumult, disorder and despair which, it seems, had taken place in the British army were scarcely to be paralleled. I can discover no other cause for not improving this happy opportunity than the extreme haziness of the weather."

Wayne wrote in huge disgust: "Fortune smiled on us for full three hours. The enemy were broke, dispersed and flying in all quarters—we were in possession of their whole encampment, together with their artillery, park, etc. A windmill attack was made upon a house, into which six light companies had thrown themselves to avoid our bayonets. Our troops were deceived by this attack, thinking it something formidable. They fell back to assist, the enemy believing it to be a retreat followed, confusion ensued, and we ran away from the arms of victory open to receive us."

EFFECT ON THE COUNTRY.

However, the impression made by the audacity of the attempt upon Germantown was greater, it is said, than that caused by any single incident of the war after Lexington and Bunker Hill.

A British military historian of the time observed: "In this action the Americans acted upon the offensive, and though repulsed with loss showed themselves a formidable adversary, capable of charging with resolution and retreating with good order. The hope, therefore, entertained from the effect of any action with them as decisive and likely to put a speedy termination to the war was abated."

The army itself was not a whit cast down. One officer wrote home: "Though we gave away a complete victory, we have learned this valuable truth, that we are able to beat them by vigorous exertion, and that we are far superior in point of swiftness. We are in high spirits; every action gives our troops fresh vigor and a greater opinion of their own strength. Another bout or two must make the situation of the enemy very disagreeable."

The American loss in this battle was thirty officers and 122 men killed, seven officers and 404 men wounded, and 400 prisoners. Among the killed was General Nash, of North Carolina, and among the prisoners was Colonel Matthews, whose entire regiment was killed, wounded and captured in fighting near the market house unsupported by their army. The British were said to have lost thirteen officers and 53 men killed, and 55 officers and 335 men wounded. Among the British officers killed was General Agnew, who was shot by a man concealed in the graveyard of the Mennonite church as he was riding up the main street in the pursuit.

General Washington exposed himself to the hottest fire of the enemy during the action, and although begged to retire by General Sullivan, he remained in the thick of it until the retreat began. The daughter of Benjamin Marshall, at whose house General Washington stopped after the battle, related that he reached there in the evening, and would only take a dish of tea, and pulling out the half of a biscuit assured the family that the other half was all the food he had taken since the preceding day.

STORIES OF THE FIELD.

The annalist Watson has left many traditions and stories of the day, which he gathered from eye witnesses. He writes: "A cousin of mine who was intimate with Washington's aide-de-camp, told me that he told him that he had never heard the General utter an oath, but on that day when he seemed deeply mortified and indignant, he expressed an execration at General Stephens as a drunken rascal."

Watson also gathered from talks with survivors that the general opinion then was that but for the delay at Chew's house our army must have been victorious, and we should have been sufficiently avenged for our losses the preceding month at the battle of Brandywine, and would probably have caused the British to evacuate Philadelphia. But General Wilkinson, in his late memoirs, who has described minutely the battle therein, has published his entire conviction that it was a kind providence which ordered the disaster for our good; for had we been successful and pushed on for the city General Howe was coming on with a force sufficient to have captured or destroyed the whole American army.

There was great excitement in the village of Germantown on that 4th of October. It is easy to believe. John Ashmead, then a lad of 12 years of age, as soon as the battle ceased, started from the Market House with a young companion to look over the field. He saw several lots of dead in parcels of sixes and sevens, more of the wounded remaining. They visited Chew's house, where they saw before the house about thirty dead, whom citizens were already

beginning to bury, northwest of the house. They went into the house and all over it—saw blood in every room—noticed where a six-pounder which had come in at the front window had gone through four partitions and then out at the back of the house. "Observed that some of the British therein had used the back windows on the roof to get out and under the shelter of the roof to fire to the front." They saw a dead American soldier lying by his still smoking firebrand, who had evidently gotten there under shelter of a board fence joining the house to the kitchen and had been shot by a soldier from the cellar window as he was about to set fire. Another, a fine young warrior, volunteering for the same purpose, with a bundle of straw at a window at the northwest corner, was also shot down on the spot." The same persons saw some six or seven bodies of soldiers, partially interred, back of the Methodist Meeting Lane. Ground was heaped upon them just where and as they fell, with their feet partially uncovered.

"Several related who saw the dead and dying after the action, lying on the ground, that some in their last moments were quite insane; but all who could speak were in great anguish from thirst, etc. In Samuel Keyser's garden many bodies were lying; and in the rear of Justice Johnson's, General Morgan, of the Rifle Corps, came up with a small body after the action was supposed to be closed, and very daringly and unexpectedly killed nineteen Hessians and an officer, all of whom were buried there save the officer, who was next day removed to the city. Boys were suffered to get very near the combatants on the flanks and one of them told that there was no order nor ranks after the first fire, and soon every face was as black as a negro's about the mouth and cheeks. British officers, especially aides-de-camp, rode at full rate up and down through the men, with entire unconcern as to running over them.

"Boys were very curious and venturesome and several of them plucked up courage and got to the tops of houses and even into the streets to see what could be seen. Such as some of them saw I shall relate; such as the battalion of tall Virginians under Colonel Matthews brought in prisoners from Kelcy's place and lodged in the church at the Market House. The faces of the prisoners and their guards were well blackened about their mouths with gunpowder in biting off their cartridges. These Virginians had just before captured a party of British in the fog and set up a hurrah, which brought a greater force upon them and caused their own capture.

TUMULT IN THE TOWN.

"The battle was but little witnessed in the town after the first onset, and but few of the military were seen along the Main Street. A great deal of fighting must have occurred in Joseph Magarge's field near Branchtown, probably with Stephens' division, ascertained from the great number of leaden bullets found in his ten-acre field for years afterward. Stephen himself had been set aside some time before by his own officers as too inebriated to command. This was told me by one of his own captains.

"When the battle began the fathers of families were quickly busied in disposing of their children and women in cellars. In one house there were collected two dozen of weeping and terrified women. George Knorr and other boys ran toward Philadelphia, as far as Nicetown, where they met the Hessians coming out and stopped. One cannon ball struck a tree at Haines' brewery as they passed, and cut through and went before them

down the street.

"The boys of Germantown made play-work of the war, and as it was out of season for snow forts they built earth-works, known as the upper, middle and lower forts along the town. These redoubts were constructed on military plans, and the youngsters fought with stones with a brave pretense of wooden muskets and log cannons. The Tories and the Whigs naturally enlisted in rival forces, and bloody noses and broken heads often shocked the good housewives, spinning and baking in their well-ordered homes.

"Jacob Keyser was then a lad. The high position of his house above the street enabled them by placing an apple under the cellar door to peep abroad and see the battle in the opposite field distinctly. He could see there those who fell under successive peals of musketry. After the battle he went abroad and saw before the door of Jacob Peters' house a fine

large American officer dead on the pavement. In a little while when he again passed there he was nearly stripped and while he beheld him, a man forced off his shirt as his own lawful prey. His brother, Abraham Keyser, saw several officer-looking persons richly divested of their clothing lying dead along the inside of Chew's front wall-fence. These two brothers saw seventeen bodies put into one pit near Chew's house, under a cherry tree. There was a row of cherry trees from the gate up to the north side of the house, and behind these trees men approached toward the house as their shelter when many fell dead and wounded. Soon after the battle, British officers came to the houses and asked for young men to come out and bury. While they were so so burying a British soldier came and said, 'Don't bury them with their faces up, and thus cast dirt in their faces, for they also are mothers' sons.'

"The Highlanders and British cavalry quartered in the Branchtown neighborhood. They were always cheerful, and always seemed to go gaily and confidently into expected fights. On such occasions the kilted Scots went off in full trot, keeping up with the trot of the cavalry.

"Our militia in the time of the battle made no stand of resistance in the neighborhood of Branchtown, but seemed quickly to make their retreat, and for this non-defense, as many of them as were known in the neighborhood, they did not fail afterward to receive the jibes and jeers of the people. They accused them of throwing away their cartridges as a feint of having exhausted them in fight."

STORY OF A POWDER HORN.

In July, 1841, there was found, in digging about two feet below the surface in the lot of the new Lutheran Church in Germantown, a curiously wrought powder horn of the Revolution, used and lost in the Battle of Germantown by Elijah Lincoln, a volunteer of Windham, Conn. It was a large white bull-lock horn and had engraved upon it besides the name of the owner, E. Gray, several pictures and devices, such as a sketch of Boston, Bunker Hill and the British fleet. The story of the powder horn was finally traced out. Ebenezer Gray and William Honey, the inscribed maker of the horn, were, with Elijah Lincoln, young volunteers of Windham, going to begin the war at Bunker Hill. While encamped near there under Washington the horn was engraved by Gray, for powder horns were used before the regular cartouch boxes were supplied. Upon the regular organization of the army Gray received a commission and rose to the rank of colonel. When promoted he gave his horn to Lincoln under his promise to use it faithfully for his country. That he did in many battles till it was lost in the affair at Germantown by

being pulled from his side by the grasp of a dying comrade in the very act of drawing a load from it for his musket. Lincoln rushed forward without it and the horn was eventually restored more than half a century after to the grandson of the patriot Gray, who had first owned it. "Captain George Blackmore, of the Virginian line," writes Watson, "made my acquaintance in Germantown in 1832, desiring to go over the battleground where he had fought side by side with his brother in Chew's field. The brother was killed and left near a spring house. He wanted to find that place again, but had difficulty to find the changed positions, so altered by improvements. Everything interested him, especially the choice of bullets which I gave him, gleaned from Chew's house. He chose a battered bullet which had been picked from Chew's door. This, he said, he should encase in silver and hang to his watch chain and bequeath to his heirs. I introduced him to Mr. Jacob Keyser, who had buried his brother, with four others, in the place at the spring house in one hole, all in their clothes."

One of the lighter incidents of the battle concerns Major Burnet, who was an aide on General Greene's staff. As he was riding beside the general in the retreat a spiteful bullet carried away his beribboned queue. The general told the major to dismount and get it, which the major did very hastily. A few minutes a ball clipped a flowing curl from the powdered head of General Greene. "Dismount and get it," shouted the major, but the British dragoons were clattering too near in the rear, and the general only stuck in his spurs and left his curl a sport for the winds.

DIARY OF A YOUNG QUAKER.

Robert Morton, a Quaker youth living in Philadelphia, kept a diary through these troubled times. He was somewhat of a Tory in his sympathies, as the following extract shows:—

"October 5.—This morning I went to Germantown to see the destruction and collect if possible a true account of the action. From the accounts of the officers and soldiers, it appears that the Americans surprised the picket guard of the English, which consisted of the Second Battalion Grenadiers, some infantry, and the Fortieth Regiment, altogether about 500. The English sustained the fire of the Americans for near an hour (their numbers unknown), when they were obliged to retreat, the ammunition of the grenadiers and infantry being expended. The Fortieth Regiment retreated to Chew's house, being about 120 men, and supported the fire of the Americans on all sides. The Americans came on with unusual firmness, came up to the doors of the house, which were so strongly barricaded that they could not enter.

"One of the Americans went up to a window on the north side of the house to set fire to it, and just as he was putting the torch to the window he received a bayonet through his mouth which put an end to his existence. The Americans finding the fire very severe retreated from the house. A small party of the Americans which had gone in near the middle of Germantown and had sustained the fire in the street for some time, perceived the British coming up in such numbers that they retreated. General Gray with 5000 men pursued them to the Swedes Ford, his men being much fatigued and very hungry, and the Americans running so fast that he gave over the chase and returned to his old encampment. The greatest slaughter of the Americans was at and near to Chew's place. Most of the killed and wounded that lay there were taken off before I got there, but three lay in the field at that time.

"After I had seen the situation at Chew's

house, which was exceedingly damaged by the balls on the outside, I went to headquarters, where I saw Major Balfour, one of General Howe's aides-de-camp, who is very much amazed with the people around Germantown for not giving them intelligence of the advancing of Washington's army, and that he should not be surprised if General Howe was to order the country for twelve miles around Germantown to be destroyed, as the people would not run any risk to give them intelligence when they were

fighting to preserve the liberties and properties of the peaceful inhabitants."

OLD GERMANTOWN TO-DAY.

In the upper burying ground on Main Street is a moss covered marble slab, erected many years ago by the loving hands of the Annalist Watson. Back from the street among the slanting stones that bear the weather-efaced dates of more than a century ago, in the shade of the old trees and the stone wall, this slab marks the common grave of Major Irvine, Captain Turner and six soldiers of the American army who fell in the battle of Germantown. At the foot of the inscription is the line "One cause, one grave." This grave yard is in the rear of the Charter Oak Library, a stone house which was built in 1770, and in which lives now an old lady who has passed more than forty years in this peaceful spot.

She remembers when the bones of several Revolutionary soldiers were disturbed by the old grave digger, seeking a six-foot habitation in this crowded village of the dead. "He showed me one skull," says she, "which he said was the remains of a British officer. 'How do you know?'" said I "Here are the silver coffin handles in the grave; and you know only the officers ever buried in coffins. Right here I know that a lot of British were buried, and they threw the soldiers in a trench, with only their blood-stained uniforms for shrouds. From what I remember of those times, this British officer was buried alongside of some of his own troops and he can from them in line, and march at their head in military rank when the last trump blows for the day of judgment, and these soldiers must answer to the great muster roll of God."

The Chew house is occupied by the granddaughter of Chief Justice Benjamin Chew, who lived on the fine old estate in the time of the war—Miss Ann Sophia Penn Chew—and has not been out of the family since 1761; the Chief Justice built the mansion and went to live at "Cliveden." Before this time this place was the Pennington County seat, where the kitchen wings of Chew's house sufficed for the simplicity of a gentleman of those days. The front doors of the Chew mansion open into a large hall, broken by pillars in the middle and by the staircase. In the wainscoated parlor Lafayette breakfasted when he visited Germantown in 1825. The furniture and the interior furnishings have been preserved with as few changes as possible since the Revolution. The stately oaks on the broad lawn in front are fitting guardians for the old mansion, with the towering spread and dignity of great age. The American assault was mainly made from the north side, and against this wall the balls flew thickest. Around the windows the stone is scarred and marked by scores of musket bullets, and heavier artillery shot, which would have shattered a modern villa. For many years the splintered and riddled front doors were to be seen at the museum at Independence Hall, but they have been carried back to the Chew mansion.

THE JOHNSON HOUSES.

There are two old Johnson houses side by side. The one at the corner of Washington Lane and Main Street was built

by John Johnson for his son John in 1765, and is still in the family. The quaint porch and pent roof of the Dutch fashion are as charming as the pleasant interior, which has the atmosphere of a hundred years ago, even to the blue china ware, the spinning wheel, and the low-roofed rooms. Adjoining this place is the house now owned by Ellwood Johnson, which was once the property of Peter Keyser, the Dunkard preacher. The rambling rough stone house was built in 1765, and although remodeled a century later, its delightful antiquity was not marred on the outside, and the house and the yard, with its old-fashioned flowers, is one of the most attractive places in Germantown. The estate runs back for many acres in the rear, and the ancient stone buildings now used as barns were once a tannery, and the old mill stone used for grinding bark rests against a wall. This stone is full five feet in diameter and must weigh nearly a ton, yet there is a tradition that one of the sturdy old Keyzers lifted the mass, a feat which three men to-day would think twice before trying. The stone spring house was built in 1760, and is in harmony with the surroundings, the whole scene being hard to match in this country as an olden-time picture.

Between the two Johnson places is a rough stone wall which was used as a breastwork by Sullivan's troops in their final stand, after sweeping the British down the main road. To the north, a few yards, is a cedar board fence, the boards of which have worn to half their original thickness. Yet they show little signs of decay, although nailed to their posts a century and a quarter ago. The posts have been renewed but the boarding bears the marks of its age in the scores of holes, round, ragged and oval, where the British and American bullets tore through them on the day of battle. Some of the bullets are round, as though fired by a forty-four caliber rifle, while others look as though the fighters had dropped lead slugs, spikes and scrap iron in their old flint-locks, and let fly with any old iron that was handy. This remarkable memorial of the battle is fenced around to prevent its being carried off piecemeal by visitors, but by good care the fence bids fair to last half a century more before it wears away to a wafer, and the bullet holes are left suspended in the air, with nothing around them, which will make them hard to find.

An old chronicler has recorded that although many of the people of Germantown were disaffected toward the patriot cause the young ladies of the town had very few love affairs with the British officers who were quartered there. The witchery of scarlet coats and foreign manners and countenance must have been strong, but only two Germantown maidens left with the British army, when they marched away, as officers' brides. The young British officers are to be sympathized with, even after the lapse of a century. For broken hearts under scarlet and gold must have been as thick as their sabres, if the great-grandmothers of the girls of Germantown to-day were as fair as their descendants.

From, *Luzerne*
Phila P.

Date, *2-10-95*

The Philadelphia Assemblies, which have always been acknowledged to be the handsomest balls given anywhere in this country, date far back into Colonial times. "This association in its time," says Watson, in his *Annals of Philadelphia*, "embodied the exclusives of the day. The elite and fashionable circle of the city then was far from peculiarly marked by its metes and bounds of separation than now. It only professed to enroll and retain in its union those who had ancestral bearing and associations." He also relates that "when Squire Hellegas' daughter was married to John A—, an extensive goldsmith and jeweler in High street, she was no longer admitted to her former place in the old city Assembly."

The first Assembly ball was given in the winter of 1748, in a large room at Hamilton wharf, on Water street, between Walnut and Dock, and was under the management of four gentlemen, John Wallace, Lynford Lardner, John Swift and John Inglis. The invitations were written on the back of playing cards, there being at that time no cardboard in the country, and the subscription was forty shillings. The rules and regulations governing the old Assembly are still preserved, and are as follows:

First—The assembly to be held every Thursday, from the 1st of January, 1748-49, to the 1st of May in every year, and to begin precisely at six in the evening, and not by any means to exceed twelve, the same night.

Second—The subscribers, consisting of gentlemen, to choose by a majority four of their number to act as directors, under whose management the whole assembly is to be during the season.

Third—The directors are to furnish the ladies with tickets for the season, which must admit only the lady whose name is first wrote on the ticket by one of the directors.

Fourth—On application made to the directors by any subscriber for the admission of any stranger, a ticket is to be given out for every such stranger particularly, the subscriber who shall apply for such ticket paying immediately on the delivery of it—for a strange gentleman, seven shillings and six pence; for a lady, nothing.

Fifth—None are to be admitted without tickets, which are to be received at the door by one of the directors every assembly night and returned again (except the strangers' tickets) before the company are dismissed.

Sixth. The directors are to order everything necessary for the entertainment of the company, as well those who incline to dance as those who are disposed to play cards. For the accommodation of the latter (separate) rooms are to be provided and furnished with fire, candles, chairs, cards, etc. All which the subscribers to be allowed. No night, nor mer, nor

TO REGULATE THE DANCERS.

First. — to consist of ten couples. Such ladies as come first to form the first set, after which other sets are to be composed—that is, in the order in which they come to the Assembly.

Second. Every set of ladies to draw for their places. Only the first ticket of each set is to be reserved by the directors to present a stranger, if any, or any other lady, who is thereby entitled to

lead that set for the night.

Third. The director who has the composing of the sets is, while the minuets are dancing, to couple those disposed for country dances and provide partners for such gentlemen strangers who come unprovided.

Fourth. If there should be any odd couples above a set, but not exceeding four couples, they are to be distributed by the directors among the complete sets. If above four couples are to be composed into a set by taking some out of other sets.

The following is a copy of the First Assembly list in 1748:

Alexander Hamilton, T. Lawrence, Jr., John Wallace, Phineas Bond, Charles Willing, Joseph Shippen, Samuel McCall, Jr., George McCall, Edward Jones, Samuel McCall, Sr., R. Congin Shain, Joseph Sims, T. Lawrence, Sen., David Melvaine, John Wilcocks, Charles Steadman, John Kidd, William Bingham, Backridge Sims, John Smith, John Hearsley, Jr., William Plumpsted, Andrew Elliot, James Bard, James Hamilton, Robert Mackimen, William Allen, Archibald McCall, Thomas Hopkinson, Richard Peters, Adam Thomson, Alexander Steadman, Patrick Baird, John Sober, David Franks, John Ingils, R. Wideheart, Abram Taylor, James Trotter, Samson Levy, Lynford Lardner, Richard Hill, Jr., Benjamin Price, John Francis, William Melvaine, William Humphreys, William Peters, James Polyeau, William Franklin, Henry Harrison, John Hewson, Daniel Boyle, Thomas White, John Lawrence, Thomas Godons, John Cottenhaur, John Mafan, William Cozzens, Joseph Turner.

During all the horrors and anxieties of war the assemblies continued, and many have been the distinguished men and women who have graced them by their presence.

From,

Times
Philadelphia

Date,

2-10-95

It is a little singular that in all the discussion over Paul Bourget's observations on America nobody should have recalled the singular contrast between the point of view and the reflections of the Frenchman of today and of a hundred years ago. Just before the French revolution America was almost the most interesting country on earth to the Frenchman; it was the mould of the liberty which France had just gained, and it had acquired that very precedence through the help of the French arms. It had drawn its doctrine of the natural rights of man from the Geneva school and in return had reflected it to the patriots of Franco. In what a different spirit did the French traveler then study our institutions! Nowhere better does this spirit appear than in the well-known letters of Brissot de Warville, familiar to all

students. They are out of the general track nowadays; and so are worth reviving for the sake of the comparison with M. Bourget.

These letters, which demonstrate many changes—in us, in the French, in the style of polite conversation and in the ideas of the hour—were written to Franco in 1788-1789 from Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Baltimore. They were published in Paris and in London in translation.

M. de Warville was a French revolutionist of the most uncompromising type and took a very prominent part in the agitation in France, which revealed itself in the outbreak of 1789 and culminated in the freeing of the French in 1792. He had a great private fortune, which he placed at the disposal of the party of liberty, and had great learning, having spent some years in England studying. So, in the spring of 1788, when the revolutionists of France were casting about for material with which to fire the enthusiasm of the French and feed the slumbring desires for liberty, equality and fraternity which were then secretly exciting all classes, it was resolved to request M. de Warville to visit America, and in a series of letters to France describe the characteristics of a people who had just gained their liberty, and depict the conditions under which these newly free people were living, their laws, manners, customs and weaknesses or virtues.

M. de Warville agreed and sailed from Havre de Grace on June 3, 1788. He arrived at Boston July 5, 1788, journeyed from there to New York and thence to Philadelphia, arriving here on August 26, 1788. "We passed the ferry at Trenton," he says in one of his letters, "at 7 in the morning. The Delaware, which separates Pennsylvania from New Jersey, is a superb river, navigable for the largest ships. Its navigation is intercepted by the ice two months in the year. Vessels are not attacked here by worms, which I have heard are so destructive to them in rivers farther South." The prospect from the middle of the river is charming; on the right you see mills and manufactories, on the left two charming little towns which overlook the water. The borders of this river are still in their wild state. In the forests which cover them are some enormous trees. There are likewise some houses, but they are not equal in point of simple elegance to those I saw in Massachusetts. We breakfasted at Bristol, a town opposite to Burlington. It was here the famous Penn first planted his tabernacles. But it was represented to him that the river here did not furnish anchoring ground so good and so safe as the place already inhabited by the Swedes, where Philadelphia has since been built. He resolved then to purchase this place of them, give them other lands in exchange and to leave Bristol.

"Passing the river Shammony on a new bridge, and then the village of Frankford, we arrived at Philadelphia by a fine road bordered with the best cultivated fields and elegant houses, which announce the neighborhood of a great town.

"I had passed but a few hours at Philadelphia when a particular business called me to

Burlington, on the borders of the Delaware. It is an elegant little town, more ancient than Philadelphia. Many of the inhabitants are Friends, or Quakers. This was formerly their place of general rendezvous. From thence I went to the house of Mr. Temple Franklin. He is the grandson of the celebrated Franklin, and as well known in France for his amiable qualities as for his general information. His house is five miles from Burlington, on a sandy soil, covered with a forest of pines. His house is simple, his garden is well kept, he has a good library, and his situation seems destined for the retreat of a philosopher. I dined here with five or six Frenchmen, who began their conversation with invectives against America and the Americans, against their want of laws, their paper money and their ill faith. I defended the Americans, or, rather, I desired to be instructed by facts, for I am determined here not to believe in the opinions of individuals. "You wish for facts," said one of them, who had existed in this country for three years. "I will give you some. I say that the country is a miserable one. In New Jersey, where we are now, there is no money, there is nothing but paper."

"The money is locked up," said Mr. Franklin. "Would you have a man be fool enough to exchange it for depreciated rags? Wait till the law shall take the paper from circulation."

"But you cannot borrow money on the best security."

"I believe it," said Mr. Franklin. "The lender fears to be paid in paper. These facts prove not the scarcity of money, but the prudence of those who hold it and the influence that debtors have in the Legislature."

"They passed to another point. 'Your laws are arbitrary,' they said, 'and often unjust.' For instance, there is a law laying a tax of a dollar on the second dog, and this tax augments in proportion to the number that a man keeps. Thus a laborer has need of dogs, but he is deprived of their succor."

"He has no need of them," said Mr. Franklin. "He keeps them but for his pleasure, and if anything ought to be taxed it is pleasure. The dogs are injurious to the sheep; instead of defending them they often kill them. I was one of the first to solicit this law, because we are infested with dogs from this quarter. To get rid of them we have put a tax on them, and it has produced salutary effects. The money arising from this tax is destined to indemnify those whose sheep are destroyed by these animals."

"Mr. Frenchman returned to the charge: 'But your taxes are extremely heavy.'

"You shall judge of that," says Mr. Franklin. "I have an estate here of five or six hundred acres. My taxes last year amounted to £8. This reduced to hard money is £6."

"Nothing can be more conclusive than those replies. I am sure, however, that this Frenchman has forgotten them all and that he will go and declare in France that the taxes of New Jersey are distressingly heavy and that the imposition on dogs is abominable. Burlington is separated from Bristol only by the river. Here is some commerce and some men of considerable capital. The children here have that air of health and decency which characterizes the rest of the Quakers.

"On returning from Burlington to Philadelphia I went with Mr. Shoemaker to the house of his father-in-law, Mr. Richardson, a farmer, who lives near Middleton, twenty-two miles from Philadelphia. Mr. Shoemaker

is 30 years of age. He was not educated in those of Friends. He declared to me that in his youth he was far from their principles; that he had lived in pleasures; that, growing weary of them, he reflected on his conduct and resolved to change it; that he studied the principles of the Quakers and soon became a member of their society, notwithstanding the raileries of acquaintances. He had married the daughter of this Quaker to whose house we were going. I wished to see a true American farmer. I was really charmed with the order and neatness of the house and of its inhabitants. They have three sons and seven daughters. One of the latter only is married and three others are marriageable. They are beautiful, easy in their manners and decent in their deportment. Their dress is simple; they wear fine cotton on Sunday and that which is not so fine on other days. These daughters aid their mother in the management of the family. The mother has much activity. She held in her arms a little granddaughter, who was caressed by all the children. It is truly a patriarchal family. The father is occupied constantly in the fields. We conversed much on the Society of Friends, the society in France for the abolition of slavery, the growing of wheat, etc.

"Never was I so much edified as in this house. It is the asylum of union, friendship and hospitality. The beds were neat, the linen white, the covering elegant. The cabinets, chairs, desks and tables were of black walnut, well polished and shining. The garden furnished vegetables of all kinds and fruits. There were ten horses in the stable. The Indian corn of last year, still on the cob, lay in large quantities in a cabin, of which the narrow planks, placed at small distances from each other, leave openings for the circulation of the air. The barn was full of wheat, oats, etc.; their cows furnish delicious milk for the family, of which they make excellent cheeses; their sheep give them the wool of which the cloth is made which covers the father and the children. This cloth is spun in the house, woven and fulled in the neighborhood. All the linen is made in the house.

"Mr. Shoemaker showed me the place where this worthy cultivator is going to build a house for his eldest son. This son is rich. He sells his grain to a miller in the neighborhood; his vegetables, butter and cheese, are sent once a week to town. I went to see this miller's mill. There were three sets of stones destined to the making of flour of different degrees of fineness. They employ only the stones of France for the first quality of flour. They are exported from Bourdeaux and Rouen. In these mills they have multiplied the machinery to spare hard labor in all the operations, such as hoisting the wheat, cleaning it, raising the flour to the place where it is to be spread, collecting it again into the chamber, where it is put in barrels. These barrels are marked at the mill with the name of the miller, and this mark indicates the quality of the flour. That which is designed for exportation is again inspected at the port, and if not merchantable it is condemned. The millers here are flour merchants. Mills are a kind of property which insures a constant income.

"I was present at the funeral of Thomas Holwell, one of the elders of the Society of Friends. James Pemberton conducted me to it. The burying ground is in the town, but is not surrounded with houses. The grave was six or seven feet deep; they placed the

body by the side of it. On the opposite side were seated on wooden chairs the four women who appeared to be most affected. The people gathered round and remained for five minutes in profound meditation. They then let down the body, covered the coffin with earth and a man advanced near the grave, planted his cane in the ground, fixed his hat upon it and began a discourse relative to this sad ceremony. He trembled in all his body, and his eyes were glaring and wild. When he had finished, a woman threw herself on her knees, made a very short prayer, the men took off their hats and all retired.

"I went thence to their meeting. The most profound silence reigned for nearly an hour, when one of the ministers or elders who sat on the front bench rose, pronounced four words, then was silent for a minute, then spoke four words more and his whole discourse was pronounced in this manner. This method is generally followed by their preachers. I observed in the countenances of all this congregation an air of gravity mixed with sadness. The prayer which terminated this meeting was fervent. It was pronounced by a minister, who fell on his knees. The men took off their hats and each retired, having shaken hands with his neighbor.

"I have seen the hospitals of France, both at Paris and in the provinces; I know none of them but the one at Besancon that can be compared to this at Philadelphia. Every sick and every poor person has his bed well furnished, but without curtains, as it should be. Every room is lighted by windows placed opposite, which introduce plenty of light, the great consolation to a man confined, of which tyrants, for this reason, are so cruelly sparing. Most of these windows open over the fields, and as they are not very high and are without grates it would be very easy for the prisoners to make their escape. But the idea never enters their heads. This fact proves that the prisoners are happy, and, consequently, that the administration is good. The garden is well cultivated. In the yard they rear a great number of hogs, for in America the hog, as well as the ox, does the honors of the table through the whole year. Mr. Shoemaker, who brought me thither, and another of the directors distributed some cakes, which they had brought with them, among the little orphans. Thus the directors think of their charges, even at a distance, and occupy themselves with their happiness. Good God! there is, then, a country where the soul of the governor of a hospital is not a soul of brass.

"Blacks are here mingled with the whites and lodged in the same apartments. This to me seemed a balm to my soul. I saw a negro woman spinning with activity by the side of her bed. She seemed to expect a word of consolation from the director; she obtained it, and it seemed to be heaven to her to hear it. On our return from the hospital we drank a bottle of cider. Compare this frugal repast to the sumptuous feasts given by the superintendents of the poor of London—by those humane inspectors who assemble to consult on making repairs to the amount of six shillings and order a dinner for six guineas! You never find among the Quakers these robberies upon indigence, these infamous treasons against beneficence. Bless them, then, ye rich and poor; ye rich because their fidelity and prudence economize your money; ye poor because their humanity watches over

you without ceasing. The expenses of this hospital amount to about five pence a day, money of Pennsylvania, for each pensioner. You know that the best administered hospital in Paris amounts to about fourteen pence a day, like money, and what a difference in the treatment!

"The hospital for lunatics is fine, elegant and well kept. I observed the bust of Franklin in the library and was told this honor was rendered to him as one of the principal founders of the institution. Each one of the inmates (about fifteen) has a cell, with a bed, a table and a convenient window fitted with grates. Stoves are fixed in the walls to warm the cells in winter. There were no male persons among them. Most of the patients are victims of religious melancholy or of disappointed love. Dr. Rush has invented a kind of swing chair for their exercise. I asked the humane and enlightened Dr. Rush why the cells were placed beneath the ground floor, exposed to the unwholesome humidity of the earth. He told me he had endeavored for a long time, but in vain, to introduce a change in this particular, and that this hospital was founded at a time when little attention was thought necessary for the accommodation of fools. I observed that none of those fools were naked or indecent—a thing very common with us. These people preserve, even in their folly, their primitive characteristic of decency."

Writing of Benjamin Franklin, M. de Warville says: "Thanks to God, he still exists! I have just been to see him and enjoy his conversation, in the midst of his books, which he still calls his best friends. The pains of his cruel infirmity change not the serenity of his countenance nor the calmness of his conversation. If these appear so agreeable to our Frenchmen who enjoyed his friendship in Paris, how would they seem to them here, where no diplomatic functions impose upon him that mask of reserve which was sometimes so chilling to his guests? Franklin, surrounded by his family, appears to be one of those patriarchs whom he has so well described and whose language he has copied with such simple eloquence. He seems one of those ancient philosophers who at times descended from the sphere of his elevated genius to instruct weak mortals by accommodating himself to their feebleness. I have found in America a great number of politicians and virtuous men, but I find none who appears to possess in so high a degree as Franklin the characteristics of a real philosopher."

M. de Warville breakfasted on September 1, 1788, with Samuel Ameland, of whom he says:

"He is one of the richest and most benevolent of the Society of Friends. He is a pupil of Anthony Benezet. On leaving him I went to see an experiment, near the Delaware, on a boat, the object of which is to ascend rivers against the current. The inventor was Mr. Fitch, who had formed a company to support the expense. One of his most zealous associates is Mr. Thornton. The invention was disputed between Mr. Fitch and Mr. Rumsey, of Virginia. However it be, the machine which I saw appears well executed and well adapted to the design. The steam engine gives motion to three loose oars of considerable force, which were to give sixty strokes per minute. I doubt not but, physi-

cally speaking, this machine may produce part of the effects expected from it, but I doubt its utility in commerce, for, notwithstanding the assurances of the undertakers, it must require many men to manage it and much expense in repairing the damages occasioned by the violence and multiplicity of the friction. Yet I will allow that if the movements can be simplified and the expense lessened the invention may be useful in a country where labor is dear and where the borders of rivers are not accessible, like those in France, by horses to draw the boats. This idea was consoling to Dr. Thornton, whom I saw assailed by raileries on account of the 'steamboat.' These raileries appear to me to be very ill-placed. I cannot, without indignation, see the Americans discouraging by their sarcasms the generous efforts of one of their fellow-citizens.

"If there exists," says Franklin, "an Atheist in the universe he would be converted on seeing Philadelphia"—on contemplating a town where everything is so well arranged. If an idle man should come into existence here, on having constantly before his eyes the three amiable sisters, Wealth, Science and Virtue, the children of Industry and Temperance, he would soon find himself in love with them and endeavor to obtain them from their parents. Such are the ideas offered to the mind on a market day in Philadelphia. It is without fear of contradiction one of the finest in the universe. Variety and abundance in the articles, order in the distribution, are all here united. One of the essential beauties of a market is cleanliness in the provisions and those who sell them. Cleanliness is conspicuous here in everything; even meat, whose aspect is more or less disgusting in other markets, here strikes your eye agreeably. The spectator is not tormented with the sight of little streams of blood which infect the air and foul the streets. The women who bring the produce of the country are dressed with decency. Their vegetables and fruits are neatly arranged in handsome, well-made baskets. Everything is assembled here—the produce of the country and the works of industry; flesh, fish, fruits, garden seed, pottery, ironware, shoes, trays, trinkets extremely well made, etc. The stranger is never wearied in contemplating this multitude of men and women, moving and crossing in every direction without tumult or injury. You would say that it was a market of brothers, a rendezvous of philosophers, of the pupils of the silent Pythagoras, for silence reigns without interruption. You hear none of those piercing cries so common elsewhere. Each one sells, bargains and buys in silence. The carts and horses which have brought in the supplies are peaceably arranged in the next street in the order in which they arrive. When disengaged they move off in silence—no quarrels among the carmen and the porters. You see none of our fools and maccaronies galloping with loose reins in the streets. These are the astonishing effect of habit, a habit inspired by the Quakers, who planted morals in this country; a habit of doing everything with tranquility and with reason; a habit of injuring no person and of having no need of the interposition of Magistrates. To maintain order in such a market in France would require four girdles and a dozen soldiers. Here the law has no need of muskets; education and morals have done everything. Two clerks of the police walk in the market. If they suspect a pound of butter of being light

they weigh it. If light, it is seized for the use of the hospital. You see here the fathers of families go to market. It was formerly so in France. Their wives succeeded them; thinking themselves dishonored by the task, they have resigned it to their servants. Neither economy nor morals have gained anything by this change.

"The price of bread is from one penny to twopence the pound; beef and mutton from twopence to fourpence; veal from one penny to twopence; hay from 20 to 30 shillings the ton; butter from fourpence to sixpence per pound; wood from sevenpence to eightpence the cord. Vegetables are in abundance and cheap. Wines of Enrope, particularly those of France, are cheaper here than anywhere else. I have drank the wine of Provence, said to be made by M. Bergasse, at ninepence the bottle, but the taverns are extremely dear. Articles of luxury are expensive. A hair-dresser costs you eightpence the day, or 12 shillings the month. I hired a one-horse chaise three days; it cost me three louis d'ors.

"General Mifflin conducted me to the General Assembly. I saw nothing remarkable in it. The building is far from that magnificence attributed to it by the Abbe Raynal. It is certainly a fine building, when compared with other edifices of Philadelphia, but it cannot be put in competition with those public buildings which we call fine in Enrope. There were about fifty members present, seated on chairs enclosed by a balustrade. Behind the balustrade is the gallery for spectators. A 'petit maitre' who should fall suddenly from Paris into the Assembly would undoubtedly find it ridiculous. He would scoff at the simplicity of their cloth coats and, in some cases, at the negligence of their toilettes; but every man who thinks will desire that this simplicity will ever remain and become universal. They pointed out to me, under one of these plain coats, a farmer by the name of Findley, whose eloquence displays the greatest talents."

M. de Warville left Philadelphia on September 7, 1788, on a journey to the Ohio by way of Pittsburg.

We should hardly expect such comments on Philadelphia to-day—certainly not from M. Bourget.

From, *Inquirer*

Phila Pa

Date, *2/24/95*

**HIS HUNDREDTH
ANNIVERSARY**

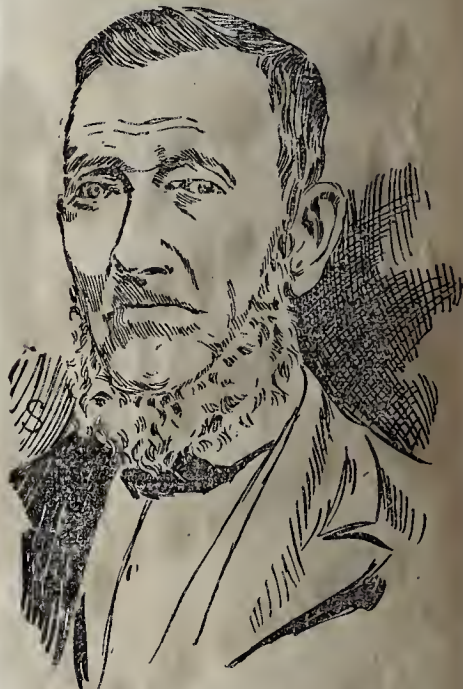
**THOMAS W. HALL WAS BORN WHEN
WASHINGTON WAS PRESIDENT
OF THIS COUNTRY.**

TO CELEBRATE HIS BIRTHDAY

**The Aged Man Both Smoked and
Chewed Tobacco, But He Has Led
a Very Quiet Life—He Glories in a
Head of Thick Brown Hair—How
to Avoid Baldness.**

On the 4th of March, 1795, during Washington's second term as President, and when this infant republic was learning how to stand alone, there was born to Mahlon and Mary Hall a son, whom they named Thomas W. One week from next Tuesday that son will be 100 years old, and the anniversary of the birth of the centenarian will be celebrated by his descendants, with number twelve, and their friends in a fitting manner.

Mr. Hall is now residing with his son, Thomas P. Hall, at Angora. He is small in stature and a little stooped, but there is a glow of health upon his cheeks which indicates that he may enjoy several more years of life. He spends his time contentedly in a com-



Centenarian Thomas W. Hall.

fortable rocking chair near a warm stove during the winter months. He walks about the house without assistance, and in pleasant weather enjoys being out of doors. His mother lived to the ripe old age of 90 years, and a brother, John Hall, aged 97, and a

sister, Sarah Dickinson, of West Chester, still survives. The brother and sister will join in the celebration on March 4.

Although his whiskers are gray, there is scarcely a gray hair upon the centenarian's head, and he is not bald. He is exceedingly proud of his thick brown hair, and wants other people to understand that he does not wear a wig. "The only way I can account for father's remarkable head of hair," said Henry H. Hall yesterday, "is his custom of standing on his head in the water, as I always called it. Ever since I can remember, it has been his custom when washing in a basin of cold water, to turn his head down and immerse it in the water, holding it there sometimes for five minutes. This occurred whenever he had occasion to wash, and sometimes several times a day."

In his younger days Mr. Hall was a hard worker and a man of great determination. He was born at Fiftieth street and Elm avenue, was educated in the public schools and learned the trade of chair making. He was engaged in the flour and feed business a short time, but spent most of his time in farming in Chester and Bucks counties until he was 74 years old, when he retired from active life.

ENJOYED THE CENTENNIAL.

The year 1876 was in some respects one of the most enjoyable. At that time he lived in Hestonville with one of his sons and used to visit the exposition almost daily. The progress of the world was all spread out before him, and he traced the improvements in navigation from the time Fulton's steamboat first plied the Hudson in 1807, the development in railroading since the first locomotive ran in this country, in 1827, the practical application of electricity in telegraphy, cables, telephones, light, heat and power. All these improvements he followed so long as he could read the newspapers, but his interest in affairs of the day has lagged, now that he cannot read with ease.

In politics Mr. Hall was first a Whig and then a Republican. He first voted for James Morton in 1816. During recent years he has not voted. Being a Friend he took part in none of the wars. He was always an early riser, 3 o'clock A. M. being his usual hour to arise when on the farm. He smokes and chews, but with moderation.

His wife, Mary Heston, died at an age of 83 years nearly a score of years ago. Of their eleven children five survive, Edward W., Thomas P., Samuel D. and Henry H. Hall and Martha Seltzer, of Chester Valley. There are five grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

From,

Helen
Phila. P.

Date,

3-3-95

THEIR POWER GOING.

Churches Whose Influence is Weakening.

THE COMMUNICANTS MOVE

St. Peter's, St. Paul's and Old Christ Church.

The recent desertion by its congregation, gradual decay and ultimately the sale for commercial or other secular purpose, of the old and well-known landmark the P. E. Church of the Epiphany, at the Northwest corner of Fifteenth and Chestnut streets, has drawn attention to the present status of other historical buildings of the same denomination in other central portions of the city. There was a time, and at no very remote period in the past, when the Church of the Epiphany occupied the first rank in what might be termed the "swell" Episcopal places of worship of the city. It had the most eloquent divines occupying the pulpit, the most costly and artistic choir and the most softly upholstered pews, all of which were well filled with the creme de la creme of the fashionable society of Philadelphia.

This condition of the affairs of the church all passed away. The pastor was replaced; the grand organ became silent, and gradually the comfortable pews became deserted one by one; the church building itself began to present a worn appearance, both externally and internally, and this condition of things continued until the church was closed permanently, and the building sold to the highest bidder, and will soon be torn down to make way for some palatial business edifice, the exact character of which has not yet been made public.

The question has been asked: "What caused the decadence of the Church of the Epiphany?" and the generally received answer has been that it was mainly due to the fact that the aristocratic families who lived near by and supported it have joined other congregations or have gone to "fresh fields and pastures new," and left the old and venerated church to take care of itself.

It then became a matter of speculation in some quarters as to the future of other old landmarks of the Protestant Episcopal Denomination in the central part of the city, and located in neighborhoods

that were formerly peopled by the better classes of Philadelphia society and who belonged to the congregations of these churches.

There are three Protestant Episcopal Churches in the city that antedate the Revolution and which in their day were the centres of the most aristocratic residence portion of the city and these old landmarks are the historic Christ Church on Second street above Market, St. Peter's Church at the corner of Third and Pine streets, and St. Paul's Church, on the east side of Third street, below Walnut.

From careful inquiries made by an Item reporter, it appears that only one of these churches is going to decay, and that is St. Paul's Church. The other two, Christ Church and St. Peter's Church, are in as flourishing a condition now as they were generations ago, and there is not the slightest prospect of either church going to decay, or changing hands. By those intimately connected with the two churches named, The Item reporter was told that the churches will both be in active church working order for generations to come, and the good they are doing in the cause of religion will be more likely to increase than diminish.

One principal reason why Christ Church and St. Peter's Church cannot fall into decay is the fact that each church has a perpetual and liberal endowment, sufficient to meet all coming expense, and the principal of which endowment will increase as time rolls on.

Another source of prosperity is the fact that both churches enjoy a liberal pew rent. This source of revenue has never stopped and there is no indication that it ever will, and another thing to be considered is the fact that these pew rents are still being paid by the members or descendants of the old time families who have belonged to the congregations for generations.

The fact that the neighborhoods of Christ Church and St. Peter's Church have been vacated by the better class of families that attended them, and have moved far west or north into the more improved parts of the city, has not made them desert the old places of worship, for the children and children's children of these families take just as much interest in the churches as their ancestors did.

At the present time St. Peter's Church has a regular list of over 700 communicants, and Christ Church has about the same number, and regular Sunday and daily services are kept up just as of yore.

As is well known the first Christ Church was erected in 1693, and the corner stone of the present church was laid in April, 1727, and the church and steeple as they stand to-day were finished about 1750. Some years after the growth of the church was so great that its spread and influence became a matter of necessity and it was resolved to erect another church of the same denomination at the corner of Third and Pine streets, and the name selected for this branch place of worship was St. Peter's P. E. Church. This church flourished under these auspices and after a time St. Peter's became a rival to Christ Church in power, influence and the number of communicants. Both churches were supported by the same element of Philadelphia society, and even to the present day the two churches are united in the cause of Christianity.

At both the churches mentioned it was positively asserted that the two organizations are not only in a first-class pecuniary condition now, but are well provided for in the future, and were never in a more prosperous condition than they are at present, and there is not the least danger of either of them following in the path of the Church of the Epiphany.

What is stated above regarding two of the three ante-Revolutionary P. E. Churches does not unfortunately, apply to the

third one, namely, St. Paul's P. E. Church on Third street below Walnut. This old church has seen its best days and has been retrograding for many years past. It is understood that it has been crushed so to speak between its two more powerful neighbors, Christ Church and St. Peter's Church, but in its day St. Paul's Church had a high and commanding position as a place of worship.

It is now mainly used for missionary purposes and the congregation which used to consist of many of the best families in Philadelphia, are now composed of a limited number of the poorer classes who reside in the courts, alleys, and small streets in that section of the city. The church is supported by voluntary contributions and there are no pew rents or other regular sources of revenue. The church presents a neglected and even deserted appearance and while it was stated that there is no immediate prospect of the church building being sold and torn down, still the reporter was told that a number of efforts have been made to sell the property, but there are no purchasers.

From, *Press*

Philadelphia

Date, *3-11-95*

AN OLD LANDMARK TO GO.

The Price Mansion Built in 1790 to Be Replaced by Modern Dwellings.

The old Price mansion at the north-west corner of Thirty-eighth and Chestnut Streets, recently purchased by William Weightman, is soon to be replaced by a row of houses, operations beginning next week.

This house was built by Chandler Price in 1790 as a Summer residence, and was occupied only as such until the Spring of 1804, after which time he continued to reside there permanently until his death in 1827. At the time this old mansion was being built the property popularly known as "Morris' Folly" on Chestnut Street was being demolished and most all the doors and window frames from the Morris mansion were purchased by Mr. Price for his new country house. It is rather singular that no two of these old doors or window frames are of the same dimensions.

The grounds originally extended from a point between the present Thirty-fourth and Thirty-sixth Streets to Thirty-ninth Street, and from Chestnut to Market Streets. After streets began to be cut through the property, portions furthest from the house were sold from time to time, until by the sale of all the land west of its present western boundary the property was reduced to its present size in 1836. The hot-houses, stables, ice-house, etc., were all located on or a little west of that portion of the grounds at present occupied by the residence of Frank McLaughlin, and were torn down in 1866 and 1867 to make room for the residence now occupying these lots.

The old mansion in its earlier days

was the scene of much gaiety. Mr. Price being famous in his day as an entertainer. It was his almost invariable rule to give two dinner parties each month, where all the prominent people of the country, both socially and politically, were entertained at different times. President Andrew Jackson was more than once entertained in this house, being a very warm personal friend of Charles Price. Mr. Price's son, Butler Price, at this time was an officer of the celebrated Philadelphia City Troop, and several times each Spring and Autumn this house was made an objective point by the troopers. Picketing their horses to the fence along Chestnut Street, then a mere lane, they regaled themselves with their gay young officer within the parental mansion.

The house has been occupied continuously since its erection in 1790 until the present time by the family, its last occupancy being a grand-daughter of its original owner.

Mr. Price's town house, during most of his life, was on Ninth Street, near Spruce, and was afterward sold to one of the Bonaparte family, who were in this country at that time.

From, *Independent*

Germantown A

Date, *3-15-91*

GERMANTOWN'S HISTORIC HOMES

Scores of Quaint Old Houses Scattered
Along the Main Street.

WHERE WASHINGTON RESIDED

The Famous Morris Homestead and Its
Surroundings — A Place That Gave
Shelter to Many Eminent Dignitaries.
How It Is Furnished — Other Points
of Interest to Our Methodist Visitors.
Historical Notes.

Among Germantown's many old time residences one of the most notable is the Morris homestead, on Main street, opposite Market Square. No doubt it will be pointed out to many of the visiting Methodist clergymen during their stay in Germantown, to whom a cursory glance at its history may prove not unin-

teresting. This old home was the residence of Gen. Howe, and at the same time the home of Prince William, then a youth, who afterwards became King of England. Subsequently it was occupied by President Washington.

The house was built in 1772 by the lineal ancestors of the family who are its present occupants. It has no show of grounds around it in front, but the lawn is in the rear, running back almost as far as the eye can reach, where it is divided off from the thoroughfare by a tall wooden fence. High, noble looking oak trees are scattered about these cool, shady grounds, one of which, with a massive trunk and broad, thick boughs, is reputed to be the largest tree in Germantown. Some years back a number of old bullets were dug out of the top limbs of one of the trees on the grounds, supposed to have been lodged there during the battle of Germantown. Another attractive spot about the grounds is an old pump, from which the coldest and purest of spring water flows.

But the interior of the house is even more curious and quaint than the surroundings. The rooms are square, and are finished in solid old walnut and rosewood cabinet ware of a pattern in fashion at the time of the Revolution. In one room stands an old clock at one time the property of Marie Antoinette, and which ticked in its same solemn metre in the gorgeous palaces of Louis XVI. Its history is a curious one. It came into the possession of the family who now own it through an auction sale in New York in 1794. The furniture in the room where it now stands appropriately corresponds. There is a big open fireplace, and above it on the wall, and in fact all around the walls, are old portrait paintings. There are quaint old sofas, tables and escritoirs not a day under eighty years old. The parlor is fitted up in the same antique style. In the up-stairs rooms the eye is met everywhere with antiquarian relics. In one chamber is a bedstead eighty-five years old, with tall, carved rosewood posts. The cabinet and washstand are of plain rosewood, with brass mountings, and the tapestries and curtains, painting and bric-a-brac are all of an age long past. Indeed, the house and everything in it and around it attaches an old-time interest, full of quiet and repose.

OTHER HISTORIC BUILDINGS.

"Stenton," the home of the Logans, was erected by James Logan (Wm. Penn's secretary, in 1726. "Stenton" for a time was the headquarters of Gen. Howe. It is situated near Wayne Junction. Numerous historic buildings are situated on Main street, north of the railroad bridge. "Loudon" was built by Thos. Armat. The Toland house was built in 1740. During the Revolutionary war it was occupied by the Miller family. Capt. John Miller commanded

a company raised in this vicinity January, 1776, and was attached to Magaw's 5th battalion. The captain and most of his patriotic band were slain while defending Fort Washington, N. Y. Many of the older families in Germantown are descendants of this illustrious soldier, the Millers, Ployds, Whartenbys, Shrivvers, Peifers, Reeds, Steels and Bruners being among the number. The Wagner house was built in 1747, and was used as a hospital. The Henry mansion was built in 1760. The Ottinger homestead, built in 1776, is still occupied by the descendants of that old Revolutionary family. The Royal house was built in 1747. The Fleckenstein and Hacker houses are ancient and historic. The Wister mansion, Main street, opposite Queen, was erected in 1744. Gen. Agnew, a British officer, having been shot in front of the Mennonite Church, was carried down to this building, where he expired.

The White cottage (Betton's), on Mannheim street, was partly erected before the Revolution. The grounds were occupied by the British. The Friends' Meeting was organized about 1705. The burying ground adjoins the meeting house. Opposite is the old Abraham Keyser homestead. The Treasury Department occupied the house corner of Mill street and Market Square, now occupied by the Women's Christian Association.

The old Academy, on School street, was built in 1760. The old bell was brought over from England in the tea ships, but was not allowed to land in Boston. It was returned in 1773, and came back after the war was over and was placed in the building. The weather vane remains the same as it was during the battle of Germantown. The building was used as a hospital. In 1793 Congress applied for the use of the building, but it was never used. Market Square was surveyed in 1740. It once contained a market house and prison, which were built in 1741. The Soldiers' Monument was erected on the Square in 1877. Several historic cannon stand on this spot, having been presented by the Government to Post 6, G. A. R.

Beginning at Main street and School lane, and continuing to near Maplewood avenue, stood a number of historic buildings. The Germantown Bank is on the site of the building used as the capitol of Pennsylvania during the yellow fever epidemic in 1793. Governor Mifflin and Secretary Dallas resided here, as did Thomas Jefferson and Secretary Randolph, of the Treasury Department. The old building, north (Ashmead's), was the King of Prussia Inn. The old stone mansion, standing back, was once occupied by Christopher Lehman, a man of note in Germantown. All of these ancient buildings remaining have been transformed into business establishments.

The Potter building, adjoining Association Hall, has been in the Beck and Potter families for a century. Town Hall was built on the ground owned by the Rev. Samuel Harvey. The Engle homestead adjoining was built by Benj. Engle in 1758. The Morris house, corner of High street, is ancient and historic. The Pastorius house, Main and High streets (now Dr. Dunton's) was the home of the Pastorius family. The stone house adjoining (Dr. Smith's) was the Green Tree Tavern. It was erected in 1743 by one of the Pastorius family. Gen. Lafayette once dined in this house, and Miss A. Chew, aged 16, presided at the feast. The Haines house opposite was built in 1700. It was used as a hospital during the battle of Germantown. Gen. Lafayette was once entertained here by R. Haines. The De Witt house, corner of Main street and East Walnut lane, was the residence of Dr. De Witt, a noted philosopher. He came to America in 1704 and died here in 1765, aged 90 years. Near the chancel of St. Michael's Church, High street, is the grave of this distinguished man. The Mennonite Meeting, on Main street, is quite ancient, having been erected in 1770, on the site of the log house erected in 1708. The old graveyard is adjoining. Gen. Agnew was shot while passing this place. The Channon house, a few doors above, was built by Dirck Keyser, one of the first settlers. Jacob Keyser resided here. The old Washington Hotel was kept by Winfried Nice, about a century ago. It is well preserved. The Johnson homestead, corner of Washington lane, was built by John Johnson, in 1765. Elwood Johnson's home, adjoining, was built in 1768. The old cedar fence, near the spring house, is full of bullet holes, the result of the fight around this historic spot. It was once the abode of the Rev. Peter A. Keyser, the Dunkard preacher. The "Ship House" (Bockius') is above Johnson's and is ancient as well as historic.

The Concord School House was built in 1775. Adjoining is Axe's graveyard, which contains the graves of many old families, among them being the Axes, Channons and Lippards. Many Revolutionary soldiers are buried here. One grave contains six American soldiers, Capt. Franks, of North Carolina, and Major Turner being among the number. The Rodney house is historic, as is the Dr. Johnson house, with its fine shrubbery and ancient trees. This homestead was erected in 1798. The Chew house, the home of the Chews, was built in 1761, and is one of the most attractive relics of the Revolutionary war in Germantown. The British, who occupied this building, were so well protected that they suffered little loss. Here was the turning point of the battle of Germantown. The Billmyer house, corner of Upsal street was occupied by Michael Billmyer during the battle.

Washington and his officers held a council in front of this house when the Chew house was in the possession of the British. The Paul house is situated at Main and Gorgas streets. It is pebble-dashed. The door jamb is full of bullet marks from the battle. The stump of an ancient tree stands in front of the house, adorned with flowers.

In 1793 General Washington was a regular worshiper in the Dutch Reformed Church, now the Market Square Presbyterian Church. The old bell now in this church is 170 years old, having been cast in 1725.

The unoccupied building corner of Main street and Walnut lane was many years ago occupied as a manual labor school. Drs. Bolton and Monteith were the Presidents. A large farm of 200 acres was worked by the students, who took their turns in the carpenter shop making packing boxes for the hat manufacturers. This training school remained here three years, when it was removed to Easton, and is known all over the country as Lafayette College.

HISTORICAL NOTES.

The Congress of the United States in 1793 met in the Germantown Academy, on School street. Thomas Jefferson and Attorney General Randolph occupied a house which stood on the site of the present National Bank of Germantown.

The historical old Chew house, corner of Main and Johnson streets, is in about the same condition that it was during the battle of Germantown.

Thomas Godfrey, the mathematician and the inventor of the quadrant, was born in Germantown in 1704, where he died in 1749.

Christopher Sower, in 1743, printed the first Bible in America at Germantown. It was a quarto edition, Luther's translation, and was three years in press. He also established the first type foundry in America in Germantown, and was the first to make cast iron stoves.

James Logan, born in Ireland in 1674, died at "Stenton," in Germantown, 1751. Logan, the Indian chief, was named for him. He was a friend of Penn, and one of the first Chief Justices of the Supreme Court of the State.

The assessed valuation of real estate in Germantown in 1809 was \$302,118, which yielded a return of \$2587. The assessed valuation of real estate in the Twenty-second ward for the year 1894 was about \$40,000,000, yielding an income of over \$600,000.

In 1789 a resolution passed Congress, then in session in New York, to make Germantown the capital of the United States. A slight amendment caused the resolution to lay over until next session, when Washington was selected.

Germantown was incorporated as a borough town by a patent from William Penn, in England, 1689.

The first protest against slavery in America was made by the German Friends in Germantown, in 1688.

The Mennonites' first meeting house was built here in 1708, on the site of the present church, which was erected in 1779.

The German Reformed Church, on the site of the present Market Square Church, was erected in 1733.

The First Presbyterian Church, on the site of Association Hall, was built in 1812.

St. Michael's Lutheran Church was built about 1742, before a Lutheran church was erected in the city proper.

The first Episcopal church in Germantown, St. Luke's, was erected in 1819.

The Germantown Academy, on School street, was built in 1760.

The Dunkards settled first in Germantown, erecting their log church in 1731.

The Friends erected their meeting house in 1705.

Christopher Sower printed a newspaper in Germantown in 1739.

The Soldiers' National Cemetery is situated on Haines street and Limekiln pike. It is very beautiful and contains the remains of 1700 Union soldiers. Ivy Hill Cemetery, on Mt. Airy avenue, is another beautiful city of the dead. The Haines Street Methodist grave-yard contains the remains of hundreds of the old Methodist families, the Harveys, Harmers, Regers, Benners, Thomases, Keyzers, Bowmans, Shrivvers, Becks, Fraleys, McCarthurs and Roaches being among the number. Fifty heroes who fought in the Revolution, Mexico and the Rebellion are sleeping in this ancient cemetery.

St. Michael's Lutheran Church, Main and Church streets, was organized in 1743. The grave-yard contains the remains of many of the American soldiers who fell in the battle of Germantown.

The Dunkard Church, on Main street, was organized in 1709. The cemetery contains the remains of many of the old-time residents, Peter Keyser, Godfrey Lehman, Judge Lyud and the Fox and Longstreth families being among the number.

The members of the Reger family are interred in the Haines street grave-yard. The grave lot contains an ancient box bush.

From, *Series*

Phila B

Date, *3-24-90*



PETER BROWNE.

THE COAT OF ARMS OF PETER BROWNE

AN ORIGINAL AND AMUSING CURIOSITY
IN AMERICAN HERALDRY.

HE INVENTED THEM HIMSELF

Discarded the Arms Which the Family Carried and Took Others of a Very Republican Character—Browne Was a Well-Known Man in Colonial and Revolutionary Times and a Good Patriot.

When the colony of Pennsylvania was under the rule of the King of England, the use of arms, by those who had a right to bear them, was general. But after our connection with the mother country had been severed, the custom was generally considered had form, if nothing worse, by those who were prominent in society and public affairs. The great majority of the people settled down to the plain matter of fact business of money getting, and apparently cared little as to who their ancestors might have been, and to what rights their ancestry entitled them to.

But as time rolled on their descendants having built up the fortune of their houses, and having consequently some leisure moments to spare, they began to again have a desire for social distinction and to be known as from aristocratic ancestry. The easiest way to prove their position was by the bearing of arms, consequently they began to search the various authorities on heraldry for the arms, which some had good reason to suppose, and others had no reason at all for believing, their ancestors had a right to bear.

Both branches of this class, those who had some claim to arms and those who had no claim whatever, were equally successful in their search, those having the slightest claim being if anything more successful than the other class. And it is this latter class who brazenly use crests on their note paper and arms on their carriages without the slightest authority for so doing, who have made American arms to-day, if they could ever be anything else under any circumstances, ridiculous in the eyes of titled foreigners. And this in spite of the fact that there are many Americans who by direct descendant and right of lineage are fully justified in using arms, if they feel so inclined, in this democratic and republican country.

But there was one Philadelphian who not only invented arms for himself, but new and republican arms, after discarding the ancestral arms of his family. This was Peter Browne, at one time an eminent citizen of Philadelphia.

In 1794 William Priest, an English musician, became attached to the theatre in Philadelphia in his professional capacity. In 1802 Mr. Priest printed in London a book entitled "Priest's Travels in the United States," which is now exceedingly rare. The frontispiece to this book is a strange and curious design entitled "Peter Brown's Arms." In explanation of this frontispiece Mr. Priest says: "Peter Brown, a blacksmith of this city, having made his fortune, set up his coach; but so far from being ashamed of the means by which he acquired his riches, he caused a large anvil to be painted on each side of his carriage, with two pairs of naked arms in the act of striking. The motto, 'By this I got ye.'"

The only one of our local historians who have thought fit to mention Peter Browne in their pages is Mr. Watson, who, while



PETER BROWNE'S COAT OF ARMS.

he does not furnish a biographical sketch, mentions him in connection with John Fitch, saying: "During the days of his (Fitch's) aspiring hopes two mechanics were of sufficient daring to work for him and they suffered in purse for their confidence. They were Peter Brown, a shipsmith, and John Wilson, boat builder, both of Kensington. They were worthy, benevolent men, well known to the writer and much esteemed in the city."

Fitch, it appears, was accustomed to daily call at the shop of one or the other of these mechanics, who always extended to him the kindest sympathy. One day in Wilson's shop Fitch remarked: "Well, gen-



Browne.

THE BROWNE COAT OF ARMS.

tleman, although I shall not live to see the time you will, when steamboats will be preferred to all other means of conveyance, and especially for passengers, and they will be particularly useful in the navigation of

the River Mississippi." He retired, on which Browne turning to Wilson, exclaimed, in a tone of deep sympathy, "Poor fellow, what a pity he is crazy."

In a volume of Priest's Travels, belonging to the Historical Society, some one has

inserted a receipted bill of Peter Browne's to Mr. William Shaw, for iron work.

The Browne family, although they have discontinued the use of their ancestors' original coat of arms, in which, however, they thoroughly believe, still reside in Philadelphia, and it was from one of them that the following sketch of Peter Browne, who started his own heraldry, on a new and distinct plan, was obtained. Peter Browne was the son of Nathaniel and Mary Browne. He was born September 18, 1751, and died in the fall of 1810. He made a large fortune by furnishing the iron work for ships, and was not, strictly speaking, as we understand the trade, a blacksmith or horse-shoer. The term blacksmith was generally used in the olden times to distinguish workers in iron in general from the whitesmiths, who worked in silver and other precious metals. Browne's shop was in Kensington, but his residence was at 141 North Front street, during his time an exceedingly fashionable neighborhood.

On the 29th of April, 1773, Mr. Browne married Sarah Dutton. He was a member of the Schuylkill Fishing Company, a Justice of the Peace, a manager of the Pennsylvania Hospital, a captain in the artillery during the Revolution, and a member of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, a member of the Sons of St. George and a very intimate friend of Dr. Rush, who, in a letter to Mr. Browne during the epidemic of yellow fever in Philadelphia in 1797, remarked: "Be assured, my good friend, that even a dog belonging to Peter Browne should not be neglected by me." In fact, everything goes to prove that Mr. Browne was an exceedingly prominent man in his day. His arms consequently must have attracted a great deal of attention and comment among his fellow citizens, and probably had, at

least for a time, a salubrious and restraining influence on many who aspired to social distinction by the use of arms or crests, but who were not willing to acknowledge to the world through the medium of an original coat-of-arms, to which they would have an undisputed claim, the frequent, humble if honest means by which their wealth was secured, and the very emphatic motto: "By this I got ye."

From, *Inquirer*

Philadelphia

Date, *3-24-95*

THE BECK SCHOOL WILL BE SECURED

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE BUILD-
ING SOON TO BE OCCUPIED AS
A PUBLIC SCHOOL.

COMMITTEE'S FORGETFULNESS

The Question of Abolishing Exami-
nations Ignored by Controllers to
Whom It Had Been Referred.
High School Alumni Work—Notes
From the Sections.

The old Beck school building, on Catharine street, above Sixth, negotiations for the renting of which are now pending between the Board of Education and the Ludwick Institute, is interesting from a historical point of view, having been for many years the home of a charity school, in which prominent Philadelphians have taken an active interest.

What is now known as the Ludwick Institute was incorporated under the name of the Philadelphia Society for the Establishment and Support of Charity Schools, in the year 1801, "for the purpose of establishing and supporting a school or schools to educate gratis in reading, writing, arithmetic and other useful learning children of the poor of all denominations in the city of Philadelphia, the districts of Southwark and the Northern Liberties, without respect to the country or religion of their parents or friends."

The first building erected by the society was on Walnut street, above Sixth. Among the most zealous supporters of the school, it is said, were the originators and early promoters of the present public schools, and it was in the Walnut street school that the law of 1818, establishing the common school system in Philadelphia, was devised and drafted.

It was in 1859 that the school took possession of what is known as the Beck School House. This building, with its fine lot 65x203 feet, was the gift of Paul Beck, Jr., many years before his death, and was named in his honor. It was used as a charity school until last June, when the managers of the Ludwick Institute, under whose control it was carried on, decided that as the public schools now abundantly supply the need which the charity school was established to fill, it would be wiser to close the school and consider plans for continuing in the near future an educational scheme which will be in accordance with the wishes of the founders, and provide free education, such as cannot else-



THE OLD BECK SCHOOL.

where be obtained. The present managers of the Ludwick Institute are E. S. Dixon, chairman; T. D. Simpson, secretary; Charles M. Betts, Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, General Isaac J. Wistar, James D. Winsor, George Vance, Jr., William H. Ingram and Dr. Edward J. Nolen.

The building in question is well ventilated, and each of its two stories is divided into three spacious school rooms. The yard in front is large and shady, well adapted for the purpose for which it is to be used. It is expected that in a very few weeks the overcrowded schools in the Third section will be relieved by the removal of several large classes to the old Beck School.

From,

Ludger
Philadelph

Date, March 28/95

AN OLD CHURCH DISBANDS.

THE FIRST MENNONITE CONGREGATION AT GERMANTOWN PRACTICALLY DISSOLVED.

The Oldest Congregation of That Sect in America—A Sketch of Its Rise and Decay.

The practical disbanding of the congregation of the Mennonite Church, of Germantown, brings to mind some historic facts relative to the oldest congregation in America of that peculiar sect of Christians known as the followers of Simon Menno.

The meeting house, which for years has been the sanctuary of the congregation, is a quaint old structure, severely plain, both inside and out, devoid of all churchly ornamentation, and stands in the ancient graveyard, in which lie generations of former worshippers.

From this church spring all others of the denomination in America. Descendants of founders are to be found in almost every State of the Union, many occupying high positions of honor and trust.

The first Mennonites came to Pennsylvania by invitation of William Penn, arriving at Germantown October 6, 1683. Although the first settlers appeared to have been equally divided between Friends and Mennonites, they all seemed for a number of years to have worshipped together with one ceremony.

When Wilhelm Rittenhouse (William Rittenhouse) arrived in 1683, preaching services were instituted. About the beginning of 1700, however, there seems to have been a disposition on the part of the Mennonites to have their own meeting house. The first practical movement in this direction was in 1702, when, on February 10, Arnold Van Fossen delivered to Jan Neus, on behalf of the Mennonites, a deed for three square perches of land for a meeting house on the main street. The meeting house, however, was not erected until 1708. It was constructed of logs and stood where the present meeting house stands. The deed for it was dated September 6th, 1714, and was given by Henry Sellers. William Rittenhouse was the first preacher, and, shortly afterwards, was made Bishop, his ordination, according to Mr. Daniel Kolb Cassel, being performed by one of the members, on the authority of the ministers and deacons of the Altona congregation, none of whom dared to undertake the dangerous voyage to this country to perform it. Rittenhouse died the same year that the meeting house was built, and it is believed that Klaus (Nicholas) Rittenhouse and Dirk Keyser succeeded him.

After the completion of the meeting house the congregation entered upon an era of activity and prosperity. Branch churches were organized in various parts of Pennsylvania, and in less than 20 years churches were instituted at Skippack, Conestoga, Green Swamp, Manatawny and elsewhere, with 15 ministers and exhorters.

A school was also established in the earliest days of the primitive church, and was held in the same rude building. It was presided over in later years by the quaint and pious poet-teacher, Christopher Dock, whose hymns are still sung by the Mennonite congregations.

In 1727 the congregation employed the printing press to spread its doctrine. Its "Confession of Faith" was translated into English and printed at Philadelphia. During the years 1745-8 the Germantown congregation made arrangements with the Recluse Monks of Ephraim to do its printing, the first volume being entitled "Golden Apples in Silver Skins." The next work was the translation, from Dutch into German, of the Mennonites' great historical book and martyrology, "Der Blutige Schawplatz," which work was completed in 1748, and which is considered to be one of the largest books published in America, a folio of 1512 pages, weighing about 25 pounds. Both books are now among the rarest and valuable of American prints. This was followed by several editions, on the Sauer press, of the hymnal, "Das Psalterspiel." The third edition bears the imprint 1764.

A few years prior to the outbreak of the Revolutionary war the congregation had outgrown the log church, and arrangements were made to replace it with a more substantial structure. On January 20, 1770, the subject was referred to a building committee, consisting of Jacob Keyser, Sr., Nicholas Rittenhouse, Abraham Rittenhouse and Jacob Knorr. The new building was finished the same year at a cost of £202 5s. Pennsylvania currency. At that time the Mennonites in Pennsylvania numbered 13 congregations, and had 42 meeting houses, 15 bishops and 53 preachers.

The meeting house at Germantown, when built, was much the same as it is now, except that a low stone wall separated the graveyard from the street, which has since been replaced by an iron fence. The interior of the house has been somewhat modernized, but

still maintains its plain character, and stands as a living monument to those early German pioneers who came to America over two centuries ago to enjoy religious liberty, and who, by their thrift, honesty and piety, proved themselves worthy to be ranked among the most valuable pioneers of Pennsylvania.

The congregation for some time has been small in numbers, and, as the members found it difficult to progress, under the circumstances, they decided to disband practically, and many, if not all, of the congregation have united with Bishop N. B. Grubb's church, at Fifth and Diamond streets.

From, *Itaru*

Phila B.

Date, *3-4-91*

PASTORIUS' HOUSE

Will Soon be a Thing of
the Past.

IT IS TO BE DEMOLISHED

The Home of "The Father of
of Germantown."

Another old architectural relic of the early days of the Republic is about to be removed to make room for the advance of progress. A few months ago The Item called attention to the proposed desolation of Mifflin's lane, at the Falls of Schuylkill and the Carpenter Place, at Chestnut Hill. That has been accomplished, and now another sacrifice is necessary to satiate the appetite of Improvement.

This new victim is the old Pastorius residence, situated on the northeast corner of Germantown avenue and High street. The house is a large, handsome structure built in the Colonial style, with its plastered exterior painted white.

It was built in 1796 by the descendants of Francis Daniel Pastorius, the father of Germantown. It remained in the family until about thirty years ago, when it passed into the hands of Dr. Dunton, in whose possession it has since remained.

It is surrounded by spacious grounds, and is pointed out to visitors, not only as a historic spot, but as one of the finest homes in the town. Fifty years ago it stood to the southward of where it now rests, but was moved to its present position to make room for High street, then

being opened.

Now, after a sleep of half a century, it will be again disturbed. This time it is to be removed about 100 feet to the rear, so that the property on the avenue may be utilized in the near future, when the progress of the town demands it.

It will then be hidden from the eye and pass from memory into decadence and final obliteration.

The house has always been of interest, because it has been the home of the descendants of the man who first led settlers into Germantown.

In 1677 William Penn and a few other Friends visited Holland and Germany to encourage the Friends and Mennonites there located to follow the dictates of their hearts despite the many persecutions to which they were subjected. While there, he waited upon Elizabeth, Princess Palatine of the Rhine, at her Court at Herwerden, and won her esteem by his manly virtues and piety.

During that trip Penn won many converts, among them being some of the band of pioneers, afterward known in America as the "German Palatinates." Penn had not yet formed his project of establishing a colony in the new world.

This Friend and Mennonite belief among the people of the Rhine was almost exclusively restricted to the lower portion of the majestic river, near Holland, including the towns of Crefeld, on the Main, and Orefeld, and from these places came the first colonists.

1682, Penn arrived in this country, and about that time ten "gentlemen," living in Frankfurt-on-the-Main, associated themselves together in a company, known as the Frankfurt Company. The object of the Company was to purchase land in the New World for the purposes of colonization, giving each settler the right to serve God as his own conscience dictated. Owing to Penn's influence, they selected Pennsylvania as the proper spot, and sent Francis Daniel Pastorius over to negotiate with Penn and act as their agent.

Pastorius sailed from London on June 10, 1683, and arrived here on August 23, of the same year. On September 12, 1683, Pastorius purchased from Penn a part of Springetbury Manor, amounting to about 6,000 acres. Of this Pastorius reserved 200 acres for himself and 5,350 acres were bought by him as agent for the Frankfurt Company. Land was very cheap in those days, the conditions of the sale being that the grantees pay to Penn and his heirs forever the sum of one shilling per year for every 100 acres as quitrent.

This land was divided into 55 lots, the base line being about where Mannheim street is now.

Pastorius busied himself making preparations for the reception of the immigrants who were on their way to take up the land. They arrived on October 6, 1683, and consisted of thirteen families, including thirty-three souls, nearly all of whom were relatives. While they were hailed with delight by the settlers already here, they were not forgotten by their friends and rulers at home, their passports being gorgeous instruments, written in golden ink on parchment.

Each head of a family was entitled to one of the fifty-five lots, and in their distribution the true brotherly feeling was aptly illustrated. The thirteen families were those of Lenart Arets, Jan Lensen, Thomas Hunder, William Streygert, Renier Tysen, Abraham Tunes, Jan Lucken, Jan Siemens, Peter Keurlls, Johannes Blekers, Herman op de Graeff, Derick op de Graeff and Abraham op de Graeff, the last three being brothers.

On October 24, 1683, the above named met in the cave (many early settlers lived in caves until more habitable residences could be built) of Pastorius, and drew lots for the prospective homesites. This was done so that no one should have any advantage over another. The whole fifty-five lots were numbered on slips of paper,

which Pastorius placed in his hat, each in turn drawing one. This resulted in making the settlement of Germantown very scattering, but was no doubt satisfactory.

This curious transaction is proven by the following interesting paper, which the writer believes is still in existence. It was rendered necessary to clear the title to the property effected.

"We, whose names are to these presents subscribed, do hereby certify unto all whom it may concern, that soon after our arrival in this Province of Pennsylvania, in October, 1683, to our certain knowledge, Herman op de Graeff, Dirk op de Graeff and Abraham op de Graeff, as well as ourselves, in the cave of Francis Daniell Pastorius, at Philadelphia, did cast lots for the respective lots which they and we then began to settle in Germantown, and the said Graeffs (three brothers) have sold their respective lots, each by himself, no less than if a division in writing had been made by them. Witness our hands this 29th November A. D. 1709. Lenart Arets, Jan Lensen, Thomas Hunder, William Streygert, Renier Tysen, Abraham Tunes, Jan Lucken." (The only survivors, with the exception of Pastorius, of the original fourteen.)

The above land was not all that the Frankfurt Company got from Penn, the latter executing articles on November 24, 1683, conveying to the Company a tract of over 25,000 acres, including that in Germantown mentioned, the balance being in Manatauney.

Germantown commenced to thrive immediately and grew rapidly. The first Mennonite church in America was soon erected there. The restrictions placed upon the pioneers in the old country being taken off, they soon made progress in many avenues of manufacture, trade and even thought.

The first written protest against slavery originated in Germantown, and was indited by the hand of Pastorius. It was dated April 18, 1688, and was signed by Gerret Hendericks, Derick op de Graeff, Francis Daniell Pastorius and Abraham op de Graeff, and was sent to the Friends' Meeting. From there it went to the Monthly Meeting, being referred by the latter to the Quarterly, and by the latter to the Yearly Assembly.

It came up before the Yearly Assembly in 1691, and that body refused to pass upon it, saying that it was "not proper to give positive judgment in the case." Thus, the agitation which culminated in the bloody strife ending in 1865 was really commenced in staid old Germantown almost two centuries before, and was given to the world by Francis Daniel Pastorius.

Because of his superior education, and the fact that he was attorney for the Frankfurt Company, Pastorius became a veritable Pooh Bah in the little German settlement, being at the head of every movement which took place there.

When Germantown was made a borough in 1689, by patent from Penn, Pastorius was created the first Bailiff. Jacob Feller, Dirk Isaacs, op de Graeff and Herman op de Graeff were made burghers to act ex-officio as town Magistrates, and eight yeomen were appointed at the same time.

The whole, including the Bailiff, who presided, formed a general court, met once a month, made laws, levied taxes, settled controversies, punished offenders, etc.

The powers of this government was enlarged in 1691 by a new patent, which created the "General Court of the Corporation of Germantown," allowing it, with many other rights, to "hold market on the sixth day." Pastorius still being the chief official. The General Court end-

ed in 1706-7 because of the impossibility of getting officials who would take the oath. Pastorius predicted this dissolution, writing Penn in 1701-2 that the settlers refused to serve as officers "for conscience sake," meaning undoubtedly that their consciences could not permit them to take the oaths. It was revived, however, almost immediately, Thomas Rutter succeeding Pastorius as Bailiff.

On December 30, 1701, the first school house in Germantown was erected, Pastorius being the pedagogue. These mentioned were only a few of the many positions of trust occupied by Pastorius. He was also a member of the Provincial Assembly in 1687. 1708 he resigned as attorney for the Frankfort Company, and was succeeded by Daniel Faulkner. He died in 1720, and was buried in Germantown.

No history of the latter town could be made without many references to this brilliant man, who was born at Sommerhausen, September 26, 1651. His father was burgomaster and judge of Windsheim.

He received a splendid education, having graduated from both the University of Strasbourg and the high school at Basle. He studied law at Jena, and at the age of 22 was an acknowledged lawyer and publisher.

On April 24, 1673, he commenced the practice of law in Frankfort, and one year later commenced a two year tour of Holland, England, France, Switzerland and Germany, a remarkable feat in those days.

He has been described as a man of the "highest culture and gentlest blood." His linguistic powers were perfect, being a master of Greek, Latin, French, Dutch, German, English and Italian. He was a man of great literary attainments, and produced many works of merit, including some punning poems and a host of books, some of which are lost.

No less an authority than Whittier has placed him among the authors worth reading. Whittier has also translated some of Pastorius' poems.

He left a curious manuscript, a sort of diary, called "The Bee," containing a beautiful collection of writings and other selections. A humorous paper drawn by him was found at Stenton. It was dated in 1708, and was presented to the Council, asking redress against John Henry Spuzel, in which he stated that because of the plotting of Daniel Faulkner, "the pretended attorney for the Frankfort Company," he was unable to obtain justice, "and to effect his fraudulent purposes, he (meaning Faulkner) had seduced or retained the four known lawyers of the Province, so as to deprive Pastorius and John Jawart of all advice in law, and he (Pastorius) was unable to send to New York for counsel."

He describes himself as "Of a Melancholy, Cholerick Complexion, and therefore gentle, given to sobriety, solitary, pensive, constant and true in actions, of a slow wit, with obliviousness, etc."

"If any does him wrong,
He can't remember 't long."

He married Ennecke Klosterman on November 26, 1688, and left two sons, John Samuel and Henry. Among the many interesting manuscripts left by him was one to his sons, in which he advised them to learn the language and customs of their English neighbors.

In 1716 he erected a tombstone over the grave of his friend, Axe, in Germantown, which is the oldest tombstone to the memory of a German in Pennsylvania.

He owned all of Chestnut Hill, on both sides of Germantown avenue, which in his day was known as the "Indian Path" and later Main street. He built a house within a few feet of the present one, which stood the fire of time and decay until several years ago, when Dr. Dunton had it razed. It was a curious structure, running 50 feet in length and only 10

feet wide. It was of stone, with log frames, and was plastered on the inside with clay, mixed with straw, covered with a thin layer of lime. Glass was unknown in the colony, and oiled paper was used in the windows. Over the door formerly the following greeted the would-be guest:

"Parva domus, amico, honis, procul este profani."

This primitive structure, considered a palace when it was erected, proved sufficient for the family use until the one now to be removed was erected. The old house saw many exciting times, and was a silent witness of the famous battle fought during the Revolution.

During the yellow fever epidemic in Philadelphia, in 1793, the seat of government was removed to Germantown, and there Washington, Mifflin, Jefferson, Randolph, and other noted men resided. The Pastorius family, discovering the home of Francis Daniel inadequate for social purposes, determined the erection of a larger and handsomer one, and Dr. Dunton's present habitation was constructed.

It served its purpose well, and has done good duty, but the path of all residential antiquities is directed by a cruel, unsentimental Fate, the curtain will soon be drawn, and sweet voiced Memory alone will bring it back to vision.

From,

Amicus
Phila. A.

Date,

March 31, 98

PHILADELPHIA'S The Two

A Wonder-Story of Hercules the Pygmies.
BY VIRGINIA HORTON

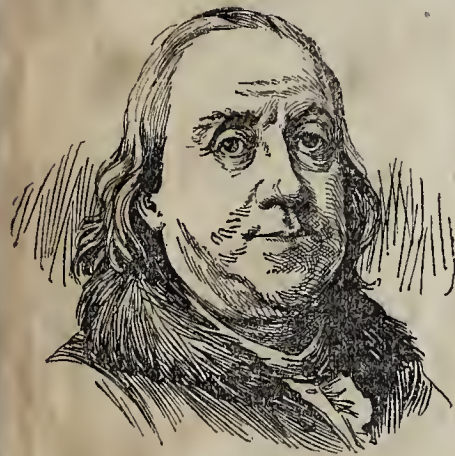
THE HISTORY OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE LOCAL POST OFFICE
FROM THE PRESENT DAY

A Neglected Phase of Our City's Development on Which Much Light
The Service Began in 1693 With a Patent to Thomas Jencks
Credit of the First Vigorous and Efficient
Successive Postmasters Have

THERE lived in the North many years ago, a strange people, called Pygmies. They were small, but they thought how very small they were. Perhaps the largest of them, a giant, was only eight or ten inches high. They thought, however, that they were the greatest people in the world. The Pygmies lived in cities.

Awaiting the touch of its historian the story of the 202 years of the Philadelphia Post Office has scarce more than begun to unfold. Upon the present Postmaster has fallen a task, great, yet pleasant; difficult, yet congenial, and for eighteen months of the time he has been in office he has diligently devoted himself to the labor of collating data affecting the local postal service. Barriug his way stood the destruction of valuable documents when the Post Office was removed to its present quarters, but the field beyond, to his discerning view, was too fertile to remain untilld and he began to cultivate it.

The story of the Philadelphia Post Office is in great measure the story of the national postal service. From, not to, this city went



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, 1737-1753.

the great roads that made the spread of civilization possible; from here in 1775 went the first "army mail" that preceded a system; from here went the proposition in 1769 from Postmaster General Benjamin Franklin to map the Gulf Stream for the purpose of expediting the transatlantic mails, and the famous current got its name from the Post Office Department as well. Here the vast United States Post Office had its national birth, being created the very first executive department of the government in 1775. Here the first legislation for the posts was made, carrier delivery begun, dead letter office established, letter advertisement was instituted; inquiry department formed and pneumatic transit begun.

Similarly the first daily newspaper, the first printing press, the first magazine, the

first Bible, the first telegraph centre, the first flying Dutchman of semi-spring wagon, the first paper manufacturing—all were in the Quaker City.

Postmaster Carr has added to the Post Office an invaluable collection of portraits of former postmasters, obtaining at great expense and unsparing effort likenesses from old paintings, family treasures and all available sources, sending far and wide to



RICHARD BACHE, 1726-1782.

get what he desired. These he obtained in his research for biographical information, and the lives of the postmasters, briefly put, tell much of the story of the Post Office through all its travels and twenty-five removals, from the time of its location in postmasters' homes to its housing in the great building on the site where Franklin did his famous kite-flying.

Some doubt surrounds the date of beginning of the postal service, an unconfirmed but widely-accepted statement crediting it as far back as 1683, when Henry Waldy is said to have been appointed by Penn to carry the mails to Trenton and other points. This is disputed on the ground that there was no occasion for the appointment.

The real service began in 1693 under a patent granted by the English Government

to Thomas Neale, master of the English Mint and builder of the famous Seven Dials in London. The right to conduct the posts in North America was given to him in 1692, and at his recommendation Andrew Hamilton, who was then in this country and had had some experience with the London posts, and who did noble pioneer work in America, dying unhonored and unsung, his grave in Amboy, N. J., being yet unmarked with any proper monument. As first Postmaster General he secured important legislation in this and other States and conducted the mails at a loss, which was made up to his heirs by the British Government. The owner of the patent, Neale, died poor in London in 1797.

With postal rates of sixpence for a single letter-sheet destined to go eighty miles or less the good work began, while eightpence was charged to New York, and epistles went to Boston for the sum of two shillings. Who was the man to look after the business end of this in Philadelphia? That's a question



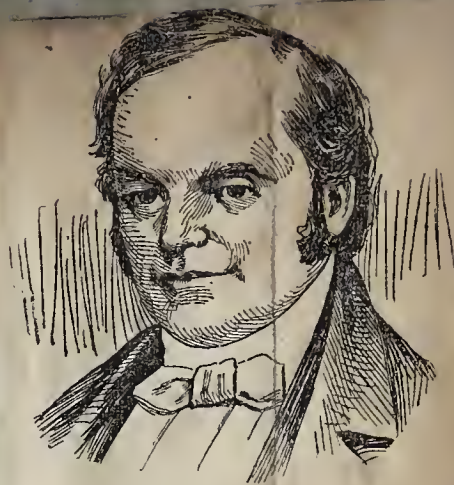
MICHAEL LEIB, 1814-1815.

the records do not answer, but it is certain he did not enjoy a Presidential term. Postmaster General Hamilton, in his diary, has this to say of the gentleman, with whom he evidently had difficulties:

"By the produce of the Philadelphia post from the 22d of August, 1693, to the 23d of April, 1694, at which time I was forced to change the postmaster, £10 9s. 6d."

The name and station in life of the second man are likewise in the dark, but he met a like fate to postmaster No. 1, being removed by Postmaster General Hamilton, February 13, 1697, the expense for the entire term having been £105 3s. 7d. Well might there be contrasted with these early and authentic figures the growth of two centuries, during which the postal service of the country has become the wonder of the world, and in the development of which

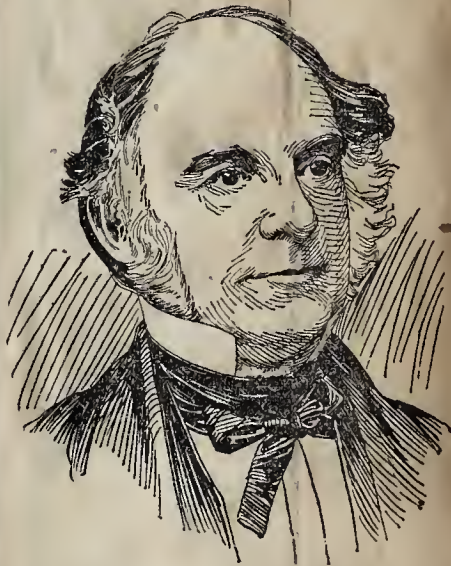
Philadelphia proportionately shared. A detailed report of the business done in this Post Office alone for the year 1894 shows that the receipts from all sources were \$2,673,307.10 and the gross expenditures \$1,380,670.33, giving a net profit to the gov-



THOMAS SERGEANT, 1828-1833.

ernment of \$1,292,636.77 for the year. The total receipts for stamps, stamped envelopes and postal cards for the twelve months were \$2,659,937.56, being an average of \$8,866.45 for each business day of the year.

It is not easy to obtain clear information of the lives of the officials having charge of the posts in its earlier days, nor is it always certain under what title they discharged their duties. Sometime before the revolution they were called postmasters general and sometimes postmasters. The accurate history of the office has much color from the locality and its close touch with the movers of the revolution.



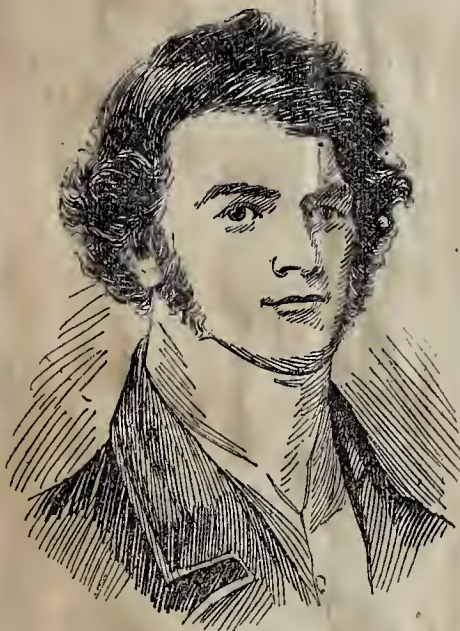
JAMES PAGE, 1833-1841.

Henry Flower was appointed postmaster in 1697 at an annual salary of £10, and following his name the record for a time is blank. In 1703 Captain John Hamilton filled the office of postmaster general. He was a son of Andrew Hamilton, and died in Perth Amboy, N. J., in 1746. He is usually credited with having established the first colonial postal service, but the weight of authority seems to favor the belief that it was his father who obtained the patent. While he was in office, the service was assumed by the Crown. In 1722 Henry Flower was

again in the service, and the authentic history of the Post Office is more clearly traceable during his days, with few breaks in the thread from that time on.

Andrew Bradford was made Postmaster in 1725, and the Post Office had its habitation in his dwelling house, on Second street. The second known Postmaster was a son of William Bradford, and was born in Philadelphia in 1686. From 1712 to 1723 he was the only printer in Pennsylvania, and was Benjamin Franklin's benefactor. In April, 1725, he was appointed Postmaster to the Province of Pennsylvania, and held that office until October, 1731. He died November 24, 1742.

The Post Office remained in Second street until 1737, during which year it was located in the house of the country's great philosopher, Benjamin Franklin, who then became Postmaster, later on Comptroller, and eventually Postmaster General, being continuously in the service until dismissed by Great Britain, in 1774, for alleged absenteeism, but in reality because of the impending trouble between England and the colonies, only to become the head of the United States



JOHN C. MONTGOMERY, 1841-1844.

Posts a year later. At the time of the severance of his relations he was credited with being the most distinguished servant of the Crown. Franklin was made Postmaster General in 1753.

The greatest of the city's Postmasters or of the Postmaster General, established city delivery in 1753 and under him with his co-ordinate, William Hunter, began the army mail service, when post-riders were dispatched to Braddock in the West. Franklin left some writings of the service both in handbills and in Poor Richard's almanac. He was made Postmaster General by the Continental Congress in 1775. His life and works have too prominent a place in general history to be other than merely referred to.

He was born in 1706, and July 10, 1749, he was appointed First Provincial Grand Master of Pennsylvania. Upon June 11, 1776, he was appointed a member of the committee to prepare the Declaration of Independence, of which he was one of the signers, and September 14, 1778, he was elected by Congress as Minister to France. He died April 17,

1790.

In 1753 William Franklin, who was the last Royal Governor of New Jersey, was made Postmaster of Philadelphia. He was born in Philadelphia in 1723 and died in England in November 17, 1813. From 1754 until 1756 he was Comptroller of the General Post Office, and during part of that period was Clerk of the Provincial Assembly. He was admitted to the bar in London in 1758, and was appointed Governor of New Jersey in 1762. In 1757 Peter Franklin, brother of Benjamin, was Postmaster, and about 1759 Joseph F.

Davenport was appointed. In 1767 John Foxcroft was in charge of the office, and the Post Office was conducted in his dwelling, on High street, now Market, near Fourth.

Foxcroft was followed by William Bradford, whose term of office was not long.

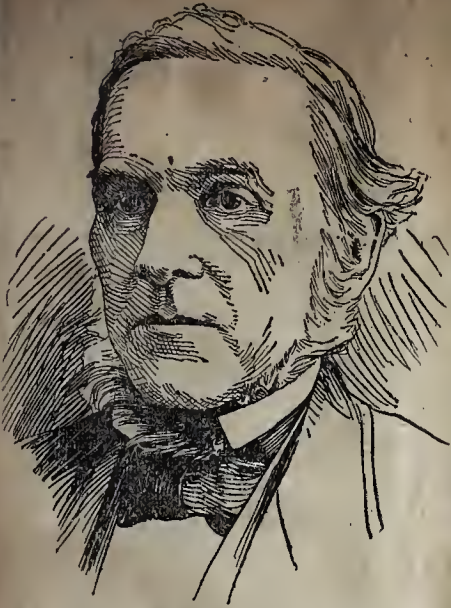
In 1776 Richard Bache, Franklin's son in law, was appointed Postmaster General. He was a native of England, and came to this country in early life. At the beginning of the Revolution he was chairman of the Republican Society in Philadelphia. In 1776 he was appointed Postmaster General of the United States to succeed Franklin, and was succeeded by Mr. Hazard in 1782. He married Sarah, the only daughter of Benjamin Franklin, and died at Settle, in Berks county, July 20, 1811, aged 74 years.

In the transition period of 1775 came Goddard's patriotic Constitutional Post Office, at the coffee house, on the southwest corner of Front and Market streets. Goddard was born in New London, Connecticut, in 1740, and died in Providence, Rhode Island, December 23, 1817. He established the first printing press at Providence October 20,



GEORGE F. LEHMAN, 1845-1849.

1762, and moved to Philadelphia, where he assisted in the publication of the Pennsylvania Chronicle. In 1773 he went to Baltimore and established the Maryland Journal. He was active in organizing the Post Office, and was appointed Surveyor of Roads and Comptroller in 1775. In 1776 Peter Baynton was also connected with the office, and from 1782 until 1789 Ebenezer Hazard was Postmaster to the United Colonies. Upon January 28, 1782, James Brynson was appointed and served until February 16, 1790, when Robert Patton was appointed. Robert Patton was born in 1755, and died January 3, 1814.



WILLIAM J. P. WHITE, 1849-1853.

Michael Leib was appointed Postmaster February 26, 1814. He was born in Philadelphia 1759, and was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature. He was elected to the Sixth Congress and re-elected to the Seventh, Eighth and Ninth from 1799-1806, when he resigned his seat. He was a Presidential Elector in 1808, and was elected to the Senate in 1809, and served until 1814, when he resigned. Afterward he was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature. He died in Philadelphia in 1822. He was a gentleman of fine appearance, always fashionably dressed, and at a very early age was proficient in literature and scientific qualifications.

January 4, 1815, Richard Bache, Franklin's grandson, was appointed Postmaster. Westcott gives the date of his appointment as 1817.

Thomas Sergeant was appointed April 16, 1828. He was a son of Jonathan Dickinson Sergeant, the first Attorney General of the State after the Revolution, and was born January 14, 1782. He was admitted to the bar in 1802, became Secretary of the Commonwealth in 1813, Attorney General in 1819, and a Judge of the Supreme Court from 1834 until his resignation in 1846. He died May 8, 1860.

Then came another name, still bright in city annals, James Page being appointed April 11, 1833. He was born March 8, 1795, and admitted to the Philadelphia bar March 16, 1816. In 1841 he was elected Treasurer of Philadelphia, and was appointed Collector of the Port in 1846. His death occurred April 6, 1875.

John C. Montgomery was appointed April 1, 1841. Mr. Montgomery was born November 1, 1792, and died August 5, 1867.

James Hoy, Jr., was appointed June 26, 1844. He was born in Ireland, and came to this country at an early age. Upon his retirement as Postmaster he became engaged in the business of supplying Southern cities with gas and continued in this until just before the war, when he retired and went to live at Elizabeth, N. J., where he died. His successor in the post office was George F. Lehman, who was appointed May 5, 1845. Mr. Lehman was the youngest son of Dr.

George Lehman, a distinguished linguist



JOHN MILLER, 1853-1857.

and surgeon. Dr. George F. Lehman was a private student in the office of Dr. Rush, and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania. At the age of 21 he was appointed through the influence of Drs. Rush, Chapman and Hornor, Lazaretto Physician at Philadelphia, and remained in that position for twenty-five years, where he did much good in his profession by reform in

the treatment of small pox patients, and many cases of low ship fevers, for which he received public approbation from the Councils of Philadelphia, and a service of silver from the Board of Health. He was appointed Postmaster by President Polk and served out his full term. Dr. Lehman was born in Philadelphia June 9, 1793, and died in 1859. While he was in office the popular cheap mail service for the city called "Bloods' Dispatch," was introduced and supported by order of the government, becoming a forerunner of cheap mail service throughout the United States.

William J. P. White, who was born in Berlin, Maryland, in 1815, and was by trade a printer, was appointed May 9, 1849. He was made a clerk in the post office in 1816, when it was located at Franklin Place and Chestnut street. When it was removed to Dock street Mr. White was made chief clerk and was appointed Postmaster by President Taylor, serving through President Fillmore's administration until 1852, afterwards being appointed by President Hayes on April 9, 1880, Supervisor of the Tenth Census of the First District of Pennsylvania. For many years he was president of the Philadelphia Exchange. He was a descendant of William James Patriot Wilson, who was active in Boston in throwing overboard the tea in the Boston Harbor on the eve of the Revolutionary War.

A Northern Liberties man, John Miller, came next and was Postmaster at the time of consolidation in 1854, when the Post Office was located in Jayne's building, on Dock street. Mr. Miller, who was born August 31, 1812, was appointed Postmaster April 1, 1853. He was appointed by Postmaster Page as letter-carrier, which position he held for some years and later became clerk to the Commissioners of Northern Liberties, chief clerk to John Deal, County Treasurer; Chief Deputy under William Deal when he was



GIDEON G. WESCOTT, 1857-1859.

Sheriff, and, after the consolidation, he represented the Sixteenth ward in Common Council, being President of that body during his term of office. When Franklin Pierce was President he appointed Mr. Miller Postmaster of Philadelphia, and during his term the Post Office was removed from the Merchants' Exchange building across Dock street to Dr. Jayne's building. He served the community so well that a petition that filled a large dry goods box was gotten up for his reappointment by the merchants and others of the city, but it failed in its purpose. During President Johnson's administration he was Revenue Agent. The later years of his life were spent on a farm in the lower part of Chester county and he died in Philadelphia January 20, 1878.

Following Mr. Miller, Gideon G. Westcott was appointed March 19, 1857. Mr. Westcott came of an old American family, his father and brothers being highly distinguished men.

Gideon Granger Westcott was born in Cedarville, N. J., March 31, 1809. He received a good education, and when a little over 12 years of age could accurately survey a field. It was intended by his father that he should enter the navy of the United States, and, with this end in view, at the age of 14, he shipped before the mast in a merchant vessel, as the custom was for young men intending to enter the navy. The hardships of the sea not being to his taste, on returning to his own country he entered

business in a store in Bridgeton, N. J. He moved to Philadelphia in 1830 and engaged in business with Morris L. Halliwell & Co. In 1832 he married Caroline C. Dare, of Bridgeton, formerly of Baltimore. The dry goods house of Eagle, Westcott & Camblos was established in 1835. He did an extensive business during the war and engaged also in building operations in West Philadelphia. He took an active part in the political affairs and upon April 6, 1853, was appointed by President Pierce Appraiser of Merchandise for the port and held that office for four years. During Mr. Westcott's term of office as Postmaster the Post Office was removed from the Custom House to Sixth



NATHANIEL B. BROWN, 1859-1861.

and Chestnut streets, and it was also during his administration that letter boxes were put into use. Mr. Westcott was an active participant in the early movement which resulted in the consolidation of the city, and he was one of the executive committee

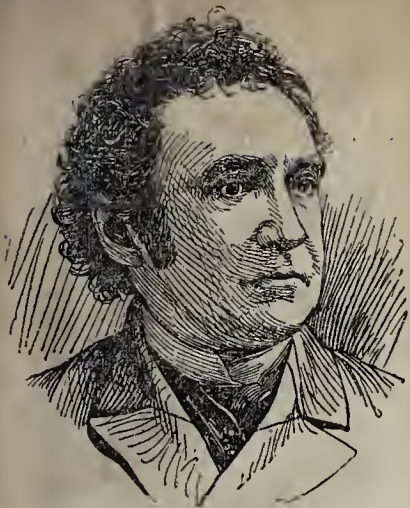


CORNELIUS A. WALBORN, 1861-1866.

appointed at a town meeting held November 16, 1849. His colleagues on that committee were John Cadwalader, Eli K. Price, Peter Williamson, J. G. Brenner, Alexander Cummings and several other well-known men. He was also one of the incorporators of the Pennsylvania Steamship Company, which established a line of steamships between Philadelphia and Europe, and was financial editor of the Record while Mr. Swain was proprietor. He died suddenly January 2, 1888.

Nathaniel B. Brown, who was appointed May 30, 1859, was born in Philadelphia July 21, 1819, and received his academic education in Reading, afterwards graduating from the University of Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the bar in 1841. In 1853 he was elected president of the Board of Commissioners of West Philadelphia. He took an active part in the consolidation, and in 1854 was elected to the State Senate as a Democrat. He was also identified with the temperance act of 1855, having mainly prepared and secured its passage, which act

has been considered as nearly prohibitory a law as any ever before or since enacted. During his term of service in the Legislature he prepared and secured the passage of the general laws regulating the incorpora-



CHARLES M. HALL, 1866-1867.

tion of domestic insurance companies and the control of the agencies of foreign insurance companies, and also of gas, water and bridge companies, as well as other general laws of a similar character. At the close of the session of 1856 he was elected Speaker of the Senate ad interim, declining a renomination in 1857 to resume the practice of the law. In 1859 he was appointed by President Buchanan Postmaster of Philadelphia, which office he filled until the close of that administration. At the outbreak of the rebellion he became an active member of the Union League and one of its directors, serving on several of its most prominent committees. At the close of the war he was appointed Treasurer of the United States Mint and Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Philadelphia, in which position he continued until he resigned to accept the office of president of the Fidelity Insurance Trust and Safe Deposit Company. In 1867 he was appointed one of the first Board of Commissioners of Fairmount Park, having been one of the early and zealous promoters of that great public work. He was active in the early organization of the commission in the acquisition of the land, and adoption of the plan, but resigned before the end of his term.

It was during the administration of the next Postmaster, Cornelius A. Walborn, who was appointed April 20, 1861, by President Lincoln, that the Post Office was moved to the building on Chestnut street, below Fifth, on the site of the present Drexel building. Mr. Walborn continued in office until 1866, being succeeded then on September 19 by Charles M. Hall, whose birthplace was at Penn Valley, Centre county, Pa., and who was born in March, 1827. He moved to Sunbury when a child, received a good common school education, and at an early age was apprenticed in the office of the Sunbury American. After learning his trade, he went to Washington and served in the Government Printing Office, under Cornelius S. Wendell, Public Printer. He had previously made the acquaintance of General Simon Cameron, who aided him greatly in his politi-

cal advancement. After leaving Washington he started a Democratic paper in Norristown, called the Watchman. He disposed



HENRY H. BINGHAM, 1867-1872.

of this and removed to Pottsville, where he established the Schuylkill Mining Register, which became at once one of the leading newspapers in the interior of the State. He entered vigorously into the development of the mining resources of the Commonwealth and became thoroughly conversant with the mineral territory in the several counties of the State. In 1859, Mr. Hall, with the Hon. Jacob Ziegler, was invited by Hon. Duff Green, of Texas, to join with him in procuring the passage of a charter at Harrisburg of the so-called Credit Mobilier, which passed into the hands of George Francis Train and the Durant Brothers, and which made the building of the Pacific Railroad a possibility which had hitherto been looked upon as a dream. At the inception of the Lincoln movement in 1860, Mr. Hall became a warm advocate of the rights of the North and contributed actively in every way to the election of Mr. Lincoln, who appointed him in 1861 to the position of Deputy Surveyor of Philadelphia, and on the inauguration of Andrew Johnson he was made Postmaster, which place he filled until forced by ill-health to resign. About the close of the past year he had a severe attack of congestion of the liver, to which he finally succumbed after a painful illness.

Next came a man who may be called the first of the modern Postmasters, Congressman Henry H. Bingham, appointed March 18, 1867. Space is wanting here to give General Bingham's long and brilliant military and political record in its entirety. But it may be recalled that he was wounded at Gettysburg July 3, 1863, at Spottsylvania May 12, 1864, and at Farmville April 7, 1865. He participated in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac during his years of service, except when absent wounded. He was appointed brevet major of volunteers August 1, 1864, for conspicuous gallantry especially at the Wilderness, Spottsylvania and Gettysburg, and brevetted lieutenant colonel, colonel and



GEORGE W. FAIRMAN, 1872-1877.

brigadier general to date April 9, 1865, for conspicuous gallantry and meritorious service during the war. He was awarded a medal of honor August 31, 1893, for distinguished gallantry at the battle of the Wilderness, Virginia, May 6, 1864.

General Bingham became chief clerk in the Philadelphia Post Office October, 1866, continuing until appointed Postmaster March 18, 1867. He was recommissioned Postmaster April, 1869, and resigned in November, 1872, to accept the office of Clerk of Courts.

He was a member and secretary of the commission that selected the site for the present Post Office building at Ninth and Chestnut streets, and was chairman of the committee on post offices and post roads of the Forty-seventh and Fifty-first Congresses when the Republicans had control of the

House. The legislation securing the reduction of postage letter rates from three cents to two cents and from half ounce weight to one ounce weight was largely the result of General Bingham's work.

During his administration of the Philadelphia Post Office he effected the establishing of all the Post Offices in the county of Philadelphia as stations of the Philadelphia Post Office, therefore making for the county a uniform rate of two cents letter postage.

On November 20, 1872, George W. Fairman was appointed. Mr. Fairman was born in Philadelphia October 1, 1839. He was educated in the public schools and engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1857, when he went on a voyage to the East Indies. On his return he engaged in the stockbroking business. Mr. Fairman began his political career in 1867, when he was given an important position in the Post Office, where he remained under successive administrations. He was chief clerk under Mr. Bingham, and his elevation to the Postmastership was the culmination of one of the fiercest quarrels known in the history of local politics. Mr. Fairman was chosen a member of the Board of Guardians of the Poor in 1874 and served for three years. On March 10, 1878, Mr. Fairman was appointed president of the Board of Revision of Taxes, fulfilling his duties until the time of his death, December 8, 1894.

Colonel A. Loudon Snowden succeeded Mr.

Fairman, his appointment dating March 1, 1877. Colonel Snowden, though of an old Philadelphia family, was born in Carlisle August 11, 1837. His varied and successful career is too long to recount here in its entirety. His Postmastership was not his first public office. He was made Registrar of the Mint in 1857 and was promoted to chief



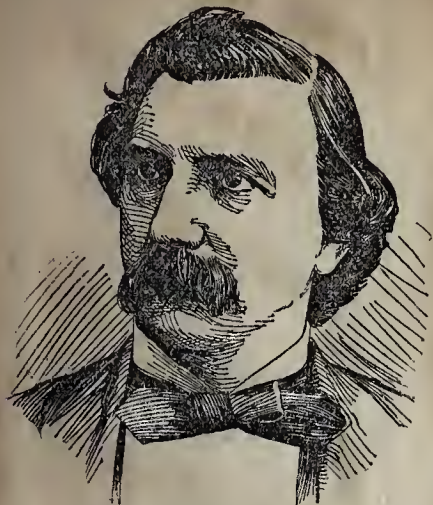
A. LOUDON SNOWDEN, 1877-1879.

clerk in 1866. He was appointed Postmaster by General Grant in 1877, and held the position two years. It is a question whether Colonel Snowden is more proud of his services in the Post Office, in the Mint, or as an officer and finally commanding officer of the First City Troop.

John F. Hartranft was appointed Postmaster June 16, 1879. The man who was to be Governor was born at New Hanover, Montgomery county, Pa., December 16, 1830. He graduated from Marshall Union College in 1853, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. Passing over his splendid war record, it need only be noted that he was Auditor General of Pennsylvania in 1865 and 1868, and Governor from 1872 to 1878. General Hartranft was Postmaster only a year, being made Collector in 1880. He was Major General, commanding the National Guard of Pennsylvania from his appointment in 1879 until his death, October 17, 1889. General Hartranft was succeeded by another gallant soldier, General Henry S. Huidekoper, born in Meadville, Pa., July 17, 1839. Too well known for recapitulation are his services in the army, and in the National Guard of the State, especially during the riots of 1877.

On February 22, 1880, General Huidekoper was appointed Postmaster at Philadelphia by President Hayes. He was reappointed by President Arthur in February, 1885, and removed by President Cleveland on November 30, 1885, thus serving for over five years, and under seven Postmasters General. The prominent features of his administration were the removal of the Post Office from Fifth and Chestnut streets to Ninth and Chestnut streets; the adoption by Congress after four years of persistent advocacy by him, of the ounce as a unit of weight for domestic letters instead of the half-ounce; the use of the held for postage notices; the substitution of trial cards for letters whose delivery by carrier was improbable, and the use

of the little posters, "returned by carrier, etc." The idea of these four changes in the postage and the treatment of letters originated in the Philadelphia Post Office. At the same period occurred the reduction of letter postage from three to two cents an



JOHN F. HARTRANFT, 1879-1880.

ounce; the nominal charge of one cent a pound to newspapers; the initiation of the now necessary 4.30 A. M. paper train on every railroad running trains from Philadelphia, and the application of the civil service rules to government offices.

William F. Harrity was appointed November 17, 1885. His remarkable political career has stamped him one of the strongest, clearest-headed and most unselfish leaders of the Democratic party. Mr. Harrity is a Delawarean born, but a Pennsylvanian by education. He was born at Wilmington in October, 1850. After a preliminary training in the Wilmington schools he entered La Salle College, Philadelphia, in 1867, graduating in 1870 with the first honors of his class. He was a tutor for one year in Latin and mathematics, and then received the degree of master of arts in 1871. He read law in the offices of Lewis C. Cassidy and Pierce Archer, where he learned not only the rudiments of law but a good deal about politics under the master mind of Mr. Cassidy. He was admitted to the bar in December, 1873, and became an assistant in the office of his preceptors. In 1880 his



HENRY S. HUIDEKOPER, 1880-1885.

own practice had grown to such proportions that he formed a law partnership with James Gay Gordon, now one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

It was in 1882 that Mr. Harrity took the chairmanship of the Democratic city executive committee and was instrumental in the



WILLIAM F. HARRITY, 1885-1889.

success of the campaign which resulted in the first election of Governor Pattison. Since then he has been active in political life and has done much service to his party in both national and State campaigns.

It was after the first election of Mr. Cleveland that he was tendered, without any effort on his own part, the Postmastership of the city. At first he declined to consider the offer of the appointment, but he was finally prevailed upon to accept. Mr. Harrity's management of the Post Office, under the most difficult circumstances, was a signal success: so much so that upon his retirement prominent business men of Philadelphia expressed to him formally their appreciation of the excellent service which his administration of the Post Office had given to the city. Among the scores of signers of this letter of commendation were Drexel & Co., Burnham, Parry, Williams & Co., B. B. Comegys, A. K. McClure, John G. Johnson, William B. Mann, Edwin S. Stuart, now the Mayor; Hamilton Disston, Chief Justice Edward M. Paxson, of the Supreme Court; the four Orphans' Court Judges and by all the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas. Mr. Wanamaker said: "It is a subject of astonishment that the work should be done so efficiently and satisfactorily and for Mr. Harrity to do so without sufficient clerical force proves the goodness of his system and the energy of his administration."

John Field, one of the best known, most widely-respected and successful business men of Philadelphia, was appointed Postmaster by Mr. Harrison December 1, 1889. Mr. Field is a native of Ireland and was born in County Derry October 3, 1834. In 1848 his parents, Richard and Isabella Field, started from Ireland to Philadelphia. Richard Field, the father, died upon the voyage and was buried at sea. Soon after the widow and children reached Philadelphia, John found employment with Armar Young, the founder of the present house of Young, Smyth, Field & Co., and with the excep-

tion of a brief period he has been with the house since that time. He entered the store when but 13 years of age, receiving \$1.50 per week, and was advanced at regular stages to become salesman, book-keeper and



JOHN FIELD, 1889-1893.

finally a member of the firm. His present duties are chiefly to look after the financial affairs of the firm.

The present Postmaster, William Wilkins Carr, appointed May 3, 1893, is a son of the late Captain Overton Carr, United States navy, and was born in Philadelphia May 19, 1853. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania with distinction in 1873, being spoon man and class orator.

Upon his father's side Mr. Carr is a direct descendant of Dabney Carr, whose wife was a sister of Thomas Jefferson and who was a prominent member of the celebrated Virginia Legislature of 1773, which promoted the first movements of the revolution. His mother was the daughter of the late William Wilkins, who was formerly one of the Senators of Pennsylvania and one of the most prominent men of his day, having been Minister to Russia and in the Cabinet of President Tyler. Mr. Carr read law with the Hon. George M. Dallas and was admitted to the bar in 1876.

In 1888, at the request of the then United States District Attorney, Hon. John R. Read, he was appointed an Assistant District Attorney. During his term of office the defalcations occurred in the Spring Garden National Bank and the Keystone National Bank and Mr. Carr assisted in the preparation for trial and conviction of the persons who were criminally involved.

Mr. Carr has been an earnest and consistent Democrat and has rendered party services in many directions. He is known in the city and State as an effective stump speaker and has been a delegate in several city, county and State conventions. He was appointed one of the officers of the Democratic National Convention held at Chicago



WILLIAM WILKINS CARR, 1893.

in June, 1892, and in the same year he was elected one of the nine State division chairmen, his district including the counties of Philadelphia, Bucks, Montgomery, Chester and Delaware. He has been for several years an active member of the Young Men's Democratic Association. Mr. Carr has also been connected with the Board of Directors of the Philadelphia Club and other prominent social organization. Since Mr. Carr's appointment as Postmaster at Philadelphia he has given special attention to the development and advancement of the mail service in this city, especially in the improvement of the foreign mails and in the use of the trolleys for rapid inter-station service.

Mr. Carr has devoted much time to literary work in his profession. He was engaged for several years in assisting in the publication of "Read on the Statute of Frauds," and is the author of a pamphlet on the "Legal Protection of the Water Supply of Philadelphia." He has written a law text-book on "The Trial of Lunatics" and also a text-book upon the "Judicial Interpretation of the Tariff Acts."

From, *Press*
Phila B

Date, *April 5 93*

A LANDMARK'S DANGER.

Chalkley Hall Likely to Be Destroyed to Make Room for a Railroad.

Chalkley Hall, an old mansion dating from colonial times, and standing near Frankford Junction, is likely to be destroyed in the near future, in order to make room for modern improvements.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has begun operations on a bridge which will span the Delaware River, near Bridesburg, and some of the property has been taken by the corporation to be utilized in the enterprise.

The building itself may stand for some years to come, but the virginal beauty of the property is spoiled. A tract for the new roadway has cut it diagonally and an embankment of twenty-five feet will be constructed along its line.

Chalkley Hall takes its name from Thomas Chalkley, an old sea captain and Quaker preacher, whose daughter married Abel Jones, at one time a well-known shipping merchant. At present the property belongs to Edward Wetherill, whose father purchased it seventy-five years ago from the York estate. Mr. Wetherill does not know how old the mansion really is. He was born there and can remember the old house almost the same as it stands to-day as long as he can remember anything. Not only does the house itself bring recollections of pre-Revolutionary times, but much of its furniture dates from the same period.

Mr. Wetherill has been making the house his Summer residence, but says it would not be tenatable this season on account of the dust which arises from the ashes used in making the railroad embankment.

From, *Ledger*
Phil Pa

Date, *May 1 1905*

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.

THE SUPERB NEW BUILDING WHICH IS
TO BE OPENED NEXT MONDAY.

A Sketch of the Earliest of American National Banks—Identified with the Nation's Struggle for Independence.

On next Monday morning the big double mahogany doors of the superb new building erected by the Bank of North America, on the north side of Chestnut street, above Third, are to be thrown open, and this historic old institution, which got its charter more than a century ago from the Continental Congress, when Robert Morris was Superintendent of Finance, and whose beginning was closely identified with the early life-struggle of the nation, will transact its business in one of the most solidly built and beautiful bank structures in the country.

The new edifice is erected on the first site occupied by the Bank of North America in 1781. In 1843 the old colonial three-story house, No. 305 Chestnut street, with its quaint portico and iron pavement railings, which

had been used until that time, was replaced by a larger and more pretentious building, taking in Nos. 305 and 307, which remained in use until May, 1893.



NEW BUILDING OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.

For a number of years, however, this second building had come to be regarded as insecure, the walls being weak and the vaults not all that was desirable. An adjoining building was occupied by different tenants, which was also objectionable under the circumstances, and it was finally decided to erect a new structure, which should in every way be worthy of the oldest national bank in America.

Accordingly, in May, 1893, the bank's quarters were temporarily removed across the street to No. 310 Chestnut street, where they have since remained while the old building was being torn down and the new one built. The present edifice includes Nos. 305-7-9 Chestnut street, the adjoining building, formerly occupied by tenants, having been purchased, both to enlarge the site and to make the surrounding conditions in every respect perfectly safe.

The new building forms an important addition to the already imposing array of bank buildings which front on Chestnut street between Third and Fifth streets. Immediately adjoining it on the west is the National Bank of the Republic. The style is Renaissance. The front is constructed of Jonesboro granite, with a polished Quincy granite base. The building is

lighted from Chestnut street by five windows, two being on either side of the entrance and the other three above, the centre one of the latter being the largest. On either side of the entrance beautifully polished and very substantial looking Doric columns of dark brown Scotch granite support a portico. Polished pilasters of Scotch granite also ornament the walls at the entrance. The large central window above the balcony has its lintel supported by two graceful Ionic columns of polished granite. The front of the building is surmounted by a pediment having the dates 1781-1893 cut in the stone, and immediately below the pediment are cut the words: "The Bank of North America."

The New Bank's Interior.

The interior is very beautiful. All the woodwork is of Mexican mahogany, except where the flooring is of wood, when maple is used. Outside of the desk, which screens the apartment of the cashier, tellers, etc., the floors are of white marble tiling, inlaid with a brown-mottled stone, which forms a marquette pattern. A superb wainscoting of Numidian marble, beautifully veined and highly polished, surrounds the walls to the height of ten feet. Besides the windows at the front, the building receives additional light from three others at the east side and four more at the north end, the middle one of the latter reaching to the ceiling.

Above the wainscoting the lower part of the walls are decorated in very pale green and gold design, the upper portion being light blue. The ceiling is divided into panels, decorated in light blue and gold. The decorations were designed by George Herzog, the artist. Groups of electric lights, attached to artistic chandeliers specially designed for the building, hang on all the walls and from the ceiling.

The screen partition enclosing the clerical department is of Numidian marble, with onyx panels and counter. The screen above is finished in antique statuary bronze of a beautiful design.

The Vaults.

The vaults are built in the northeast corner of the building. These are to be used respectively by the president, paying teller and cashier, the latter two communicating. That for the president is 9 feet by 16 feet 6 inches. The other two are a little smaller.

They were built by the Detroit Safe Company, of Michigan, under the supervision of the Hollar Lock Inspection and Guarantee Company, of this city. They are constructed of hardened steel and are of the best modern make, and are provided with every appliance for safety and durability. The doors are a curiously of mechanical appliances, and are opened with time locks, which govern the numerous bolts without any combination on the exterior.

Other Apartments.

Immediately back of the vaults is the President's office. The halls and stairways leading to the upper stories are of white Italian marble, with pink Georgia marble wainscoting. There is also an elevator of the latest design in the rear leading from the basement to the upper floors. The lavatories and wash-rooms in the rear building are all lined with white Italian marble, and all the fixtures are silver plated.

The Directors' room on the second story of the rear building is finished in mahogany, and has a polished oak floor. The wainscoting and all the woodwork here is of mahogany, including a handsomely carved mantel, surmounted by a mirror, which surmounts an open fireplace, lined with Mexican marble. The frescoing in the Directors' room is

similar in design to that of the main banking room, and it is an extremely cheerful and comfortable apartment. On the walls, besides the portraits of the Presidents, hangs a large photograph of General Grant, with his autograph, which was presented to the Bank of North America on the occasion of a semi-public dinner given in the General's honor on December 26, 1879.

Among the chairs in this room are the original ones used by the first Board of Directors in 1782, together with a large antique table which belonged to Robert Morris.

In the third story of the rear building is a kitchen, provided with a gas range, and all the appliances necessary for furnishing the clerks with luncheon in an adjoining dining-room.

The bank building has a frontage on Chestnut street of 49 feet 5 inches, and a depth of 100 feet. The front height is 62 feet. On the east is an open space six feet wide, running the entire length of the building. The main banking room is 45 by 78 feet, with a height of 49 feet. The rear building is 23 by 50 feet, and is four stories high.

The building was designed by James H. Windrim, and constructed in all its details under the supervision of George Watson & Sons.

Electricity and Steam.

The building throughout is heated with steam and provided with the latest devices in electrical lighting. The latter were designed by Dr. W. A. Drysdale, and constructed by Harry S. Smith. Some of the electrical features are said to be unlike those of any other bank building in the country. The lighting of the building is controlled from the cashier's room, where the switchboard is located. In all, there are nearly 600 lights, generated by two 50-horsepower dynamos directly connected with two high-speed engines placed in the cellar. The building is wired for an automatic burglar alarm apparatus, telegraph and messenger calls, etc.

An Honorable Origin.

The Bank of North America will be 114 years old on the 26th instant. Prior to its establishment the Bank of Pennsylvania had been started by a number of prominent patriotic gentlemen of this city, among them being Robert Morris, for the purpose of procuring supplies for the Continental army, at a time when the resources of the country were severely taxed, and the outlook for the American struggle for freedom was very gloomy.

When in 1781, the financial affairs of the country being in a very bad condition, Robert Morris was chosen by Congress to be Superintendent of Finance, Alexander Hamilton urged upon him the advisability of proposing the establishment of a national bank, which, according to the latter's views, should have a capital of at least \$3,000,000, and be carried on in close relations with the National Government. In this view Morris fully coincided, being persuaded that the establishment of a national bank could not but be of great service both to the Government and to commerce, but he was not willing to embark in such a big scheme as that proposed by Hamilton, and accordingly drew up a plan which he felt would meet the national wants, and be certain to secure popular approbation, and in May, 1781, Morris presented to Congress his plan for the establishment of the Bank of North America. It is provided for the subscription of \$400,000, to be raised in shares of \$40 each, payable in gold or silver. Every subscriber of five shares or upwards was to undertake to pay one-half the sum on the day of his subscription and the other half

within three months of that date. When the whole sum was made up a systematic organization was effected. The twelve Directors, who were to be chosen annually to regulate the affairs of the bank, were to receive no compensation for their services except by consent of the stockholders. Besides a president, the plan provided for the quarterly election of two inspectors to control the affairs of the bank. It was the intention that the bank should be a distinctively national institution. Its bank notes, payable on demand, were to be made receivable for duties and taxes in every State in the Union, and were to be regarded as specie in the settlement of accounts between the States and the United States.

The plan, as proposed by Robert Morris, was approved by Congress, which recommended that the several States, by proper laws, should provide that no other bank or bankers should be established or permitted during the war, and that the notes thereafter to be issued by the proposed bank, payable on demand, should be receivable in payment of all taxes, duties and debts, then or thereafter due the United States.

To Aid the Government.

On May 28, 1781, Robert Morris issued an address, in which he called attention to the depreciated paper currency and the existing injury to the public credit. "The exigencies of the United States," he said, "require an anticipation of our revenue, while at the same time there is not such confidence established as will call out for that purpose the funds of individual citizens. The use then of a bank is to aid the Government by their moneys and credit, for which they will have every proper reward and security, to gain from individuals that credit which property, abilities and integrity never failed to command, to supply the loss of that paper money which, becoming more and more useless, calls every day more loudly for its final redemption, and to give a new spring to commerce, in the moment when, on the removal of all its restrictions, the citizens of America shall enjoy and possess that freedom for which they contend."

Morris met with many difficulties at first, but in the fall of 1781 the subscription list had appreciably increased, those gentlemen who had been most prominent in organizing the Pennsylvania Bank identifying their fortunes with the new institution. It was accordingly resolved to wind up the affairs of the Pennsylvania Bank, and in many instances the subscriptions were transferred from the old bank to the new one. In the latter part of 1785 \$70,000 in cash had been paid in, and the arrival in Boston of a French frigate, bringing about \$470,000 in specie, which was brought to Philadelphia and lodged in the vaults of the bank, gave the stockholders an auspicious assurance of success.

The New National Enterprise Organized.

In the City Tavern, on November 1, 1781, a number of the same gentlemen who had controlled the affairs of the Pennsylvania Bank met and assumed the management of the new national enterprise. The Board of Directors chosen consisted of Thomas Willing, Thomas Fitzsimmons, John Maxwell Nesbitt, James Wilson, Henry Hill, Samuel Osgood, Cadwalader Morris, Andrew Caldwell, Samuel Ingles, Samuel Meredith, William Bingham and Timothy Matlack. The following day Thomas Willing was elected President, and a few days afterwards French Francis Cashier.

Thomas Willing, the first President, was then 50 years of age. He was Robert Morris's partner in a large and prosperous business, and had served successively as Secretary to

the Congress of Delegates at Albany, Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, Mayor of Philadelphia, member of the Colonial Assembly and President of the Provincial Congress.

Under his presidency the bank's affairs rapidly progressed, and by December \$85,000 in cash had been raised, exclusive of the amount of the Government deposit. On December 31, 1781, Congress passed an ordinance perpetually incorporating the subscribers as "The President, Directors and Company of North America," empowered to hold property to the value of \$10,000,000.

Active Business Begun.

In 1782, on January 7th, the bank began active operations in a store belonging to the cashier, Tench Francis, on the north side of Chestnut street, above Third, on the same site where the new building, above described, is located.

The Bank's Old Neighbors.

The new building stands upon the same old site which in the year 1795, just a hundred years ago, was No. 57 Chestnut street. The bank's next-door neighbors, at No. 95, on the east, were Samuel Lees, chairmaker, and Thomas Armstrong, lawyer; and on the northwest corner of Third and Chestnut was John Wucherer, innkeeper. Next door, to the west (101) was Tench Francis, "gentleman," a famous character of that time; and next door to him again (103) was Abigail Smith, widow, "gentlewoman." Then continuing to the west were William Newbold and James Young, broker (at 105); Arthur Howell, carrier (107); William Hunter, coachmaker, "his shop" (111); Elizabeth Fletcher, widow, "turner" (113); John Thompson, "blacksmith" (115); Rachel Gardner, "bonnet-maker" (117); John Fenn, Editor of the *Gazette*, a renowned newspaper warrior (119); George McCall, merchant (121); Samuel Scotlen, whalebone cutter (123); Samuel Hayes, merchant, John Potter, linen draper (123) and Charles Young, merchant, on the corner of Fourth street.

Such was the very miscellaneous population at that time of the north side of Chestnut street, from Third to Fourth, now occupied mainly by the Banks of North America and Republic, the First National and the extensive Fidelity Trust Company.

On the Market street side of the same block were Matthew Carey, at 118; Benjamin Franklin Bache, at 112, and Chevalier Friere, Portuguese Ambassador, at the corner of Franklin place.

Farther west, on the same side of Market street, were George Washington, President of the United States, at No. 120, and Robert Morris, at 192, which was at the southeast corner of Sixth.

In those days there were but six employes in the bank—the cashier, the teller, sub-teller, accountant, clerk and porter. The fact of the establishment of the bank was announced in a letter to the Governors of the various States by the Superintendent of Finance.

"The several States," he wrote, "may, when their respective necessities require and the abilities of the bank will permit, derive occasional advantage and accommodation from it. It will afford to the individuals of all the States a medium for their intercourse with each other and for the payment of taxes, more convenient than the precious metals, and equally safe. It will have a tendency to increase both the internal and external commerce of North America, and undoubtedly will be infinitely useful to all the traders of every State in the Union, provided, as I have already said, it is conducted on the

principles of equity, justice, prudence and economy."

As doubt was entertained as to the validity of the charter granted by Congress, a charter was obtained from the State of Pennsylvania in 1789.

In a history of the bank, written by Lawrence Lewis, Jr., from which most of the facts here given are taken, it is stated that the advantages derived from the establishment of the bank soon answered the most sanguine expectations of its projector. A degree of confidence and credit was quickly restored to the commerce of the country, and the assistance which it rendered the Government was considerable.

Subsequently the bank encountered difficulties, and the State charter was annulled September 13, 1785, but a new one was granted by the State of Pennsylvania on March 17, 1787.

The prevalence of yellow fever in 1798 caused a temporary removal of the bank to Germantown, where the Union School House was leased, and here the business of the bank continued for nearly two months.

The bank advanced \$10,000 to aid the sufferers from the plague. When the disease abated the bank returned to its quarters in the city.

Loyal to the Union.

At the outbreak of the War of the Rebellion the Bank of North America was among the first of the banking institutions of the country to declare its loyalty to the Government, and on April 22, 1861, the sum of \$5000 was appropriated by the Directors to the Committee of Public Safety, in defence of the city and maintenance of public peace. In May of the same year it subscribed its pro rata share of United States Treasury notes, and in July it made a direct loan of \$100,000 to the Government. In August it subscribed \$400,000 for 7.30 notes, and in September took its pro rata share of \$50,000,000 on the same security. In November it subscribed for its pro rata share of \$5,000,000.

Although in common with other banks it was forced to suspend specie payment on December 31, 1861, its aid to the cause of the Union continued, and it continued to advance considerable sums to the Treasury.

In July, 1862, at a meeting of the Directors resolutions were passed which declared that, as the Bank of North America had been instituted in 1781 to aid the Colonies in their struggle for independence, and as the stability of the Government was most essential to the interests of the stockholders, the bank would contribute \$5000 to be disposed of in such manner as the President might deem most expedient to assist the Government in maintaining its integrity.

The same policy was pursued during 1863, and in July of that year the bank loaned \$40,000 to the State to help pay the troops.

The advances made by the bank at various times to individuals on the deposit of United States securities as collateral, amounted to \$2,000,000, and while the war continued the salaries of all the bank's employes who entered the service of the State or United States were continued just the same as if they had continued at their desks.

Under the National Currency act, passed by Congress June 3, 1864, steps were taken looking to the reorganization of the institution as a national bank. The Directors and stockholders, proud of the bank's history, its national character and its name, desired to retain its original title, without the addition of the word "National," as was usual when becoming a national bank, and, as the result of a correspondence opened with the Comptroller of

the Currency, the bank was allowed to retain its old corporate title without the prefix, "National." This is the only instance, it is said, where such a privilege was granted.

The Bank's Presidents.

There have been nine Presidents of the Bank of North America, namely: Thomas Willing, John Nixon, John Morton, Henry Nixon, John Richardson, James N. Dickson, Thomas Smith, Charles S. Lewis and John H. Michener.

The last named was elected in June, 1857, and has since continuously held office.

The Cashiers who succeeded French Francis, the first to hold that office, were Richard Wells, Henry Drinker, Jr., Henry Hollingsworth, James Correy, John Hockley and John H. Watt. The last named, who is the present Cashier, was elected in 1859.

The present Assistant Cashier is James C. Pinkerton.

The following named gentlemen constitute the Board of Directors: John H. Michener, President, Israel Morris, Wm. G. Audenried, George W. Fiss, Clement A. Griseom, Theo. C. Search, Richard B. Downing, Wm. D. Winsor, Robert K. McNeely, Charles H. Harding, Harry G. Michener and Lincoln K. Passmore.

The capital of the Bank of North America is \$1,000,000. At the time of the last statement of the Comptroller of the Currency, in March, it reported its surplus fund and profits at \$1,630,726. In the latest statement in the Clearing House on last Monday, April 29, it reported its loans at \$5,405,010; cash and reserves, \$1,438,000, and deposits, \$5,357,000.

To-morrow, between the hours of 4 and 8 o'clock P. M., President Michener and the Directors of the bank will hold a reception in the new bank building, a limited number of invitations having been issued for the event.

From,

Record
Phila Ph

Date,

May 4 1915

A Venerable Church Will Celebrate.

The Frankford Presbyterian Church will begin the celebration of its 125th anniversary to-day, the ceremonies to continue over Sunday. When this church was organized, in 1769, a Quaker meeting house was the only place of worship in Frankford. The corner-stone of the first church was laid on May 4, 1770, and the present edifice was built in 1869. During the first 32 years of its existence the church was known as the German Calvinistic Church, the name being changed upon admission to the Presbyterian ranks. The Sunday school of this church is one of the oldest in the land. It was commenced beside the church stove in 1815. The church also started the first day school in this section, in 1810, when, for the sum of \$2000, it purchased an old academy and opened the only day school known in Frankford for many years afterward.

From, *Inquirer*
Phila Pa
 Date, *May 5 95*

OVER A CENTURY

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, OF
 FRANKFORD, CELEBRATING
 AN ANNIVERSARY.

Ten Pastors Make Addresses and
 the Services To-day Will Be of
 More Than Ordinary Interest.

The one-hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the laying of the corner-stone of the First Presbyterian Church of Frankford was celebrated last night by special exercises and commemorative services will be held to-day.

This old church, the third in point of age in this city, was founded over 125 years ago by a colony of German Colonists from Switzerland, some of whose descendants are now members of the church. Mr. Forster, the church treasurer, is a great-great-grandson of one of the founders. Up until the year 1802 the services were conducted in the German language by pastors sent out for the purpose from the classis of Amsterdam, Holland.

Since 1802 the church has belonged to the Presbyterian faith, and services have always been in English. During this period Count Zinzendorf preached in the old church and also at Germantown. For forty-six years of the ninety-three that the church has been Presbyterian the Rev. Dr. Murphy, who preached his farewell sermon last Sunday, has been its pastor.

The entertainment and exercises last night were thus more the nature of a farewell to Dr. Murphy. When the church was founded it was, of course, the only church in Frankford. There are now ten more, each of which is an offshoot from the parent branch. Last night short addresses were made by each of the pastors of these churches, making the occasion one of peculiar interest.

This morning there will be a special commemorative sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Knox, formerly president of Lafayette College. In the afternoon special anniversary exercises will be held by the Sunday school, which, with two exceptions, is the oldest in this country. This evening's services will be conducted by the Christian Endeavor Society.

Rev. Dr. Murphy, who has just retired, after his long and faithful service, has at last been induced to accept a life annuity of \$800 from the church. They at first offered him \$1200 and then \$1000, but thinking the payment of such a sum in addition to the salary of his successor would be too heavy a burden for the congregation, he insisted that the amount be at least reduced to \$800. Dr. Murphy has decided to remove from Frankford, much to the sorrow of his old parishioners.

From, *Press*
Phila Pa
 Date, *May 5 95*

EASTWICK CASTLE FOR PUBLIC USE.

A Movement to Join Part of
 the Famous Estate to
 Bartram's Park.

MEMORIES OF THE MANSE.

City Park Association Wishes the House
 and a Part of the Ground Taken by
 the City if Fifty-Fourth Street
 Is Cut Through.

It is only a step or so across the ancient apple orchard, in Bartram's Garden—now a city park—to the old Eastwick property, through which it is proposed to open Fifty-fourth Street to the Schuylkill River.

The threatening invasion of a city street into this venerable precinct has awakened interest in the City Park Association, and a committee formed at the annual meeting the other day was the initiatory step toward securing the few acres of the adjoining land, which is a part of the Eastwick estate, and adding it to the old garden.

The Park thus enlarged would preserve the river front and give to that locality a delightful pleasure ground.

On the crest of a fine elevation in the tract, which slopes to the river edge and

which is splendidly wooded at intervals, stands the old Eastwick mansion, which, in the plans proposed by the association is to be transformed into a house of comfort for park visitors, similar to those in Fairmount.

From the top of this knoll the surrounding country unfolds a glorious panorama, and at its foot, the river, peopled with boats from sunrise till dusk, stretches away until it becomes a mere silver thread and is finally lost in the blue distance.

The spacious old mansion, built in the

and there the brick foundation; the carved and fretted woodwork, warped by the sun and rain, is drawing away from its supports and up in the tower, the shattered windows give ingress and egress to flocks of pigeons that live their days here unmolested.

The interior is much the same, and though the lofty tessellated hall may harbor fancies of other days, of some ruffled and hooped Penelope tripping down the broad stairway, the material



THE OLD MANSION COMMONLY KNOWN AS "EASTWICK'S CASTLE."

early fifties, stands on the brow of the hill and seems like a statlier, though less sturdy, sister to its neighbor, John Bartram's house. It was built after Colonel Eastwick's return from Russia, where he engineered the first railroad between Moscow and St. Petersburg, and it bears the unmistakable stamp of the Italian tide which swept the architectural world at that time.

The long facade is broken by irregular bays and gables, and a deep porch, with fluted columns, projects far enough to balance the tall square tower that rises above like a mute guardian. To the left of the porch is a long wing with high mullioned windows, which, in Eastwick's palmy days, looked out upon a broad driveway and a grassy terrace. To the right, the main building bulges with unexpected little turrets and is pierced with many oriole windows.

Around this side of the house a broad piazza runs the full length, and has the same fluted columns as the porch.

But everything is marked with the flight of unheeded time. The stucco is falling from the walls, exposing here

condition of things soon brings the rec-
reant imagination back to the present.

THE PICTURESQUE HALLWAY.

The hallway above the stairs branches into numerous little corridors, dark and musty and papered in old-fashioned design with sixteenth century cavaliers, descending impossible stairways into banks of more impossible flowers.

The old people of the neighborhood, some of them remembering the great house when it was peopled by realities, hold it in deep veneration, and incline to reminiscence of the days when Colonel Eastwick came fresh from foreign lands,

crowned with the laurels won from the Czar of all the Russias. They tell of the gaiety and brilliant social happenings, of weddings, and of deaths, and some tell of the romantic love of one Miss Eastwick for a gallant soldier who fell at Chancellorsville.

Among these old people the place is known by the sobriquet of "Eastwick's Castle," and there are those who invest it with the ghost that seems by right to belong to such place. They tell of certain uncanny lights that have appeared to laborers returning late across

fields, but these rumors have little weight with the people who occupy part of the house. They say they have never seen or heard anything worse than a frightened rat behind the base-board, or a cricket chirping in the empty hall.

These ulterior suggestions of the superstitious ones would have little effect on the hosts of pleasure-seekers who would seek the shady river banks and find shelter from unexpected storms in the roomy old mansion, and the association hopes to see the grassy knoll peopled by happy little folks and the restored house yielding comfort where needed.

From, *Inquirer*
Philad - Pa
 Date, *May 5 95*

has been a great mother to the diseased and distressed of the earth. The blessing of women physicians has spread far over the land until her position and her reputation, so unstable and unrecognized forty years ago, has become established.

GIVING IT STANDING.

Over forty years ago an act was passed to incorporate the Female Medical College of Pennsylvania, reading section 1: "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, that William T. Mullen, Fred A. Fickhardt, M. D., Henry Gibbons, M. D., Ferdinand J. Dreer, William J. Birkey, M. D., R. P. Kane, John Longstreth and their associates be incorporated under the name, style and title of the Female Medical College of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of instructing females in the science and art of medicine, the said college to have all the powers and to be subject to the restriction contained in the act entitled, an act to incorporate the Franklin Medical College. Approved the twenty-eighth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six."

The reference to the Franklin Medical College is explained by the fact

Where Women May Study the Science of Medicine.

THE FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF THE WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Its Small Beginnings Many Years Ago—Some of the
Famous Names Associated With Its Work—New
Developments and New Plans.

On Wednesday next, the eighth day of May, the students and Faculty of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania will assemble to celebrate the forty-sixth annual commencement of that institution.

It is fitting, therefore, on the eve of this commencement to retrospect a little, to find out what has been the history of this college of medicine. What has been its birth, its growth, its struggles, its successes who has stood for its friends, its enemies, and what part has it taken in the scientific and medical world for this almost half a century?

Since for forty-six years there has each successive May gone out from this school a group of young women physicians, how closely has it been connected with the wide interests of the world? How far has its teachings spread over the earth? In sickness and in death this Woman's Medical College must have had a far-reaching influence for cure and prevention. Inducting, as it did, the science of medicine into the hands of women, it

that this college was defunct, and the charter which was granted it was to be transferred on the Female Medical College.

The college opened in the fall of 1850 under somewhat favorable auspices with a full corps of professors. Its first headquarters were at No. 229 Arch street. There were forty students matriculated in the first class. There were eight in the faculty. Among the first student applicants were Ann Preston and Mrs. Hannah E. Longshore, Dr. Longshore and Ann Preston graduated at the first annual commencement, at the close of the session 1851-2.

It was with the greatest difficulty that the early graduates obtained clinical advantages, for the doors of all the hospitals were closed against them.

Dr. Ann Preston remained in attendance at the college during the winter after her graduation, feeling that her attainments were still insufficient for her life work. In the spring following she was given the

chair of Physiology and Hygiene.

ITS EARLY GROWTH.

In no better way can we follow the growth of the college in its first years than by the life of Ann Preston—the woman whose name is spoken with reverence to this day in the college and the memory of whom will always be sacred. Miss Preston was 39 years old before she entered on her life's work. She had spent some time before she accepted the professorship in the college in lecturing on physiology through the country and in the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

The necessity for clinical instruction was strongly felt in the college and since there was no hospital to which women could gain admission, it was necessary to establish one. In this project the difficulties were many, the charter, the expenses, competent women for managers and a resident physician were all to be found. Dr. Emeline H. Cleveland, one of the two women then on the faculty, went abroad and spent a year in the Maternity Hospital at Paris. The hospital was finally founded in 1861, and in one of the reports of the managers there is the following tribute to the work of Dr. Preston in its founding: "To her efforts more than to all other influences may be traced its very origin." She was made a member of the Board of Managers, corresponding secretary and consulting physician. These offices she held until the time of her death. Before this, in 1854, a dispensary had been added to the college, and now in the hospital the first training school for nurses was started. The hospital was entirely under the management of women. The influence of the college was becoming quite widespread in those years just before the war, before the gloom and discouragement was cast upon it, as upon

all other institutions, when there came that great crisis in affairs which made peace too small a thing to be remembered in the pursuit of war.

England sent its recognition of the progress of American women in a letter from Sir T. Bowring, September, 1860, in which he says:

"Your American women are pioneering into many regions where they will fix their standard with honor and benefit to themselves and benefit to their race. This medical movement of theirs is worthy of all encouragement, and will, I hope, be crowned with abundant success. It is a step not from, but towards decency and decorum. A vast mass of prejudice, which calls itself susceptibility and affects modesty is much less pure than it professes to be. Men have much, women more, to unlearn on these matters."

FAMOUS NAMES.

The corporators at about the date of 1860 had among them conspicuously the names of Isaac Barton, William Elder, Charles D. Cleveland and James Mott. The college was now moved to 627 Arch street, and a board of managers appointed.

Even as early as the report of the sixth annual convention it was possible to say the following: "The success of those who have graduated in this institution and have been engaged in practice has realized the most sanguine expectations. Requests for them to locate in different parts of our widespread continent are continually received and it will be long before the supply can be equal to the demand. Among women the desire to consult with their own sex is widely spreading and the demand for them is at once a sign of the necessity of the age."

In the spring of 1861 came a period of stagnation for the college—for eight years it was embarrassed by pecuniary



THE DISSECTING ROOM.

difficulties and severe opposition—and during the sessions of 1861-62 the lectures were discontinued and the college closed. In 1866 Dr. Ann Preston was elected Dean of the Faculty. In 1867, says Dr. Judson, in her memorial of Ann Preston, "she wrote her ever-memorable reply to the preamble and resolutions adopted by the Philadelphia County Medical Society, to the effect that they would neither offer encouragement to women becoming practitioners of medicine, nor meet with them in consultation. "To the honor of the profession," adds Dr. Judson, "be it said that many of its ablest members refused to be bound by the action of the society. So calmly and completely point by point Dr. Preston met and answered the arguments put forth by the society and then so fully vin-

years went on each year showed pronounced progress and increased facilities—until in 1881 at the twenty-ninth annual commencement there had so much been achieved that the college had made for itself quite a little history and "The College Story," by Dr. Rachel L. Bodley, then dean of the college, gives a delightful survey of the work of the school and its graduates. She gathered together many interesting statistics in regard to the graduates and their work since graduation, showing a large percentage who were active physicians in different parts of the country. There had been,

at the time of this "College Story," 276 graduates, out of which number there had been, in thirty years, only thirty-two deaths.

Thirteen years after the "College Story" was written by Dr. Bodley,



IN THE AMPHITHEATRE.

icated the cause of woman that no reply was presented.

BRIGHTER TIMES.

In 1867 Dr. Preston was elected a member of the Board of Corporators of the college. It was about this time that, through the aid of Isaac Burton, the college was relieved of some of its pecuniary embarrassment and the opening of several hospitals for the admission of women to the clinics marked an era in the college history. As

statistics were gathered by Dr. Clara Marshall in her address at the last commencement, which show immense gains. The number of graduates has increased to 740. The corps of instructors has changed from six to forty-three, thirty-one of these being women. Improvements in the curriculum have been steadily made and the clinical facilities vastly enlarged. A

four years' course is now obligatory. Thirty-seven States and Territories have contributed students. The foreign countries represented are Canada, Prince Edward Island, Jamaica, Brazil, England, Sweden, Denmark, Russia, Syria, Palestine, China, India, Japan, Australia and Hawaii.

The college is connected with a large number of benevolent and scientific bodies; among the latter are the Academy of Natural Sciences, Franklin Institute and the Wagner Institute.

There are forty-four institutions and associations of various kinds in which alumnae have received appointments and in which the students have had opportunities for scientific and

ciety. They are successful city physicians making in some cases incomes of \$10,000 and \$20,000.

LEADING FEMALE PHYSICIANS.

Prominent among the large staff of physicians are the names of Clara Marshall, M. D., dean of the college and professor of materia medica and general therapeutics; Anna E. Broomall, M. D., professor of obstetrics; Frances Emily White, M. D., professor of physiology and hygiene; Hannah T. Croasdale, M. D., professor of diseases of women and children; William H. Parrish, M. D., professor of anatomy, Henry Leffmann, M. D., professor of chemistry and toxicology; Amy S. Burton, M. D., clinical professor of ophthalmology; Charles K. Mills,



THE COLLEGE BUILDING.

clinical study, thirty of these are in the city of Philadelphia, viz.:

Philadelphia Hospital, Insane Department of Philadelphia Hospital, where the first woman assistant was appointed in 1882.

Byrn Mawr College in 1885 had an attending physician from among the alumnae.

The Girls' Department of the House of Refuge; The Sheltering Arms Maternity Hospital; Woman's Department of the County Prison. All have women physicians in attendance.

The Woman's Directory has a woman physician at its head. The Medical Aid Society for Self-Supporting Women was established by four of the alumnae, and the medical work is in charge of women physicians; a graduate of the college has charge of the college settlement work. There are women health inspectors.

There is a large field for missionary work in India and hospitals have been established there. Women physicians lecture in training schools for nurses, give private lectures on physiology and hygiene to classes of women in Mothers' Aid Society, Working Girls' Club and Girls' Friendly So-

M. D., clinical professor of neurology.

The laboratory facilities are quite fine, including the chemical, histological, physiological, pharmaceutical and pathological laboratories, each of which is well equipped. The practical courses afford excellent opportunities for practical work and observation.

A department for attendance on maternity cases at their homes is adjunct to the class of obstetrics; each student is required to furnish a report of attendance upon at least two obstetrical cases under the supervision of the chief of this department. Bedside instruction in the wards of the Woman's Hospital is given daily from 7 to 9 A. M. by Dr. Anna M. Fullerton, the physician in charge, to small sections of the class. Students are in turn invited to be present at the operations in various departments of surgery, which occur almost daily at the Woman's Hospital between 1 and 4 P. M. Bedside instruction is also given to the senior class in small sections at the German Hospital by the clinical professor of medicine.

The Woman's Hospital, in which over 4000 patients are treated annually, adjoins the college. The amphitheatre in connection with the hospital has a

seating capacity or about 300. Students of the college are admitted to the clinical lectures at the Pennsylvania, the German, the Children's and the Philadelphia (Blockley) Hospitals. The daily clinics at Wills Hospital for Diseases of the Eye and at the Eye and Ear Department of the Philadelphia Dispensary are also accessible. The library of the college is constantly growing in facilities. The museum possesses excellent specimens, both wet and dry, anatomical, pathological and microscopical preparations, models, drawings, etc.

The Woman's Hospital, which has grown up by the side of the medical college, has a history of its own. Its work has been a glorious one, and connected with it are found the most honored and conscientious physicians of Philadelphia. It has been brought specially before the notice of the public within the past week, when the fine new building was opened on North College avenue.

A VALUABLE DEPARTMENT.

The department for attendance on maternity cases at their homes, which was mentioned as an adjunct to the chair of obstetrics, is most interesting in showing the great advantage to the students in outside practice and also in the vast comfort the department affords for the good of the people in the lower portions of the city. It is of double service both to the student and physician and to the patients, who would otherwise receive ignorant treatment and care.

This department was started in 1888, by Dr. Anna E. Broomall, one of the leading physicians in Philadelphia. It was started at first in a small way, contributed to by donations, until gradually more people became interested, and it was found that the people whom the physicians were desirous of reaching for their patients were glad for the help of women physicians and preferred their care to that of men.

The department rents part of a house at 1335 South Tenth street, where the physician in charge resides. Dr. Mary W. Griscom is at present in charge. The first resident was Dr. Lucy N. Tappan, and Dr. Griscom has had charge only since '91. Besides the office of the physician there is a room for the students, who come at intervals to assist the head physicians.

The work lies mainly with the most wretched class of people in the city. The area covered extends from 1917 Frankford road to the Neck, and from Twenty-sixth and Gray's Ferry road to the Delaware. The work for the students is connected with the last year of the course at the college. The rules are very strict. Only one student is allowed to visit a case at a time. She is taken by the head physician to the case and they visit it until convalescence. Two students are not allowed to go together, they cannot even bring their friends. The cases are treated not as mere shows, but as respectfully as those in the better walks of life. It is evident that great respect is shown in return to the young doctors and the physician in charge judging from the hearty welcome they receive from the poor creatures among whom they go. The little children all know the "lady doctor" and flock around her as she comes. The old women shower their "God bless yous" upon her. The physicians are sent for at all hours of the night to go

to any distance. There has never been any discourtesy shown them on the streets, and in parts of the city which would be considered unsafe even in the day time, these women, on their missions of comfort, go with perfect safety. During the first six months of the work there were only seventeen cases treated, the last six months there have been 115. Two hundred and eight cases have been attended at their homes the past year.

The pay is, of course, very small; not really enough to support the department. One year there were \$90 in receipts. The money is very uncertain, of course, and in many cases there is absolutely no money to pay for a doctor's bill. But the people realize more and more the necessity of treating a doctor's bill with as much respect as any other, and, where they can, willingly give what they can.

In and out of dark alleys and lanes, up tiny streets which end abruptly against a brick house wall, into courts of the worst filth and degradation, in the dead of night, guided sometimes only by the cries of the women, unarmed except with their skill and their medicine, go these Sisters of Charity. They visit patients in sweat-shops, where people are crowded in like animals together; houses where, in some cases, there is absolutely no furniture but the bed and the cook stove, with not even a chair to sit on. There has been for some time a project on foot for a dispensary in connection with this Maternity Department, for general diseases, where the students of the Medical College would have opportunities of observation and practice not confined to maternity cases.

This year, again, another group of young women will receive their degree of doctors of medicine. There are nine missionaries in the class, one of whom is going among the North American Indians. Dr. Frances M. White will give the address and the exercises will be held, as usual, in the Academy of Music, at 12 o'clock.

From, *Receivd*
Frankford Phila Pa
 Date, *May 11 '95*

AN ANCIENT CHURCH.

The Frankford Presbyterian Church
 Celebrates Its 125th Anniversary.

REV. DR. MURPHY'S FAREWELL.

The Frankford Presbyterian Church has just celebrated two important events in its history. The 125th anniversary of its existence, held last Sunday, was preceded by a farewell reception to Rev. Thomas Murphy, D. D., L. L. D., the pastor for nearly 46 years, whose retirement, after almost a life-time spent in the service of this one church, had just taken place.



REV. THOMAS MURPHY, D. D.

The reception was held in the school room which was tastefully decorated for the occasion, on Saturday evening last. Rev. Dr. Murphy, Mrs. Murphy, Rev. A. A. Murphy, their son, and Miss Mary Rollins Murphy, their daughter, standing in front of a bank of flowers, gave the throng of visitors a pleasant greeting.

There was a very large attendance, not only of members of the church, but of the people of Frankford, without regard to church affiliations, who have known and respected Dr. Murphy and his family during their residence in our midst.

Among those present at the reception were: Rev. David Wills, D. D., Rev. J. P. W. Blattenberger, D. D., Rev. John Peacock, D. D., Rev. Alexander Henry, Rev. J. H. Boggs, D. D., Rev. Mr. Borsling, Rev. M. G. Kyle, D. D., Rev. J. A. Henry, D. D., Rev. Joseph Beggs, Rev. C. P. H. Nason, Rev. J. H. M. Knox, D. D., ex-President of Lafayette College; Mr. Cyrus Vanartsdalen, of Newtown; Mr. and Mrs. William Bault, Mr. Joseph Ball, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Foulkrod, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Warnick, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Clarke, Mr. Isaac Walker, Mr. Robert Cookman, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Cornelius, Mr. Frank Cookman, Dr. and Mrs. R. C. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph McConnell, Mr. David Nimlet, Miss Nimlet, Mr. and Mrs. William T. Gummy, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Baird, Mr. and Mrs. William Morelton, Mrs. Jacob Wagner, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Swiger, Mr. Robert Latimer, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Levick, Mr. Richardson L. Wright, the Misses Wright, Rev. Richardson Graham, Mrs. Frederick T. Fries, Mrs. Anderson, Miss A. Gill, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Mackay, Miss Mackay, Mr. David Lovett, Mrs. Carey, Mrs. Somern-

dike, Mr. and Mrs. Poinsett Castor, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas C. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. John Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dawes, Mr. David Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. George Lewis, Miss L. Hale, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall D. Yonker, the Misses Yonker, Dr. and Mrs. W. B. Dixon, Rev. Richard Montgomery, Captain William Wynkoop, of Newtown; Rev. A. Johnson, Mr. Charles H. Biles, Rev. J. B. Harding, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Chadwick.

The 125th anniversary was celebrated on Sunday. In the morning Rev. James H. Mason Knox, D. D., ex-President of Lafayette College, occupied the pulpit. Dr. Knox referred to Dr. Murphy's long pastorate in touching language. He said Dr. Murphy's life was one grand, brilliant epoch from the beginning of his pastorate until he laid down his labors. He also referred to the kindly feeling of the members of the church as manifested in providing so liberally for his declining years.



JOSEPH L. KINKARTER.

In the afternoon the Sunday school celebrated its 80th anniversary. Mr. Joseph L. Kinkarter, the Superintendent, had charge of the exercises. Mr. Marshall D. Yonker, chorister of the church for 40 years, led the singing, the first selection being, "Gaily Marching 'Neath God's Banner." A feeling address was made by Dr. Murphy who, in bidding the Sunday School adieu brought to the memories of his hearers in a pathetic manner the last words of the great temperance advocate, John B. Gough, who swooned while lecturing in that very church about eight years ago, and died a few days later, "The last words he uttered," said Dr. Murphy "were, 'Young men, keep your records clear.' They were his last words on earth," con-

tinued the Pastor, "and I would fain emulate him and impress on your minds his saying, 'Young men, keep your records clean.'"



MARSHALL D. YONKER.

Addresses were also made by Rev. Mr. Cox, of Wissinoming and Councilman H. W. Lambirth.

The Sunday School was organized in 1815, with 20 scholars. Among those who gathered around the stove in the ancient edifice on that eventful day was Miss Mary A. Harper, then in her 12th year. Miss Harper afterwards taught in private and public schools in Frankford, retiring upon her marriage to Wm. W. Stratton, a teacher in the Marshall Boys' Grammar School. Until advancing years prevented active work, her interest in the school continued. She is still living at Perkassie, Bucks county, the only one who assisted in the organization of the school, whose 80th anniversary was celebrated last Sunday.

Her portrait printed herewith is from a photograph taken about 6 years ago. She is now in her 91st year.

The evening service was particularly in the interests of the young people. Rev. David Willis, Jr., of Oswego, N. Y., preached to an attentive audience.

The Frankford Presbyterian Church has an eventful history. When it was organized in 1769 the only other religious denomination in the village was the Friends' meeting at Unity and Wain streets.

Prior to that year Rev. Christian Frederick Foehring, pastor of a German Reformed Church at Germantown, now the Market Square Presbyterian Church, held religious services in Frankford. These services were attended by a small



MRS. MARY A. STRATTON.

colony of Germans from the vicinity of Frankfort-on-the-Main, who had been joined by a fair sprinkling of Swiss, imbued with the doctrines of John Calvin and Ulric Swingle.

In 1769 a church was organized and a plot of land was purchased for a church and graveyard. The corner-stone was laid on May 4, 1770, by Rev. Mr. Foehring. This old building, which long ago disappeared, was forty feet wide, and thirty in length. In the records of the church an itemized account has been preserved, showing that the building cost £461, 15s, 11d, about \$2400. The old church was enlarged forty years later, and in 1860 the present sanctuary was built. From 1770 to 1802 the infant church went by the name of the German Calvinistic Church, about which time it began to decline.

In 1807 the church applied for admission into the Presbyterian Church, and its application was acceded to at a meeting of Presbytery, attended by Rev. William M. Tennent, Rev. Dr. Ashbel Green, Rev. Dr. Archibald Alexander, Rev. Dr. Janeway, Rev. Dr. Potts, and Rev. Mr. Latta.

The German pastors prior to 1807 were: Rev. Christian Frederick Foehring, who served two years; Rev. J. C. Albertus Helfenstein, three years; Rev. Samuel Dubbendorf, four years; Rev. Mr. Helfenstein, a second term of ten years; Rev. Philip R. Pauli, two years; Rev. Librecht Frederick Herman, twelve years, and Rev. John William Runkie, five years. The Presbyterian pastors have been: Rev. John Whitefield Doak, 1809, seven years; Rev. Dr. Thomas

Biggs, 1818, thirteen years; Rev. J. Marshall Davie, 1832, two years; Rev. Austin Morss, 1835, two years; Rev. Dr. William D. Howard, 1838, eleven years, and the present pastor, Rev. Thomas Murphy, who was installed October 11, 1849.

From, *Record*

Phila. A.

Date, *May 12. 96*

TRINITY'S THIRD CENTURY

Two Hundred Years of Changes in
and About Oxford's Church.

FOUNDED AS EARLY AS 1695

Queen Anne's Quaint Silver Chal-
ice Still Used, and a Bible Over
150 Years Old—From Pov-
erty to Affluence.

Standing at the threshold of its third century of worship in the same hallowed spot, old Trinity Church, a short distance above Frankford, links together with an interesting chain of history the quaintest customs of the remote and mystic past and the progress and continual development of the present time. Excepting only Christ Church, at Second and Market streets, Trinity's is the oldest house of worship in Pennsylvania. The venerable church was established on its present site about the year 1695. Even at that early day the spot had been occupied for a number of years by a little old meeting house and school, constructed of logs and occupied by the Quakers, who donated it to Trinity's Episcopalians, then known simply as adherents of the Church of England, to which body many of the Friends had become converts. So this site has been a place of worship for considerably more than 200 years. And the quaint communion chalice presented to Trinity by Queen Anne, of England, in 1707, when the ancient log meeting house was razed and the Episcopal edifice erected, still does service when the modern worshippers celebrate the ordinance of the

Lord's Supper.

FROM QUAKERS TO EPISCOPALIANS.

The ground and meeting house were undoubtedly given to Trinity Church by John Roberts, who was in 1695 a prominent member of the Society of Friends. The church lot of three acres, now used as a burying ground, was presented to the congregation about five years later by Thomas Graves, and the deed was dated December 30, 1700. This instrument recited that the tract was dedicated "to the use and service of those of the communion of our Holy Mother, the Church of England, and to no other use or uses whatsoever."

The records of the church show that it was presented "for the use of the minister who should reside there, for a house, garden and small orchard." The plat was never so used, however, but was soon turned into a place for the burial of the dead, where quaint epitaphs still exhibit laconic stories of the virtues of the sleepers.

Rev. Evan Evans, then minister at Christ Church, wrote a letter in 1707 to the "Society in England for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts," in which the following passage appeared:

"Trinity Church, in Oxford township, lies in the County of Philadelphia, nine miles from the city, where for the first four years after my arrival in Philadelphia I frequently preached and administered both the sacraments, and had, when I last preached in it, about one hundred and forty people—most of them people brought over to the Church of England from Quakers, Anabaptists and other persuasions."

Mr. Evans' arrival in Philadelphia was

PENNSYLVANIA.									
Do.	list.	cf.	AB.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.	
Avil,	ss.	.....	8	4	1	0	1	3	
Grey,	lf.	.....	8	4	2	1	0	1	
Goeckle,	1b.	.....	7	5	3	13	1	0	
Blakeley,	3b.	.....	9	7	4	2	1	1	
Contrell,	2b.	.....	8	8	4	2	8	2	
Gorman,	cf.	.....	7	3	4	0	0	0	
Brennan,	c.	.....	8	2	2	4	0	0	
Reining,	c.	.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Dickson,	p.	.....	5	3	1	0	3	0	

Totals 66 41 24 27 14 7

INDIAN SCHOOL.									
Do.	list.	cf.	AB.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.	
Jamison,	2b. and p.	.....	4	0	1	2	4	1	
Shelafe,	lf.	.....	4	0	0	0	0	1	
Lupkins,	ss.	.....	4	0	0	0	4	5	
Hutchinson,	1b.	.....	4	1	1	13	0	2	
Jackson,	cf.	.....	4	1	2	1	2	0	
Nori,	p. and 2b.	.....	4	0	0	2	3	8	
Parkhurst,	c.	.....	4	0	0	6	4	4	
Hudson,	lf.	.....	4	1	1	0	0	1	
Houk,	3b.	.....	3	1	0	2	1	3	

Totals 35 4 5 26 18 25

* Goeckle out, hit by batted ball.

Pennsylvania 5-3 4 7 5 0 1 11 5-41
Indian School 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2-1

Earned runs—Pennsylvania, 8. Two-base hits—Hudson, Hollister, Goeckle, Contrell, Gorman, Brennan. Home runs—Avil, Contrell. Bases stolen—Nori, Hollister, 4; Grey, 2; Goeckle, Gorman, Brennan. Double plays—Dickson to Contrell to Goeckle; Avil to Goeckle to Blakeley. Left on bases—Pennsylvania, 10; Indian School, 4. Struck out—Grey, Gorman, Brennan, 2; Dickson, 2. First base on errors—Pennsylvania, 15; Indian School, 4. First base on called balls—Hollister, 3; Avil, Grey, 2; Goeckle, Gorman, Dickson, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Gorman, Avil, Goeckle. Wild pitches—Nori, Jamison, 3. Passed ball—Parkhurst. Umpire—Beattie. Time—1. 55m.

in the year 1700; but it is known that Episcopal services were held in Trinity

Church several years earlier.

Before the Episcopalians became owners of the church and grounds the log meeting house had been used also as a place of worship for a number of years by the Dutch Anabaptists and Swedish Lutherans of the neighborhood, as well as by the English Quakers, who made the gift to the Episcopalians. Beside Rev. Evan Evans, consequently there was in 1705, as minister to the congregation, a Rev. Mr. Rudman, a Swede. He is spoken of in the church records as having had "a reward given to him for the supply of Oxford or Frankfort."

Mr. Rudman died in 1708, having served at Oxford only occasionally, and in connection with other charges.

The edifice erected in 1707 on the site of the demolished old log meeting house was 35 by 20 feet in dimensions, and was built of bricks brought over from England. This structure is still a part of the present edifice, although several enlargements to it have since been made.

MUCH RICHER NOW THAN THEN.

The silver chalice which Queen Anne presented to Trinity about that time, and which is still in service, bears the simple inscription "Annæ." It was supplemented in the year 1715 by a silver paten, presented by Michael Booth, Dr. Samuel Monckton, Thomas Fries, John Humphreys, pastor, and Philip Syng Goldsmith.

From the same Bible that was presented to the congregation in 1746 the present rector of Trinity reads to the worshipers on Sundays; and, indeed, there are so many things in the worship conducted there to-day which serve to remind the devout communicants of the remote past, that the spirit of reverence noticeable in all sanctuaries seems to be intensified in this good old church. Yet, what striking contrasts are presented even here between the present and the past. A flash of humor, indeed, illumines the perusal of some of the more ancient manuscripts preserved among the archives of Trinity. For example, here is a rich, church in the populous Thirty-fifth ward, some of its worshipers worth millions, which has on record the copy of a "begging" or apologetic epistle written to the "Society" in England in 1717. It was penned in response to an exhortation from the mother church "to consider on some proper means among themselves for making sufficient allowance for a minister to reside constantly among them."

"We are heartily disposed to do our best," wrote the representatives of ancient Trinity; "but at present our circumstances will not admit of great things. We are at present but poor settlers, who have newly settled on lands of the backwoods in the wilderness."

Notwithstanding the plaintive account they gave of their circumstances at that time, they began, during the next year, 1718, taking steps to purchase a glebe, and in 1724 they bought a house, an orchard and 63 acres of land on the King's road, now Bristol turnpike, near Holmesburg, for £130.

PROMINENT MEN OF OLD TRINITY.

The records of the church for the years of the Revolutionary war were either

neglected or lost. But many members of the congregation, it is known, participated in that struggle on the side of the Colonies.

Among the noted ministers who were either stationed at Oxford or did occasional service there before they had churches of their own were Mr. Neill, Dr. William Smith, Rev. John Hobart, afterward Bishop Hobart; Charles Cotton, Rev. Mr. Wiltbank, Rev. George Sheets (who served from 1816 until 1854, when he was succeeded by Rev. E. Y. Buchanan, recently deceased, a brother of President James Buchanan); Rev. H. A. F. Hoyt, Rev. E. T. Mabley and Rev. Mr. Bissell, the present rector.

Among the names of people who have figured in the annals of the church as vestrymen and wardens is that of the late William Overington, who died two years ago in Frankford, at the advanced age of 100 years. Mr. Overington was accounting warden of the church from 1829, covering a period of 64 years. Other names are those of the Rowland,

the Collector of Customs at Sheldsboro, Miss., to require all vessels from infected districts to repair at once to Ship Island (Miss.) quarantine station for disinfection.

From, *Ledger*
Philadelphia
 Date, *May 13 '95*

OLD ST. JOSEPH'S.

Interesting Anniversary Exercises of a Parish 163 Years Old.

The 56th anniversary of the consecration of old St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, in Willing's alley, below Fourth street, was observed yesterday by special services.

At 10.30 A. M. Solemn High Mass was celebrated by the Rev. John B. Greene, S. J., assisted by Rev. John Scully, S. J., Deacon, and Rev. Albert Peters, S. J., Sub-deacon. Rev. Father Scully, Rector of St. Joseph's, preached the sermon, in which he gave a number of interesting reminiscences. The first Mass in the original Church of St. Joseph's parish, he said, was celebrated 163 years ago, on February 22, 1732.

In 1821 the first building was torn down and replaced by a larger one, which, in 1838, was replaced by the present structure. The parish, Father Scully said, had witnessed the reign of George II and his four successors to the throne of England; the Pontificate of Pope Clement XII and his 10 succeeding vicars of Christ. It existed 63 years before this city saw its first Catholic Bishop. Bishops Egan and Conwell, respectively the first and second Bishops of Philadelphia, died in the present recreation room of the Jesuits' House, connected with the church. There also Archbishop John Hughes lived while building St. John's Church, from which charge he was later called to be Bishop of New York.

St. Joseph's, Father Scully said, is the oldest Catholic parish of the 13 colonies north of

Maryland, and was the second Catholic church in the United States to be consecrated, the first being the Jesuit Church at Frederick, Md. St. Joseph's parish, the preacher said, existed six years before Methodism was started by Wesley, and 36 years before the first Methodist church was erected in this city, at Front and Dock streets.

It was established 26 years before St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, at Third and Pine streets, was built, and 39 years before St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, Third, below Walnut street, was started. The parish existed 11 years before the First Lutheran Church, in Philadelphia, was opened, and 27 years before Wolfe's heroic capture of Quebec.

When complaints were made against the Quakers in the early years of the parish for their toleration of the Catholics, Father Scully said, the Quakers answered that the "Papists" were as good citizens as any in the city. Father Scully, however, complained that this was not good enough. Catholics, he said, should be the best husbands, fathers, neighbors and likewise the best citizens of any in the community.

The morning service closed with the singing of a solemn *Te Deum*, and in the evening solemn vespers were sung, with a sermon by Rev. W. B. Brownrigg, S. J. During the afternoon the children of the parish held a May celebration, at which Rev. William Kieran, D. D., preached.

From,

Item
Philadelphia Pa

Date,

May 16 95

THE RITTENHOUSES.

Reunion of the Old Germantown Family.

IT WAS HELD TO-DAY
Some History of Willem
Rittenhouse.



OLD MENNONITE CHURCH.

The picturesque old Mennonite Church on Main street, near Herman street, Germantown, was the scene of the annual re-union of the time honored Rittenhouse family this afternoon.

The descendants of old Willem Rittenhouse who came to this country in 1688 from Holland, assemble every year to renew their acquaintance, shake hands with each other and have a social chat.

There are over 5,000 of them living, but they are scattered all over the country and Canada. There are plenty, however, who live in and around Germantown, where the name of Rittenhouse is as much of a landmark as the historical Chew house itself.

To-day's gathering was the first under the recently formed Rittenhouse Society. Rittenhouse Fraley was to preside. The programme laid out consisted of speeches and short talks on the history of the family, by various descendants.

Among the distinguished members of the family present were Charles Keyser, Miles Rittenhouse, of Montgomery county; Curtis W. Rittenhouse, secretary of the Rittenhouse Society of Ohio, composed of a number of old Willem's descendants who settled in that State; D. K. Cassell, who has spent years of his life getting together a complete genealogy of the family; Abel K. Cassell, Mrs. Theodore Gray, and representatives of the family from Toronto, Canada, Delaware, East Orange, New Jersey, and various other sections of the country.

Mr. Cassell had in his possession at the re-union a number of the famous family heirlooms. One of them was a quaint will, that of Wilhelmina Rittenhouse, the wife of the founder, Willem's, son Nicholas. Another was a copy of legal commentaries written by a famous hut long since dead member of the family.

Willem Rittenhouse or as the name is spelled by the Hollandish branches of the family, Rittershauser, came to America in 1688, just about five or six years after William Penn sailed up the Delaware in the "Welcome" Willem came from Holland, and previous to living in the land of dikes and ditches, resided in Arnheim and Westphalia.

Willem bought a lot of land in the region which is now Germantown, from a colonist named Pastorius, who it seems, came in for a slice of the territory under the Penn grant.

The old Mennonite Church in which to-day's meeting was held, is built on land once owned by William. A big marble block almost under the eaves of the front of the building, bears the number 1770. This is the date when the chapel was built, so when the guns of the fighting Continentals, and the British were booming around the Chew mansion, a mile away. During the battle of Germantown, the little place was then a place of worship.

From,

Independence
Germantown Pa

Date,

May 17 91

GERMANTOWN

FIRST TAX BOOK

A Complete List of the Inhabitants of
the Town in 1809.

INTERESTING PAGE OF HISTORY

The Town at That Time Described by
the Duke de la Rochefoucauld-Lian-
court as "a Long Village Near Two
and a Half Miles in Extent"—A Copy
of Samuel Fleckenstein's Appoint-
ment as Tax Collector.

The readers of the INDEPENDENT will
be very much interested in reading the
subjoined article giving the names of the
inhabitants of the town in 1809, to-
gether with the assessed valuation of
real estate at that time. In those days
the rapid transit consisted of stage
coaches, and it was a common practice
for mechanics to walk from German-
town to Philadelphia in the morning
and return at night.

The article was prepared by Thomas
H. Shoemaker from the original tax list,
now the property of Jabez Gates. This
list was in the possession of the editor
of the INDEPENDENT for some time, and
was handed over to Mr. Shoemaker,
who has done the work so excellently
that it is with pleasure we republish the
result of his researches in its entirety
from the pages of the "Pennsylvania
Magazine." The list will be continued
from week to week until it is completed.
Mr. Shoemaker's article, to the notes of
which we have made a few additions,
follows:

I am indebted to Mr. Jabez Gates, of
Germantown, for permission to copy the
original tax-book, now in his possession,
of Samuel Fleckenstein, Collector of
Taxes for Germantown for 1809. It is
valuable, as it gives us a complete list
of the inhabitants of the town at that
date, forming a directory of unques-
tioned reliability. The first directory
containing Germantown names was
published after the consolidation, by
McIlroy, in 1856, hence persons seek-
ing information of its early inhabitants
have been cut off from this ordinary
source of information, so useful in cit-
ies. The list begins at the foot of Neg-
ley's Hill, where Stenton avenue enters,
then called Bristol Township line, goes
up Germantown avenue, taking in the
side streets as they are met, until the
end of Germantown proper is reached,

above Gorgas lane, then crosses to the
west side of the avenue, continuing down
in the same manner until a point oppo-
site the place of beginning was arrived
at, when those persons to the west, on
Manheim street, Queen lane, and Town-
ship line, are assessed. It then recom-
mences at the end of Germantown
proper, where the crossing was made,
goes up the east side to Chestnut Hill,
and comes down the west to about op-
posite Gorgas lane. The property cov-
ered was from the foot of Negley's Hill
to Chestnut Hill inclusive, and from
Bristol Township line to Roxborough
Township line.

In the arrangement of the list, the
first column contains the individual's
name; the second the assessed valuation
of his real estate, if he owned any, while
the word "Est." followed the owner's
name if he did not occupy, but rented
the property; the third is a personal tax,
something like our poll-tax, which
varied with the estimated wealth of the
individual; the fourth is the total tax
paid.

The assessed valuation of real estate
in the Twenty-second ward for 1894 was
about \$35,000,000, yielding an income of
\$530,000, while for 1809 it was \$516,278,
with a return of \$2581.39. To be sure, the
Twenty-second ward covers a little more
territory than the tax list of 1809, but
for comparative purposes in a rough
way, that is hardly worth taking into
account.

It is interesting to note how closely
Germantown avenue was at that day
built up from Stenton avenue to Gorgas
lane, the lots being small, while land
was so plenty in the rear. The Duke de
la Rochefoucauld-Liancourt, in 1799,
aptly describes Germantown as "a long
village near two and a half miles in ex-
tent. The houses to the number of
about three hundred are all built on the
side of the highway, and are erected
close to each other." The price of land
he gives at from one hundred and sixty
dollars per acre to eight hundred dol-
lars per acre, the latter being an un-
usual price. At this period the streets
at right angles to Germantown avenue
were few in number, having been laid
out with the view of reaching an objec-
tive point, rather than for residences,
though incidentally a few houses were
built on them. They were Fisher's lane,
which went to the Fisher estate; Danen-
hower's mill road, now Duy's lane, lead-
ing to Danenhower's mill, located on
the Wingohocking Creek; Shoemaker
lane, which led to the old Shoemaker
house, built in 1682; Mill street, opened
to Townsend mill, built in 1683, later
known as Robert's mill; Methodist lane,
from the little church of that denomina-
tion on it (the original edifice was torn
down in the spring of 1891); the street
is now called Haines street, though it is
also marked on old maps as Pickless or
Bristol lane. Then came Abington or

Keyser's lane, now Washington lane, leading to Abington; and last, on the east side, Church street, from St. Michael's Lutheran Church, which stands on the east corner, and was erected in 1746. Coming down on the west side, the first road we meet is Washington lane, then came Poor-House lane or Rittenhouse's Mill road, leading to Rittenhouse's paper-mill; School-House lane, so called from the academy built in 1760; and Indian Queen lane, followed by Manheim street, called Bockius or Picket's lane. These cross streets, with the avenue in the centre, and the two township lines, which formed the boundaries, were all the streets in the place. The principal industries followed were farming, shoe manufacturing for the wholesale trade, hat-making and tanning. Stockings were made in large quantities, but rather as an occupation in the houses by the women than as a centralized industry, this not starting until 1825, when Thomas R. Fisher inaugurated the industry, which in later days grew to large proportions. In the foot notes I have tried to add to the usefulness of the list by identifying the location of the properties and the occupation of the individual, and I am particularly indebted for aid to Messrs. W. W. Wister, Charles J. Wister, John C. Channon, and others, besides much that I have learned from borrowed deeds. Printed on pages and pasted in the book are the tax rates and Fleckenstein's appointment as collector; they are as follows:

"PHILADELPHIA, SS

"A TAX of..... Fifty.....cents in every hundred dollars on the real estate, and a personal tax from three dollars to fifteen cents on the freeholders and inhabitants within the Township of Germantown for paying coroners fees, building and repairing bridges and causeways; repairs of county jail and debtors apartments; support of prisoners; laying and collecting taxes, and incidental expenses at elections and courts. And also a fine of four dollars, laid on all persons from the age of twenty-one to forty five who have declined to be enrolled, and are exempt from training with the militia, agreeably to an act of the General Assembly, entitled 'An act for the regulation of the militia of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,' passed the 9th day of April, 1807.

"Given under our hands, this twentieth day of March, 1809.

"DAN'L TRUMP.

"JACOB HEYBERGER.

"PETER CHRISTIAN.

"Attest: GEO HONEY, Ck."

"PHILADELPHIA, SS

"Samuel Fleckenstein Collector of the Township of Germantown.

"You are hereby empowered to collect and receive the several sums in your duplicate, respectively, mentioned; and on the second day of September to pay all such monies as you shall have then received, to Robert McMullen, County Treasurer (which day, at ten o'clock, at the Old Court House, is appointed to make allowances for mistakes and indigent persons) And you are further required, to collect and pay in the whole and every of the sums, so assessed and rectified in your duplicate, on or before the first day of November next; which day is appointed finally to settle. But if any person shall neglect or refuse payment, for the space of thirty days after demand made, you are then hereby empowered to call to your assistance any constable

or other fit person, if occasion be, and levy on the goods chattels or effects, and make sale thereof according to law; rendering the overplus, if any be, to the owner (reasonable charges first deducted.) And if he, she or they refuse to receive it then to pay the same to the said Treasurer, in order that he she or they may credit for the same hereafter; but if no distress can be found, you are hereby authorized to take the body of such delinquent, and convey him to the goal of the proper county, there to remain until the taxes with cost, be paid, or secured to be paid, or he be otherwise discharged by due course of law. Hereof fail not under the penalty of being proceeded against as the law directs. Given under our hand this tenth day of July 1809

"DAN TRUMP,
"JACOB HEYBERGER,
"PETER CHRISTIAN,
"Commissioners.

"Attest: GEO. HONEY, Ck."

GERMANTOWN.

George Logan's Est-1.....	600	3.	
John Lorain's Est-2.....	1140	5.70	
Martin Mehl-3.....	1125	75	6.37
William Y Birch's Est-4.....	488		2.44
Robert Barnhill's Est.....	520		2.60
Christr Ottinger-5.....	845	60	4.82
Charles Wid 11s.....		50	50
William Dedier-6.....		33	33
& for Peter Dedier's Est-6.....	455		2.27
Phillip Barrons Est.....	423		2.11
Jacob Peiper-7.....	155	30	1.07
& for Robert Wharton's Est-8.....	645		3.22
Jacob Rapp.....	670	50	3.85
William Kyme Junr-9.....		50	50
Matthias R Miller-10.....		50	50
William Kyme.....	525	50	3.12
George Royal-11.....	515	50	3.07
Thomas Wilson g.....		40	40
Adam Warner-12.....	10	33	38
& for Thos. Robert's Est.....	450		2.25
Jacob Miller-13.....		40	40
& for Charles Hay's Est.....	630		3.45
Matthias Miller-14.....		50	50
T. B. Freeman's Est.....	875		4.37
John Lamb.....	575	40	3.27
George Sharples-15.....	375	50	2.37
George Miller, Jr.....		50	50
Solomon Ensign.....		50	50
George Phillippie.....		50	50
Abraham Hornbauch.....		50	50
Caleb Brickham.....		30	30
John Hornbaugh-16.....		20	20
Jacob Duy-17.....	835	50	4.67
Frederick Warner.....	245	30	1.42
George Dannenhower-18.....	470	30	2.65
Charles Dannenhower-18.....		50	50
John Rose's Est.....	610		3.10
Michael Kane.....		25	25
Godfrey Dorfuell's Est.....	880		4.40
Francis Baker.....		25	25
Godfrey Dorfuell's Est-19.....	2180		10.90
Adam Keppel-20.....	610	50	3.55
Thomas N. Lukens.....		50	50
Hannah & Mary Burgess' Est.....	500		2.50
Silvan Godon.....	20	88	88
John Buckius-21.....		50	50
Jacob Buckius Est.....	745		3.72
Godfrey Dorfuille's Est.....	1715		8.57
Godfrey Wintergast-22.....	28	25	1.65
William Wintergast-22.....		50	50
Samuel Biddis.....	505	50	3.02
John Deal-23.....		25	25
Jacob Deal gone-24.....		50	50
Peter Deal.....	1170	40	6.25
Jacob Wolf.....		20	20
Henry Frailey-25.....	1450	50	7.75
Thos. Bringham-26.....	10	50	55
Peter Deal Jr., gone.....		50	50
Elizabeth Bringham's Est-27.....	3005		15.02
Isaac Bringham-28.....		50	50
Jacob Ashmead.....		20	20
David Ploid dead.....		20	20
George Wolf-29.....	30	33	48
Elizabeth Wolf's Est-29.....	1400		7.00
Henry Palmer gone.....		50	50
John Frailey gone.....		25	25
William Snyder.....		20	20
Charles Wister-30.....	2210	75	11.80
Charles Gilbert-31.....		50	50
Leonard Gilbert dead.....		50	50
Anthony Gilbert-32.....	780	33	4.23
William Fry-33.....		50	50

Rachel Fry's Est-31.....	300		1	50
Richard Bailey-35.....	1185	1		6.92
& for lot of ground.....	37			18
William Folwells Est-36.....	825			4.12
Benj. Shoemaker's Est-37.....	2290			11.45
William Nutz-38.....	320	50		2.10
John Nutz-38.....		1		1.
Leonard Nutz-38.....	2230	75		11.60
Charles Gallagher.....		33		33
Thomas Waterman-39.....	388	50		2.44
Samuel Buckius.....		50		50
William Nice.....		50		50
Joseph Waterman dead 40.....		25		50
Jacob Baish-41.....	363			1.81
Woolery Fryhoffer-42.....	281	40		1.80
Daniel Kings Est.....	1013			5.06
Clement Bringham-43.....		33		33
William Runkle-44.....	40	75		95
Thomas Armatts Est-45.....	289			1.44
& for Friends Meeting G R.....	131			65
Joseph Alexander g.....		25		25
Thomas Armatts Est-45.....	513			2.56
John Hall.....	214	25		1.31
Matthew Meschert-46.....	1050			6.25
John Stuckert-47.....	1545	1		8.72
Jas. Stokes Est-48.....	160			80
Bank U States Est-49.....	1550			7.75
Henry Gravenstine-50.....		25		25

¹ Dr. George Logan, the owner and occupant of Stenton, paid tax to the Germantown authorities on that portion of his estate, as assessed above, which extended from Stenton avenue to Loudon avenue, on the east side of Germantown avenue, now on the east side of Neglee's Hill.

² John Lorain, Sr's, house stood on the top of Neglee's Hill, and was torn down by William Adamson when he built his dwelling, No. 4811 Germantown avenue. There was a John senior and junior, no doubt the same that we find in the early directories as merchants, No. 59 North Front street, Philadelphia, —Lorain & Wilmer.

³ Martin Mehl lived at what is now No. 4837 Germantown avenue. The name is still remembered in the town by Mehl street.

⁴ William Y. Birch's estate. A merchant whose house joined Mehl's on the north.

⁵ Christopher Ottinger built in 1776 the stone house still standing and occupied by his descendants at No. 4825 Germantown avenue.

⁶ William Dedier, carpenter, lived in the house of Peter Dedier's estate, now torn down. It stood the second house north of the Lower Burying-Ground, Germantown avenue.

⁷ Jacob Peiper, teamster, lived in a house belonging to C. J. Wister, corner of Fisher's lane and Wakefield street.

⁸ Robert Wharton's estate. This was property he inherited from his ancestor, John Wister, on Fisher's lane. It was afterwards purchased by Charles J. Wister, who facetiously named the farmhouse which stood on it "Castle Rosenheim."

⁹ William Kyme, Jr., was a turner by trade, and had his shop on Fisher's lane.

¹⁰ Matthias Miller lived on Mehl street, near Shoemaker lane.

¹¹ George Royal, butcher. His house still stands, No. 5011 Germantown avenue.

¹² Adam Warner lived on Duy's lane.

¹³ Jacob Miller, who lived at 4839 Ger-

mantown avenue, was a lad of sixteen when the battle of Germantown took place. His recorded reminiscences are extremely interesting. This property is owned by Wm. G. Toplis, the druggist.

¹⁴ Matthias R. Miller, son of Jacob.

¹⁵ George Sharpless, a coach-maker, who resided on Germantown avenue.

¹⁶ John Hornbaugh lived on Germantown avenue, just above Duy's lane.

¹⁷ Jacob Duy owned the tavern still standing on the east corner of Germantown avenue and Duy's lane, now Wister street.

¹⁸ George and Charles Danenhower had a mill on the Wingohocking Creek, above Duy's lane, which in latter years was known as Armstrong's, though much enlarged. Danenhower's dam at this spot is remembered by the older generation. They lived on Duy's lane where Mill's dye-works are.

¹⁹ Godfrey Dorfuiell's estate. This was no doubt Martin Godfred Dorfeuille, who in 1797 purchased what is now known as the Hacker House, No. 170 Wister street.

²⁰ Adam Keppel, a German baker, who lived at No. 5115 Germantown avenue, now Ryan's shoe store.

²¹ John Buckius owned the tavern later at the corner of Manheim street and Germantown avenue. Manheim street was in those days known as Buckius' lane.

²² George and William Wintergast, carpenters and wood-sawers. They lived on the property afterwards owned by Philip R. Freas, and where for so many years he published the Germantown *Telegraph*. The grounds extended from Jefferson to Ashmead streets, on Germantown avenue.

²³ John Deal, butcher, lived where St. Stephen's Church now stands; afterwards he removed to Fisher's Hollow.

²⁴ Jacob and Peter Deal, butchers, lived where St. Stephen's Church now stands; afterwards they removed to Fisher's Hollow.

²⁵ Henry Frailey. His house was at No. 5213 Germantown avenue, on the site of the parsonage of St. Stephen's Church.

²⁶ Thomas Bringham, manufacturer of drums, squares, saws, and coaches. His house still stands, No. 5219 Germantown avenue.

²⁷ Elizabeth Bringham, widow of John, who was a chaise and coach-maker, and lived in what was known as "Bringham's Big House," now Jabez Gates' store, east corner of Germantown avenue and Bringham street.

²⁸ Isaac Bringham, son of John and Elizabeth Bringham, and manufacturer of drums, 1812.

²⁹ George Wolf, butcher, and son of Elizabeth Wolf. They lived on the site now occupied by No. 5523 Germantown avenue.

³⁰ Charles J. Wister was a man of unusual attainments and public spirit. In

his early life he was a merchant in Philadelphia, but after 1812 made his home in Germantown. His house, still occupied by the family, and No. 5261 Germantown avenue, was built in 1741 by John Wister, from whom the many bearing the name in the town are descended. He purchased a large tract of land in the place in 1731, much of which is still owned by his descendants.

³¹ Charles Gilbert, blacksmith, and son of Anthony, with whom he lived.

³² Anthony Gilbert blacksmith. He lived at No. 5267 Germantown avenue, still standing. He is remembered as having killed one Rittenhouse, at Bayer's race-course, with a tent-pole.

³³ William Fry, coach-maker, probably a son of Rachel Fry.

³⁴ Rachel Fry's house stood where No. 5273 Germantown avenue now is. The name was originally spelled Frey, they being among the early German settlers.

³⁵ Richard Bailey, a wealthy Englishman who settled here early in this century, and later started a brewery near Danenhower's dam.

³⁶ William Folwell's estate. This is probably the house standing, though altered, at No. 5283 Germantown avenue, and about this period the home of the Misses Donaldson. This property was on the site of the drug store of L. A. Treichler, Main and Penn streets.

³⁷ Benjamin Shoemaker, grandson of Benjamin Shoemaker, Mayor of Philadelphia and member of the Provincial Council. In early life a distiller in Philadelphia; later, he retired to the family homestead, located on Germantown avenue and Shoemaker lane, where Cottage Row now is. His family came to Germantown in 1686, the house being built about 1710. A few of the family still remain, though not direct descendants of his.

³⁸ John and William Nutz, tanners, and engaged with their father Leonard in that business. Leonard Nutz, tanner; his yard was where house Nos. 5325 5327 Germantown avenue now stands, and was no doubt originally sunk by Isaac Shoemaker about 1700, who carried on the business there for many years. Nathan Marple's large furniture stores and storage house are on the site of this old tannery.

³⁹ Thomas Waterman's house stood where East Coulter street now is.

⁴⁰ Joseph Waterman's house stood where East Coulter street now is.

⁴¹ Jacob Baish lived about where Jones' store now is, Germantown avenue and Coulter street.

⁴² Woolery Fryhoffer, a shoemaker, whose house stood where J. S. Jones' dry-goods store now is, Germantown avenue and Coulter street.

⁴³ Clement Bringham, a coach-maker, who afterwards was located at the corner of Germantown avenue and Laurel street.

⁴⁴ William Runkle was the pastor of Market Square Church from 1802 until 1806. He lived in the three-story-stone house still standing.

⁴⁵ Thomas Armatt's estate. This was a lot where St. Luke's Church now is, and which he gave to the church, while the property, valued at \$513, still stands, being owned by his descendants, and numbered 5417 Germantown avenue, occupied by R. W. Reiss, the sewing machine agent.

⁴⁶ Matthew W. Meshert's house was on the site of the Masonic Hall.

⁴⁷ John Stuckert, store-keeper, whose store was No. 5429 Germantown avenue.

⁴⁸ James Stokes' estate. This was a house owned by him, at the east corner of Mill street and Germantown avenue.

⁴⁹ Bank of the United States estate. This house still stands, No. 5503 Market Square, being at present occupied by the Women's Christian Association. During the yellow fever epidemic of 1793 the bank was moved here and had massive vaults constructed in the cellar to hold its treasure.

⁵⁰ Henry Gravenstine lived on Church lane. He was the first sexton of St. Luke's Church, and noted for his stoutness. His grandson died a few years ago, holding the same position which had previously been his father's and grandfather's.

From, *Jones*
Phil. P.
Date, *May 19/95*

ODD FELLOWS' WEEK

THE IMPOSING CELEBRATIONS OVER THE DEDICATION OF THE NEW TEMPLE—A HISTORY OF THE ORDER AND ITS GROWTH.

The present week will mark the most important events in the history of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of America. The magnificent new temple of the order, at Broad and Cherry streets, will be dedicated amid the most elaborate ceremonies ever undertaken by the Order. There will be the largest parade of Odd Fellows ever held since its organization. A series of brilliant receptions and banquets will be given, and it is estimated that nearly two hundred thousand people will participate in the ceremonies.

Of this number upwards of one hundred thousand are expected from other cities, towns and States which is an evidence of the great importance of the occasion.

The dedication exercises will practically begin to-day and continue until Thursday night. This morning at 10 o'clock the members of the Order in Philadelphia, to the number of several thousand, will assemble at the new Temple and proceed in a body to the Tabernacle Baptist Church, Eighteenth and Chestnut streets, where the pastor, Rev. G. E. Rees, will make an address appropriate to the occasion.

To-morrow morning the Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania will assemble in the Temple and enact legislation for the subordinate lodges. F. L. B. Keffer, Grand Patriarch, will preside over these proceedings.

In the evening the exemplification of the encampment degree work will take place in the Temple by Corona Encampment, No. 287, Charles A. Braselmann being Degree Master.

On Tuesday the dedication proper of the Temple will be held in the presence of the officers of the Sovereign Grand Lodge, the officers of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, New York and others States, besides the officers of all local and visiting subordinate lodges. The ceremonies will be held in secret, as they form a part of the ritual of the order. Immediately after the dedication exercises there will be a grand parade, which will be divided into twenty-four divisions and participated in by several hundred lodges. The first division will form at Broad and Diamond streets, and the end of the line will reach to Arch street. During the evening there will be a grand reception at the Academy of Music by the Daughters of Rebekah and the visiting Grand officers, besides an oration by Grand Sir John W. Stebbins.

During Wednesday and Thursday there will be a series of banquets and receptions given by the local lodges to their visiting brethren.

The erection of the new Temple of the Odd Fellows was made imperative by the rapid growth of the order in Pennsylvania, the membership in the State exceeding by upwards of 40,000 any other State in the Union. It may be said with pride that Philadelphia leads in membership all other cities, and no less than ten Odd Fellows' halls have been dedicated here. The idea of erecting a handsome central temple was

first conceived about nine years ago. In September, 1886, an Odd Fellows' Hall Association was formed and a building committee appointed, upon whom devolved the responsibility of providing funds for the project. That they were successful in their task is best evidenced by the handsome structure which is about to be dedicated.

After examining several sites for the proposed temple the committee decided upon the southeast corner of Broad and Cherry streets, and on December 12, 1892, ground was broken and the work begun. Since then there has gradually grown on the spot not only the largest and handsomest Odd Fellows' Temple in the world, but one of the most conspicuous and magnificent buildings in Philadelphia.

The Temple, which is ten stories high, has a frontage on Broad street of 120 feet and extends to a depth of 170 feet on Cherry street. The entire exterior construction is of cream-colored Pompeian brick with terra cotta pilasters, cornices and other ornamental trimmings. The main entrance will be on Broad street, through an ornamental archway twenty feet in width and thirty feet high, back of which is a twenty-foot vestibule. With the exception of the second, third, fourth and fifth floors, which will be divided into offices, 105 in all, the building will be used for purposes of Odd Fellowship.

Along the main corridor on the first floor to the left will be the offices of the grand secretary and his assistant, the grand master's and committee rooms, with ante-rooms and lavatories. To the right of the corridor there will be an office room forty-five feet square besides two rooms intended as ladies' sitting rooms and a general reception room for members.

The grand lodge room, or auditorium, is also on the first floor and extends along the Cherry street side at the eastern end. This room will be used for the sessions of the grand lodge and also for balls and other entertainments. The auditorium is ninety-two feet long by sixty-six feet wide and forty feet high. At the southern end is a stage twenty-five by twenty feet to be used for amateur plays, etc. The entire room is without columns or other obstructions. The walls are wainscoted with marble and the ceiling heavily paneled and richly ornamented.

In the southwest corner of the fourth floor there is a library and ladies parlor sixty-six feet long and two stories high. Upon the four upper floors there will be fourteen spacious lodge rooms and two large encampment rooms, besides reception and committee rooms and a handsome banqueting and entertainment room. The rooms for the exclusive use of the encampments and Patriarchs Militant are located on the ninth floor.

On the top floor there will be an excellent restaurant besides a smoking and billiard room, which will no doubt be freely patronized by the members of the order after the

lodge meetings.

A drill room ninety feet long and sixty feet wide will be in the basement, besides wardrobe and lobby rooms. The boilers, engines and dynamos are also placed in the basement. The building will be equipped with several fast elevators, and during the heat of summer the different rooms will be kept comfortable by means of cold air forced through a system of pipes. There will be two mammoth boilers in the cellar besides three engines, one of forty-five horse-power, another of eighty-five horse-power and the third 125 horse-power. A forty horse-power motor will be used to distribute the hot and cold air.

The building throughout is fire proof, the floors being built of steel girders with flat arch bricks and each room is partitioned by a thick brick wall.

The large rooms are all finished in oak and each one will be furnished in different colors. The cost of the Temple was upwards of \$1,000,000.

The credit for the arrangement of the lodge rooms, etc., is due to the committee on Temple, which is composed of Harry L. Neall, chairman; Henry Kengott, secretary; William McCracken, Albert T. Zeising, Drayton S. Lewis, Charles Crane, Jr., John B. Stauffer, William A. Witherup, James Bingham, Edwin L. Ritter, Frank Snowden and E. B. Kelly.

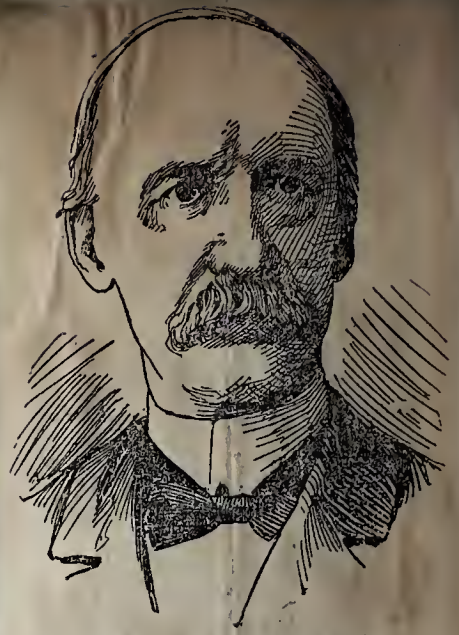
Hazlehurst & Huckel were the architects of the structure.

The history of the American Odd Fellowship is one of profound interest. Founded by workmen, mechanics and artisans for the promotion of happiness and the welfare of common humanity it has in less than three-quarters of a century extended all over America. The organization of American Odd Fellowship was begun in Baltimore, Md., on April 26, 1819, and since that time upwards of 8,000 lodges have been organized with a total membership of over 838,000. Of this number there are upwards of 116,000 Odd Fellows in Pennsylvania distributed among 1,079 lodges, 153 of which, with a membership of over 30,000, are in Philadelphia. The entire Order in America is under the supervision of the Sovereign Grand Lodge. In each State, however, there is also a Grand Lodge, having authority over the subordinate lodges, besides a Grand Encampment.

The officers of the Sovereign Grand Lodge are: Grand Sire, John W. Stebbins, of New York; Deputy Grand Sire, Frederick Carleton, of Texas; Grand Secretary, Theodore A. Ross, of New Jersey; Grand Treasurer, Isaac A. Sheppard, of Philadelphia.

The heads of the Order in Pennsylvania are: Grand Master, Harry L. Neall; Deputy Grand Master, Charles Chalfant; Grand Warden, Amos H. Hall; Grand Secretary, James B. Nicholson; Grand Treasurer, M. Richards Muckle. The officers of the Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania are: Grand Patriarch, F. L. B. Keffer; Grand High Priest, S. W. Jeffries; Grand Senior Warden, Warren H. Cogswell; Grand Junior Warden, Joseph H. Mackey; Grand Scribe, James B. Nicholson, and Grand Representatives, M. Richards Muckle and Henry Steuernagle.

The birth of Odd Fellowship in Philadelphia, or, in fact, in Pennsylvania, dates back to December 21, 1821, when a lodge known as Pennsylvania Lodge, No. 1, was organized in the public house kept by John Upton; on Dock street, west of Second. It was com-



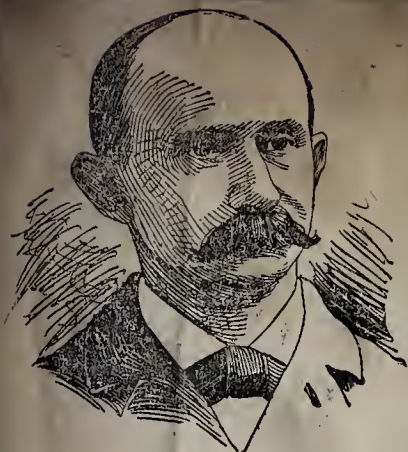
JOHN W. STEBBINS, S. G. SIRE.



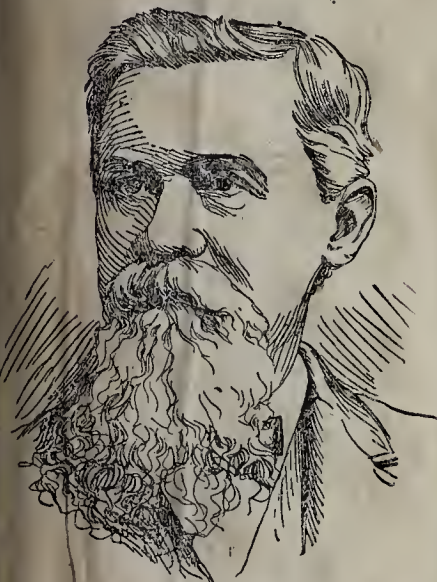
FRANCIS M. REA, GRAND REPRESENTATIVE.



HENRY KENGOTT.



CHARLES CRANE, Jr.



WILLIAM McCracken.

posed of five Englishmen and received a charter from the Grand Lodge of Maryland on June 13, 1823. About two weeks later the Past Grands of the lodge were presented with a warrant constituting them as the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. Later the Grand Lodge removed to the northwest corner of Seventh and Chestnut streets.

The first building erected in Pennsylvania was on the west side of Fifth street, below Walnut, which was dedicated on May 8, 1830. By that time the Order in the city was sufficiently well established to warrant the erection of a four-story building, where the respective lodges assembled weekly. The growth of the order, however, was so rapid that in March of 1844 a committee was appointed to inquire into the expediency of building a larger hall where all the lodges of the city and the adjoining districts could meet. After several months' deliberation the committee submitted a favorable report and a convention was called of the delegates of the several lodges to formulate plans for a suitable structure. The matter was favorably disposed of at the convention, and on April 23, 1845, the Odd Fellows' Association was formed. It was com-

posed of fourteen lodges, two encampments and one degree lodge. The members of the first Board of Trustees were:

Jehn G. Thompson, Lodge No. 1; John L. Stiles, No. 2; Edwin L. Mather, No. 3; Thomas Sinclair, No. 4; William B. Edwards, No. 5; William M. Allen, No. 6; William Robinson, No. 13; James S. Farmer, No. 15; John Baird, No. 18; Thomas Graham, No. 19; Henry A. Bergman, No. 21; George Maharg, No. 23; James Lowry, No. 29; William Allen, No. 33; Cernellus Conly, No. 43; Peter B. Long, No. 61; Howell Hepkins, Encampment No. 1; N. B. Ledy, No. 5, and Benjamin M. Lewis, Degree Lodge No. 1.

The site selected for the new building was on Sixth street, below Race, with a frontage of 62 feet and a depth of 99 feet. The hall was erected and dedicated in March, 1846, and the demonstration at the dedication was the greatest event of the kind ever held in the city.

This enterprise started in 1845 by nineteen lodges and encampments, with a membership of less than twenty-five hundred men. Before the close of the first year they had been increased to twenty-seven lodges and encampments, with a membership of



M. RICHARDS MUCKLE, GRAND TREASURER.



JAMES RINGHAM.



THE NEW ODD FELLOWS' TEMPLE

over four thousand, the influence of the work being felt throughout the city and State. In 1845 forty-six lodges were chartered, and in 1846 seventy-six more. The impetus thus given to Odd Fellowship continued for five or six years, and over two hundred and twenty-five lodges were organized and the membership increased many thousands.

The hall, for almost half a century, has been the headquarters of Odd Fellowship in Pennsylvania. Within its walls have been organized most of the movements that have signalized the work of the order. Here the Grand Lodge met until its numbers became too great to be accommodated. It was here the committee for relief in the panic of 1857 had its office; also the committee of arrangements for the order's grand semi-cen-

tennial celebration in 1869, and again for its demonstration during the nation's Centennial celebration in 1876. From this home of Odd Fellowship went out the first call for help when the homes of Odd Fellows in Chicago were burned in 1871, and for those in our own State who suffered by fire in 1872, and again when the flood swept Johnstown in 1889.

In this hall, in 1874, the movement was started and fostered to found the first home ever established by any benevolent organization for the care and support of its aged members, whose good work has continued for eighteen years, an example and inspiration to the order and others throughout the country. Most of the men who have been prominent in the work of the order in this State have been frequent visitors to this hall, many of whom had their membership

in the lodges or encampments meeting here.

The next Odd Fellows' Hall of importance in Pennsylvania stands at Broad and Spring Garden streets. The erection of this building, which in its time was one of the most important structures in the city, was due to the energy of the members of National Lodge, No. 23, which at the time held its meetings on Ridge avenue, above Mount Vernon street. On December 10, 1849, the members of this lodge inaugurated a movement for the erection of a new hall for the purposes of Odd Fellowship in the northwestern section of the city. A committee was appointed to confer with other lodges, and as a result four lodges and one encampment agreed to embark in the enterprise. On February 25, 1850, a permanent organization was effected under the name of "The Odd Fellows' Hall Association of Spring Garden in the County of Philadelphia." An act of incorporation was obtained from the State Legislature on April 6, 1850, and then the friends of the enterprise set to work to secure funds to carry out the plans.

The lot at the southeast corner of Broad and Spring Garden streets was purchased, having a frontage of 100 deep on Broad street and extending in depth on Spring Garden street 53 feet. The committee hav-



HARRY L. NEALL, GRAND MASTER.

ing in charge the building of the structure lost no time in the discharge of their duties, and with all possible dispatch consistent with the importance of the undertaking finally succeeded in the execution of the contract for the erection of the new hall at \$8,800. On Thursday, January 8, 1852, it was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies to the uses of Odd Fellowship. On May 13, 1853, an additional piece of ground measuring 40 feet was secured for the enlargement of the building. A sinking fund for the redemption of the loan to build the hall was created August 12, 1853, by the payment of one cent per week per member by those of the organizations owning the building. The association, from this and other sources, was enabled on September 8, 1871, to cancel a mortgage of \$3,000, and on February 14, 1873, to pay off the ground rent



FRANK SNOWDEN.

and premium, amounting to \$5,353.87. Since then several minor halls have been erected in different parts of the city, and a large number throughout the State.

The organization of American Odd Fellowship in Baltimore, in 1819, was the beginning of one of the largest and most powerful secret and charitable societies in the world. Soon after the first lodge was formed the example was followed by Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts, the order growing with wonderful rapidity. The other States and Territories in America, appreciating the benefits of Odd Fellowship, then emulated the example of their sister States in the East, and at the present time the order is firmly established in fifty-six States and Territories.

According to the latest report the total number of lodges in America is 10,254, with a membership of 838,156, of which Pennsylvania claimed 116,146, New York being next with 72,758. The same report says that during 1893 \$2,033,143.11 was distributed for the relief of members, \$153,367.50 paid for the relief of widowed families, \$8,364.03 for the relief of orphans, \$12,592.82 for the education of orphans, \$562,190.15 for burying the dead and \$204,499.65 for special relief, making a total of \$2,974,166.26.

There has been probably no nobler accomplishment by the Pennsylvania Odd Fellows than the establishment of a home for their aged and infirm members and also for the orphans. To the credit of the order it must be also said that both of these institutions were established long before the idea of erecting the magnificent Temple was entertained, and for nearly a score of years the aged members have been bountifully provided and cared for.

The Odd Fellows' Home of Pennsylvania stands at the southeast corner of Seventeenth and Tioga streets, where it was established on May 23, 1878. The property was originally an old double mansion, and, together with the spacious grounds with



ISAAC A. SHEPPARD, S. G. TREASURER.



E. L. RITTER.

which it is surrounded was purchased and an infirmary added. The needs of the home grew rapidly, however, and later it was found necessary to build a large annex which formed a wing to the main building. The home is surrounded by wide verandas, the grounds shaded in summer by stately trees, the lawns are kept closely trimmed and flower beds in profusion are tastefully laid out over the grounds.

The preliminary action for founding the home was taken on June 2, 1873, and on November 30, 1876, a building was purchased at Sixty-fifth and Vine streets. This property, however, was found unsuitable for the purposes, so the old mansion at Seventeenth and Tioga streets was bought. It was formally dedicated on May 23, 1878, by the Grand Lodge, Past Grand Master Isaac A. Sheppard conducting the ceremonies.

The lot contains a frontage on Broad street of 225 feet, with a depth along Tioga street of 170 feet.

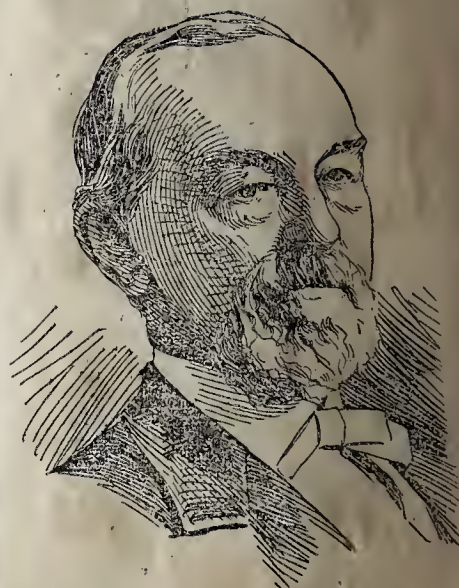
The building, as enlarged, contains ninety-seven rooms, occupied for the following purposes: Seventy-one private rooms, for inmates, with one hundred beds; one large dining room, two handsomely furnished parlors, one managers' meeting room, one committee room, two sitting rooms, one kitchen, one laundry, store room, dry room, work room and six bath rooms. Only six bed rooms remain unfurnished. The building has been handsomely furnished throughout by lodges, encampments and individual members of the order, and is supplied with lavatories and the most modern appliances for heating and lighting, together with all other modern conveniences. There are now 114 lodges and encampments connected with the Home, with nearly 12,000

member paying only one cent per week towards the maintenance and support of this grand fraternal charity.

Since the opening of the home 164 inmates have been admitted to the enjoyment of its privileges and benefits. Of this number 31 left of their own accord or were discharged, 74 died, which leaves at present 59 under its care. The net assets of the home up until the last report were \$87,515.97.

The present officers and managers of the home are: President, Elias Johnson, Encampment No. 47; vice president, Horace V. Wimpenny, Lodge No. 31; treasurer, Hiram A. Miller, Lodge No. 266; secretary, David Lightkep, Lodge No. 443. Managers, James F. Neal, Lodge No. 29; James Bingham, Encampment No. 22; George M. Roth, Lodge No. 100; Charles W. Hancock, Lodge No. 306; Anson R. Lukens, Lodge No. 233; Thomas Sipps, Lodge No. 405; Samuel R. Marriner, Lodge No. 145; J. Howard Miller, Lodge No. 61; Joseph S. Burr, Lodge No. 18. The matron is Mrs. Elizabeth Gay.

The real estate is valued at \$51,400.50 and \$6,500 is invested in furniture. The liabilities are only \$16,600 and the finance committee is arranging for the liquidation of this debt.



THEODORE A. ROSS, S. G. SECRETARY.



JAMES B. NICHOLSON, GRAND SECRETARY.



ROBERT E. WRIGHT, GRAND REPRESENTATIVE.



CHARLES CHALFANT, DEPUTY GRAND MASTER



E. B. KELLY.

The benefits of Odd Fellowship, however, are not exhausted by merely caring for its members. It is an organization that believes in and assumes the responsibility of caring for other branches of the family, and for this reason a Home for Orphans of Pennsylvania has been successfully launched and is accomplishing a vast amount of good work.

The institution is supported entirely by voluntary contributions, and since its establishment has never suffered for the lack of funds. The movement to found the orphans' home, originated in Spring Garden Lodge, No. 99, and in response to a circular issued on the 8th of February, 1883, a convention of representatives from lodges and encampments was organized at Odd Fellows' Hall, southeast corner of Broad and Spring Garden streets. George F. Borie, P. G. M., was elected chairman, and C. B. D. Richardson secretary. A permanent organization soon followed, with John White as president, who served the Home faithfully for seven years, when he retired from the office and was succeeded by Herman Becker.

On May 17, 1884, an agreement was entered into for the purchase of a property in every way adapted to the uses of the Home, situate at Twentieth and Ontario streets, which was formally opened on October 22, 1884. A large addition was made to the building in 1887, and at the present time the managers are engaged in erecting upon the grounds, at an estimated cost of \$10,000, a building to be known as Rebekah Hall, to be occupied by an infirmary, for holding entertainments and as a playhouse for the children during inclement weather. The property, which cost over 21,000, exclusive of the infirmary building now being

erected, has been paid for, the Grand Lodge having contributed \$10,000 for that purpose.

The first orphan was admitted January 2, 1885. Since then the Home has had under its care thirty-six girls and forty-six boys, making a total of eighty-two, of which there remained at the time of the last quarterly

report twenty-four girls and thirty-one boys, aggregating fifty-five orphans enjoying all the comforts of a home and receiving an education that will fit them for life's struggles in the future.

No child is admitted to the orphanage under 3 years of age or are they retained after they reach their 14th year. Many of the children, upon being discharged from the institution, have been provided with comfortable homes, although the orphanage still keeps supervision over them. The boys and girls attend school daily in a body, going to the Baker School at Twenty-second and Ontario streets, while others are taught in the kindergarten school.

The success of the orphanage is due in a large degree to the interest taken in it by the wives and daughters of the members. There is a splendid playground surrounding the home, where the children spend much of their time on pleasant days.

There are a series of gala days at the orphanage during the year, including Lafayette Day, May 13, when Lafayette Lodge makes its annual visit; Donation Day, on October 12; Fourth of July, Thanksgiving and Christmas. Besides these there are a number of dinners and teas during the winter, which attract visitors to the home.

One of the most important features of the organization of Odd Fellowship in Pennsylvania is the Central Relief Fund, having for its object the lightening of the burdens bearing upon the financial resources of lodges, caused by increasing obligations. When lodges were first instituted and for a number of years thereafter, the pecuniary relief extended to their sick and distressed members was purely voluntary and of a temporary character, in the nature of donations. In the course of time they enacted by-laws, rendering obligatory upon them to pay the sick stipulated sums of money weekly, and in event of death a specified amount to the widow, orphans or dependent relatives to defray the funeral expenses. This advanced step was taken, unfortunately, without regard to a proper adjustment of the question of dues and benefits so necessary to enable beneficial organizations to fulfill their promises, consequently many lodges became insolvent and forfeited their charters.

About four years ago, however, some of the older lodges in Philadelphia devised a plan by which they hoped to fortify themselves against the demands of a constantly increasing liability for the payment of sick and funeral benefits. A committee of the Grand Lodge was finally appointed and in 1891 they submitted a report on the subject, consideration of which has been since postponed. At the same convention, however, Harry L. Neall, of Philadelphia, secured the appointment of a committee to prepare plans and rules for a voluntary association of lodges for the payment of death benefits and care of sick and incurable members. The report of the committee was received in May, 1892, and adopted.

A permanent organization was effected on February 12, 1892, and went into practical operation on January 1, 1893, there being connected with it 40 lodges, with a membership of 6,658. The association agrees to refund to each lodge the amount paid for funeral benefits not exceeding \$100, and not over \$2 per week for each member entitled to chronic sick benefits to whom his lodge shall have paid fifty-two weeks' consecutive and continuous benefits. Should a lodge connected with the association surrender

its charter its members are entitled to enjoy the benefits of the fund for a period of one year thereafter upon payment of the dues required, and upon certain conditions may retain his membership for life.

Each lodge a member of the association must contribute weekly to the beneficial funds, the same to be paid for each member of the lodge, excepting inmates of the Odd Fellows' Home of Pennsylvania.

STATE FENCIBLES BATTALION

The Splendid Organization Will Celebrate Its Eighty-Second Anniversary May 26.

The eighty-second anniversary of the State Fencibles Battalion will be celebrated Sunday, May 26, when the members will attend service in St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, when a sermon will be preached by the pastor, Rev. Dr. A. F. Hoyt, the chaplain of the battalion. The corps from which this battalion was formed was organized May 26, 1813, and has had a continuous existence, which has been of a most lively and interesting character, taking part in all events of any note during its career. It was in active service in the war of 1812-13; also for thirty days in the Bushshot war of 1838.

The organization took part in the Kensington riots in May, 1844, and the Southwark riots two months later. It served in the Mexican war and in the war of the rebellion, losing many of its members in each. In 1871 the corps was reorganized, and Captain John Ryan was elected commander of the battalion that was then formed, and in 1878 became major, continuing in office until his death, in 1886. On November 18, Captain W. Wes. Chew, of Company B, who, owing to the sickness of Major Ryan, had been in command of the battalion since July 11, was elected its major. Major Chew's



MAJOR THURBER F. BRAZIER.

commission having expired November 18, 1891, and he having declined re-election Captain W. A. Witherup was elected major November 24, 1891. On June 14, 1893, Captain Thurber T. Brazier was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Major Witherup.

The commanders of the corps from which the battalion was formed were as follows: Clement C. Biddle, in 1813; Hartman Kuhn,

in 1814; John C. McCall, in 1815; Charles F. Roberts, 1816 to 1819, and James Page until 1871. The staff of Major Brazier is composed of the following officers: Adjutant, J. Frank Redfern; quartermaster, Edward E. Packer; assistant surgeon, C. Fitzpatrick, Jr.; chaplain, Dr. A. F. Hoyt; rifle inspector, Samuel C. Falls; sergeant major, James C. Stimmel; commissary sergeant, John Duffy; quartermaster sergeant, F. M. Hays; hospital steward, Joseph McKee; drum major, L. Isaacs.

The company commanders are as follows: Company A, Captain C. H. Bebsher; Company B, Captain W. B. Scott; Company C, Captain L. F. Baker; Company D, Captain Samuel P. Holmes.

The battalion has achieved a national reputation not only by reason of its faithful response to the call of duty, both in the time of war and upon occasions of public celebrations, but also on account of excellence in drilling. There is a movement on foot to increase the number of companies to eight, thereby doubling the number of members, in regard to which it is likely that some definite action will soon be taken.

From,

Ledger

Phila Pa

Date,

May 23 '95

CHRIST CHURCH YARD.

THE OLD BURYING GROUND UNDER- GOING REPAIRS.

To Be Opened to the Public for the First
Time in Years — Graves of Benjamin
Franklin, Commodore Dale and General
McCall.

Christ Church yard, at Fifth and Arch streets, which for half a century or more has been closed to the public, is undergoing a sweeping change. Repairs are being made, stones straightened, walks cleaned, grass plots sodded and vaults rebuilt. The repairs in the church yard are almost completed. Nearly \$5000 has been spent already, and \$5000 more will be needed before the undertaking is ended in the way that its projector hopes to see it. The yard has been closed for long decades. The high brick wall shut it out from the street. Tramps used to climb the walls at some quiet spot, and there they would spend the summer, basking in the sunshine or lying in the grass under the cool shade of the walls or trees. No policemen saw them, and they lived quiet, undisturbed lives.

They were the only ones who visited the old burying place, save now and then when a descendant of some old Philadelphia family would be borne to a resting place beside the bones of his ancestors. The walks were grass grown, the grass in the plot grew rank and high, the roots of the great trees, year by year, had grown greater and stronger, and stretched themselves far under ground, even out into

Fifth street, where men laying water pipes and building sewers often came across them. They spread to all the graves in that part of the yard, and everywhere head-stones were pushed away, and the corners of tablets over tombs began to sink. Many of the vaults were caved in, and year by year the roots made the damage worse.

The thousands of busy people who passed the corner of Fifth and Arch streets every day gave no thought to what lay on the other side of the high brick wall, but the student of history who felt that, after seeing Independence Hall, Carpenters' Hall and Christ Church, he should also view the resting place of so many persons whose names are written in history, was obliged to satisfy himself with a peep through the grating in the wall overlooking the grave of Benjamin Franklin. The headstones that mark the graves of Commodore Dale, General McCall, and hundreds of the men and women who lived and loved and fought in the days of the country's youth, remained obscure and unread.

Miss May Eva Camac, of Woodvale, Wissahickon, a descendant of one of the old Philadelphia families, whose founders lie in Christ Churchyard, took up the project of repairing the burying ground not many months ago, and it is to her efforts the success of the undertaking is due.

Similar plans had been tried before, but they had failed for lack of support. The outlook was not encouraging.

Miss Camac was undaunted, however, and, seeking out the grandchildren and great-grandchildren of the people who were buried in the church yard, she told them of the sad neglect into which the place had fallen. Her subscription list swelled rapidly.

Many of those whom she addressed were ignorant of the fact that the old burying ground was so badly in need of repair, and many others who had known of it were glad to contribute to some fund by which the state of affairs might be remedied.

Contracts were given at once for taking up the big tree, which is nearly 150 years old, for rebuilding graves and vaults, straightening the tombs, sodding the grass plots and repairing and clearing the walks. A keeper will be engaged, so that the yard may be open to those who wish to visit it, and such provision will be made that never again will the spot, hallowed by so many sacred memories, be suffered to fall into decay and neglect.

It is also Miss Camac's desire to have the brick wall torn down to within a few feet of the ground, and to have in its place an iron railing that will give persons on the pavement an unobstructed view of the tombs.

The money already subscribed will be exhausted by the repairs that are being made in the yard, and additional funds will be necessary for the removal of the fence and the building of the railing.

From,

Independence
Germananton Pa

Date,

May 24 '95

SNAP SHOTS AT YE OLDEN-TIMERS

Another Peep Into Germantown's
Original Tax Book.

PUNGENT BITS OF BIOGRAPHY

Reminiscent Notes of Some of the
Solid Citizens of Germantown in
the Early Part of the Present Cen-
tury—Personal Characteristics of the
Keyzers, the Hefts, the Engles, the
Crouts and Other Old-Time Families.

The INDEPENDENT presents to-day
another installment of the names to be
found in the original tax book of Ger-
mantown, compiled in 1809, together
with interesting foot-notes concerning
many of those whose names appear in
the list by Thomas H. Shoemaker, and
to which in a number of instances we
have added additional data. The list
will continue from week to week until
it is completed.

In the arrangement of the list, the
first column contains the individual's
name; the second the assessed valuation
of his real estate, if he owned any, while
the word "Est." followed the owner's
name if he did not occupy, but rented
the property; the third is a personal
tax, which varied with the estimated
wealth of the individual; the fourth is
the total tax paid.

Jacob Stroup-1.....	25	25	
James Stokes-2.....	2250	1	12.25
George Stroup.....	25	25	
Vicox's Est.....	325	1.6	
Jacob Rossetts' Est-3.....	800	4.00	
David Meredith-4.....	480	2.40	
William Meredith-4.....	33	33	
John Frank.....	25	25	
James McIlwaine-5.....	135	25	92
Thomas Armatt's Est-6.....	405	2.02	
Peter Reht.....	25	37	
George Haines, gone.....	25	25	
Stephen Boisburn-7.....	25	25	
Engle Bensell's Est-8.....	475	2.37	
John Fromberger's Est-9.....	1050	5.25	
Jacob Crout-10.....	940	33	5.03
Jacob Crout, Jr-11.....	50	50	
Henry Felty, Jr-12.....	25	25	
Alexander Armor-13.....	930	33	4.98
Jacob Fry-14.....	2735	1	14.97
Henry Werfell, poor.....	25	25	
Jacob Keel.....	25	25	
Daniel Bowman-15.....	420	40	2.50
Archibald McGlochin.....	50	50	
William Bowman-16.....	440	40	2.60
Danl. & William Bowman's Est-1135		5.67	
Joseph Lehman-17.....	25	25	
Godfrey Appleby-18.....	25	25	
Henry Stroup-19.....	25	25	
Frederick Appleby, gone.....	50	50	
Frederick Shriver, poor.....	25	25	
Richard McCartney-20.....	910	50	5.05
Samuel Betton's Est-21.....	1870	9.35	

William Kulp-22.....	1210	40	6.45
Valentine Wunder-23.....	1900	40	9.90
Sebastian Wunder-23.....	40	40	
Jno. & Willm. Kulp's Est.....	120	60	
Jacob Stout.....	30	30	
Joseph Hergeshimer-24.....	25	25	
& for T. Pike Compy. Est.....	150	75	
George Beck-25.....	50	50	
Henry Beck's Est-25.....	1200	6.	
Henry Beck-25.....	50	50	
Baltus Beck-25.....	30	50	65
Conrad Nell-26.....	335	25	1.92
John Crout, poor-27.....	25	25	
John Brunner-28.....	50	50	
Jacob Brunner-28.....	25	25	
Henry Brunner-29.....	490	40	2.85
Jacob Regar, Junr-30.....	720	33	2.93
John Stroup, gone.....	25	25	
Michael Young.....	25	25	
Jacob Showaker.....	355	33	2.10
Frederick Shinkle-31.....	120	25	85
Conrad Showaker-32.....	30	25	40
Joseph Shriver-33.....	255	25	1.52
Caleb Hughes' Est.....	495	2.47	
Godfrey Hope-34.....	185	20	1.12
John McCalvey.....	125	25	87
George Steel-35.....	113	25	81
William Wunder-36.....	255	33	1.60
John Brooker-37.....	200	25	1.25
John Omensetter.....	25	25	
David Kelter's Est-38.....	175	87	
Jacob Heft, gone.....	40	40	60
Mary Heft's Est.....	330		1.65
John Trullinger.....	610	33	3.38
Joshua Butcher's Est-40.....	163	81	
George Wunder-41.....	1445	40	7.62
William Butcher-42.....	25	25	
Jacob Shotz, gone.....	50	50	
Peter Klein.....	930	33	4.98
William Miller's Est.....	700	3.50	
George Klein.....	50	50	
Daniel Pastorius-43.....	3605	50	18.50
George Heft-44.....	60	40	70
Charles Macknet-45.....	1240	50	6.70
William Taylor gone.....	50	50	
George Fry.....	25	25	
John Leibert's Est-46.....	990	4.95	
John Shubert-47.....	20	20	
John Engle-48.....	25	25	
Samuel Blair-49.....	1390	50	7.45
Samuel Blair, Senr-50.....	2835	50	14.82
John Nell, Junr-51.....	50	50	
William Leibert-52.....	50	50	
J hn Leibert-53.....	2315	75	12.32
Jacob Kulp-54.....	725	50	4.12
John Geissell-55.....	2007	40	10.43
Sebastian Hefelfinger, dead-56.....	20	20	
John Smith, gone-57.....	20	20	
Yost Smith-57.....	25	25	
Yost Smith, Junr., gone-57.....	40	40	
Philip Kuopp-58.....	25	25	
Francis Engle-59.....	413	50	2.36
Susannah Engle's Est-60.....	490	2.45	
Jacob Moyer-61.....	50	50	
Henry Moyer's Est-61.....	960	4.80	
Jacob Keyser-62.....	1097	50	5.98
William Keyser-63.....	50	50	
Hannah Keyser's Est-64.....	880	4.40	
Enoch Keyser-65.....	50	50	
Wm. Hergeshimer's Est-66.....	530	2.60	
Charles Dannenhower.....	25	25	
Samuel Keyser-67.....	33	33	
Samuel Weaver-68.....	1221	40	6.50
Martin Weaver-68.....	480	40	2.80
Jacob Bowman-69.....	560	40	3.20
Conrad Redheffer-70.....	140	50	1.20
Susannah Nice's Est-71.....	1125	5.62	
John Snyder-72.....	767	25	4.08
Jacob Snyder-72.....	70	25	60
Christ. Wilt, poor.....	25	25	
Jacob Knorr-73.....	225	50	1.62
Jacob Knorr's Est-73.....	940	4.70	
John Lange-74.....	60	1	1.30
Sanson Richards, gone.....	20	20	
Thomas Forrest-75.....	3495	1	18.47
John Keyser-76.....	555	40	3.17
Abraham Keyser-77.....	50	50	
Rudolph Grote.....	25	25	
Samuel Betton, Jr., gone-78.....	50	50	
George Swenk's Est.....	87	43	
Jacob Moyer's Est.....	710	5.95	
George A. Blank.....	970	25	5.10
Jacob Buddy, poor-79.....	5	25	
Benj. Chew's Est-80.....	5255	26.27	
H. W. A. Stoneburner &.....	4897	24.48	
Geo. S. Bensell's Est-81.....			
Jacob Clemens-82.....	30	75	90

Walter Hunt.....	25	25
Michael Billmeyer-83.....	2580	100 13.90
Henry Sharpnack-84.....	1760	33 9.13
Daniel Sharpnack, gone- 5.....	50	50
Robert Kirk.....	33	33
John Heister, gone-86.....	25	25
William Heister, poor-86.....	20	20
Peter Axe-87.....	25	25
Andrew Hart, dead.....	25	25
Jacob Baker.....	25	25
Thomas Keyser-88.....	985	33 5.25
James Pettit.....	40	25 45
& for Jno. Johnson's Est.....	1015	5.07
Peter Rittenhouse.....	50	50
Abraham K. Paul.....	50	50
Jacob Horter-go.....	1415	40 7.47

¹ Jacob Stroup lived on Mill street, next to Gravenstine's. He was sexton of the Market Square Presbyterian Church, and from his red face became known as "Injun Jake." The old bell was supposed to toll "Injun Jake drove a stake."

² James Stokes, an Englishman, who came to America in 1776, made a fortune at the "Old London Coffee-House," and retired to Germantown, purchasing this house, which stood at the north corner of Germantown avenue and School street, where the handsome building of the Mutual Insurance Company now is. A number of his descendants remain in the town.

³ Jacob Rossett's estate. This was probably Jacque Marie Roset, a prominent French merchant of Philadelphia, who, as a relative of the family, wrote Ward, took up his permanent residence in Germantown, where William L. Clower's market now stands, at Nos. 5531 and 5533 Main street. It is supposed that this old house had been previously used by Roset as a summer residence.

⁴ David and William Meredith, bakers. Their bakery was about on the site of Robert Cherry & Sons' shoe store, or Robert Hurst's confectionery store, Main street, below Armat.

⁵ James McIlwain lived just below Armat street, on Germantown avenue. He was a well digger, and was blown up while at work inside a well.

⁶ Thomas Armatt's estate. This property was known as Armatt's meadow, and was the tract of land lying between Laurel and Armat streets, fronting on Germantown avenue.

⁷ Stephen Boisbrun, a French refugee, who had a store for the sale of drugs, candy and dry-goods, on Germantown avenue, near Laurel street.

⁸ Engel Bensell's estate. This was a meadow on the east side of Germantown avenue, above Laurel street.

⁹ John Fromberger's estate. This property lay between what was called Crout's lane, now Laurel street, and Jacob Fry's.

¹⁰ Jacob Crout, cooper, whose property was back from Main street, the entrance to it being through Crout's lane, now Laurel street. He made casks for the Duponts, hauling them to Wilmington in wagons. The inhabitants of the town were one day startled to see the teamster, on his return, quietly sitting on a keg filled with powder, smoking his pipe.

Walker Lodge, No. 306, I. O. O. F., purchased the property on which Walker Hall was built from the Crout family.

¹¹ Jacob Crout, Jr., cooper, a nephew of Jacob above

¹² Henry Felty, Jr., carriage-maker.

¹³ Alexander Armor, a carpenter, who lived about where No. 5625 Germantown avenue is, now owned and occupied by Uriah Mattis. He afterwards lived opposite on the site of the present Langstroth house.

¹⁴ Jacob Fry. His property was about from the middle of Cheltenham avenue, south a hundred feet on Germantown avenue, east side. He was a farmer and store keeper, doing a large and principally wholesale business with the farmers, who in that day brought their produce to Germantown to trade for groceries, etc. The Germantown Real Estate, Trust and Safe Deposit building, Josiah F. Jones' flour, feed and grain store, and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad freight office are on this property.

¹⁵ Daniel Bowman, farmer, who lived three doors above Cheltenham avenue, on Germantown avenue. Bowman street was named after this old-time family.

¹⁶ William Bowman, farmer, who lived with his brother Daniel. He was choked to death while eating meat at supper.

¹⁷ Joseph Lehman, a hatter, near Bowman's.

¹⁸ Godfrey Eppley, butcher, who afterwards joined the marine corps, and went with Commodore Porter after pirates to the West Indies.

¹⁹ Henry Stroup, a laborer.

²⁰ Richard McCartney had a soap boiling and tallow candle factory on the rear of a portion of the lot which now forms the site of the old railroad depot, Germantown avenue and Price street.

²¹ Dr. Samuel Betton owned a house at this time where Parker's store now is, north corner of Germantown avenue and Price street. It was afterwards purchased by the Wunders, and was for many years a tavern.

²² William Kulp, teacher at the Concord School.

²³ Valentine Wunder, father of Sebastian. They were butchers, and lived at this time in a small stone house a little above Price street, on Germantown avenue. Later, they purchased Dr. Betton's, just below, and altered it into a tavern. Joseph Parker afterwards tore the house down and erected his store on the site.

²⁴ Joseph Hergesheimer was known as "Squire," and lived in one of the old buildings recently torn down in Vernon Park. He was a member of the Legislature.

²⁵ Henry Beck's estate. This property was opposite Rittenhouse street, on Germantown avenue; George, Henry and Baltus are believed to be his sons.

²⁶ Conrad Nell, above Beck's. He was a tavern-keeper and teamster.

²⁷ John Crout, cooper, who also fur-

nished the Duponts with powder kegs.

²⁸ John and Jacob Brunner were probably sons of Henry. At a fire at Lehman's lumber-yard, John placed his hand on a post just as Captain Ashmead drove his axe in it, the result being that his hand was cut off, from the effects of which he died. He was a blacksmith by trade.

²⁹ Henry Brunner lived at No. 5857 Germantown avenue, where George Bockius at present has his flour and feed store. At one time he was President of the Germantown Poor Board.

³⁰ Jacob Regar lived at the corner of Haines street and Germantown avenue, on the site of John McNeill's grocery store. In early life a tanner, but afterwards a constable.

³¹ Frederick Shinkle, a farmer, and next to Showaker.

³² Conrad Showaker lived on the lower side of Haines street, west of the Methodist Church. A farmer.

³³ Joseph Shriver, hatter, who lived on Haines street, nearly opposite the present Methodist Church, in the house now occupied by N. K. Ployd.

³⁴ Godfrey Hope lived on Haines street, lower side, north of Hancock street.

³⁵ George Steel lived on the upper side of Haines street.

³⁶ William Wunder lived next to Steel.

³⁷ John Brooker, well-digger, who lived on Haines street, a little west of Shriver.

³⁸ David Kelter's estate. He was a small farmer whose place was on Mill street, near Ross.

³⁹ Jacob Heft, a butcher, who lived at No. 5907 Germantown avenue, three doors above Haines street, now occupied by Gomeringer, the tailor. He saw the British, after the battle of Germantown, carry armfuls of muskets to the cart-way of the Engle house, opposite, where they struck them over a large cubical quartz stone which stood there to protect the gate post. By this means they easily and effectually destroyed them. The stone still stands in the same spot, performing its old and more peaceful duty.

⁴⁰ Joshua Butcher's estate. His house, which was frame, stood on what is now E. H. Butler's lawn, Germantown avenue, above Haines street.

⁴¹ George Wunder, butcher, and son of Valentine. His house was on E. H. Butler's lawn, Germantown avenue, above Haines street.

⁴² William Butcher, shoemaker, who lived just above Wunder's. He was the father of Theodore Butcher, for a number of years Treasurer of the Germantown Saving Fund.

⁴³ Daniel Pastorius, a descendant of F. D. Pastorius. His house stood in the centre of High street. When his grandson, John, opened that street, he moved it north. It is now No. 6001 Main street, corner of High. This old house

is being moved a second time by Dr. Dunton, who has owned it for more than a quarter of a century.

⁴⁴ George Heft purchased "Ye Roe Buck Inn," on the site of the present Heft homestead, Main street, opposite Ashmead, in 1819, from William Shippen, and made it celebrated as the Buttonwood Hotel. It is possible, in 1809, he was employed by Charles Macknet.

⁴⁵ Charles Macknet kept the celebrated Green Tree Tavern, still standing at No. 6019 Germantown avenue, owned and occupied by Dr. Alexis D. Smith. It was a famous resort for sleighing parties from the city in winter.

⁴⁶ John Leibert's estate. This is the old house still standing, No. 6021 Germantown avenue, occupied by John Armstrong, plumber.

⁴⁷ John Shubert was probably the tenant in No. 6021 Germantown avenue.

⁴⁸ John Engle, tailor, who lived at No. 6029 Germantown avenue.

⁴⁹ Samuel Blair, Jr., son of the following. His father built a house for him adjoining his own, which still stands, and belongs to the Button estate, north corner of Germantown avenue and Walnut lane.

⁵⁰ Rev. Dr. Samuel Blair, a son-in-law of Dr. William Shippen. Dr. Blair aided in founding the First Presbyterian Church of this place, the services being held for a time in his house, which still stands at the east corner of Germantown avenue and Walnut lane, and is now occupied temporarily by Dr. Dunton. The Normal Industrial School was also started here, from which later grew Lafayette College.

⁵¹ John Nell, Jr., was commonly called "Lucifer" because he was always in mischief. Colonel Zane, a well-known person in the town, but of an opposite political faith from Nell, was so annoyed by his teasing that in an altercation he struck him on the head with his buck-horn-headed cane; one of the knobs fractured his skull, from the effects of which he died. Zane was acquitted of intentional manslaughter.

⁵² William Leibert, a son of John, and a bachelor, who is remembered for the eccentric habit he had of carrying two watches, one in each pocket.

⁵³ John Leibert, tanner in early life, and a man of means, who lived at Nos. 6113-6115 Germantown avenue, corner of Herman. The two large lindentrees, which still stand in front of the house, he paid John Shubert one dollar for getting for him down on the Schuylkill.

⁵⁴ Jacob Kulp owned a two-and-a-half-story house, which he purchased, with two and a half acres of land, from the estate of Jacob Engle, in 1806. The property adjoined the Mennonite Church, Germantown avenue, and passed into the hands of Samuel Keyser, shoe manufacturer, in 1828, whose heirs sold it and

the adjoining property, in 1870, to W. Pastorius.

⁵⁵ John Geissel, proper name John Keisel, owned the property north of the Mennonite Church, Germantown avenue, containing sixteen acres. Philip Physick purchased it in 1839, and sold, in 1841, the Germantown avenue front and house to Samuel Keyser, whose heirs sold it to Washington Pastorius, who built Nos. 6133 and 6135 Germantown avenue, and opened Pastorius street. This tract of sixteen acres sold for £1850 in 1797.

⁵⁶ Sebastian Hefelfinger, a German, who lived in one of the several small houses in the rear of No. 6135 Germantown avenue, in after-years known as Keyser's Court.

⁵⁷ Yost Smith, with his sons, Yost, Jr., and John, had a frame shop on what is now the north corner of Germantown avenue and Pastorius street, owned and occupied by William Berger as a marble yard.

⁵⁸ Philip Knopp, a German tailor, who lived in Keyser's Court as above.

⁵⁹ Francis Engle, son of Jacob Engle, owned the old house, still standing, No. 6145 Germantown avenue. It was purchased, in 1752, by Benjamin Engle, from his father, Paul Engle, cordwainer.

⁶⁰ Susanna Engle's estate. The house still stands on Germantown avenue, above Pastorius. She was a daughter of Paul Engle, and aunt of Francis.

⁶¹ Henry Moyer's estate. This house stood where No. 6201 Germantown avenue now is. Henry's son, Jacob was a book binder, and lived in it. Now occupied by Mr. Hassinger.

⁶² Jacob Keyser occupied the house, still standing, now No. 6205 Germantown avenue, which had been erected by his ancestor, and that of the others bearing the name in the town, Dirck Keyser, shortly after his arrival here in 1688. Jacob was a well-to-do and respected citizen who farmed his land, which extended as far back as the Chestnut Hill Railroad, as well as manufacturer of shoes. Now owned and occupied by the Channon family.

⁶³ William Keyser, son of Jacob, and, like him, a shoe manufacturer, who in after years moved to Swedesboro', where he died.

⁶⁴ Hannah Keyser's estate. The house still stands, No. 6211 Germantown avenue.

⁶⁵ Enoch Keyser, son of Hannah, with whom he lived. A wheelwright by trade, and a man of enormous strength, who is remembered as having lifted the millstone at the Johnson tannery, which weighed over a thousand pounds. At the Falls of Schuylkill he got into an altercation with a man for striking a boy. A general fight followed. Governor Mifflin interfered to preserve order, when "Nulk" Keyser "booted" him, and picked him up and threw him over a hitching-post. The affair ended,

however, in a jollification, in which the Governor took part.

⁶⁶ William Hergesheimer's estate. The property still stands, though altered, No. 6219 Germantown avenue, occupied by Geo. Rex as a livery stable.

⁶⁷ Samuel Keyser, born 1783, died 1868. He was the eldest son of Jacob, and, like his father, a shoemaker. He for many years lived at what is now the corner of Main and Pastorius streets. He held many positions of trust, and was much respected by the community.

⁶⁸ Samuel Weaver, son of Martin Weaver, butchers, whose houses are now numbered 6227 and 6229 Germantown avenue.

⁶⁹ Jacob Bowman, cedar cooper, whose house still stands, No. 6231 Germantown avenue.

⁷⁰ Conrad Redheffer married a daughter of Hannah Keyser, and afterwards kept a tavern called "The Wigwam," at her house No. 6211 Germantown avenue.

⁷¹ Susanna Nice's estate. This was the old Washington Tavern, which still stands at the east corner of Washington lane and Germantown avenue, now occupied by John Loos. It had been kept for many years by Winfred Nice, her husband.

⁷² John and Jacob Snyder, farmers, whose property was on Washington lane, in the rear of the Washington Tavern.

⁷³ Jacob Knorr, cabinet-maker and undertaker, whose shop was on the north corner of Washington lane and Germantown avenue, No. 6301, where the business is still carried on by Kirk & Nice, having been established by Knorr in 1776. The property marked as estate was the house still standing, No. 6307 Germantown avenue, and built by him in 1760. It is now occupied by Edward Mellor.

⁷⁴ John Lange, a doctor, who married a Knorr, and lived at No. 6307 Germantown avenue, still standing.

⁷⁵ Thomas Forrest, a celebrated colonel in the American army during the Revolution. In 1788 he bought the handsome country-seat, of latter years known as "Pomona," on Germantown avenue, above Washington lane. It was built in 1760 by Samuel Shoemaker, Mayor of Philadelphia. In 1887 this handsome property, which was the country residence of Amos R. Little, Esq., was sold, Pomona street was cut through the rear, and Hancock street was cut through from Washington lane to Duval street, and the property divided into building lots. Since that time over a hundred houses have been erected on this property.

⁷⁶ John Keyser, shoe manufacturer, and father of Jacob, who lived on what is now the east corner of Germantown avenue and Duval street. His house still stands, belonging to the Rodney estate. During the battle of Germantown the family placed an apple under

the cellar door, and from the elevated position of the house were able to watch the fight going on around them.

⁷⁷ Abraham Keyser, son of John, and, like his father, a shoemaker, was a bachelor, who in the latter part of his life became an earnest Friend, and lived on Germantown avenue, opposite the Friends' Meeting, where on Quarterly Meeting days he dispensed his hospitality to the many gathered.

⁷⁸ Samuel Betton, Jr., born 1786, died 1850. He studied medicine, and had an extensive practice in the town. His wife was the only child of Colonel Thomas Forrest.

⁷⁹ Jacob Buddy lived in a small house on Germantown avenue, below Johnson street.

⁸⁰ Benjamin Chew, Chief-Justice of Pennsylvania. He built the well-known Chew homestead, "Cliveden," in 1761, on what is now the north corner of Germantown avenue and Johnson street. In the battle of Germantown the place was taken possession of by the British, and there was much hard fighting around it. It is still owned and occupied by the family.

⁸¹ H. W. A. Stoneburnor and George S. Bensell's estate. This was part of a tract of nineteen acres in the inhabited part of Germantown, and six side lands purchased by Paul Engle, Sr., in 1709, and thirty-one acres purchased in 1838. The inhabited land was above Herman street and east of Germantown avenue, while the side lands were northeast of Johnson street and Germantown avenue. Engle's daughters—Mary married Leonard Stoneburnor, and Sarah, Charles Bensell. This tax was for the side land, the representatives being Engle's grandsons.

⁸² Jacob Clements started the mill on Carpenter street, which afterwards became so well known as the Glen Echo Carpet Mills, to make kerseys for the soldiers during the war of 1812. He married a Stoneburnor, probably the daughter of H. W. A. Stoneburnor, and lived in the house still standing, Germantown avenue, below Johnson street.

⁸³ Michael Billmyer, printer, born 1752. He, in connection with his brother-in-law, Peter Leibert, did quite an extensive business as printers and publishers. His house still stands on on the north corner of Germantown avenue and Upsal street.

⁸⁴ Henry Sharpnack owned the land where Sharpnack street now is. His house still stands on the east corner of said street and Germantown avenue.

⁸⁵ Daniel Sharpnack, son of Henry, and, like him, a farmer.

⁸⁶ John and William Heister. This should be Heisler. They were cedar-coopers, and lived at No. 5405 Germantown avenue.

⁸⁷ Peter Axe, a hatter, who lived just above the Heislars.

⁸⁸ Thomas Keyser is said to have lived

where No. now is, occupied by C. R. Rittenhouse.

⁸⁹ Abraham K. Paul, a butcher, who lived next above Jacob Horter.

⁹⁰ Jacob Horter, butcher, whose house still stands, No. 5439 Germantown avenue, occupied by Irving McCallum.

SNAP SHOTS AT YE OLDEN-TIMERS

Another Leaf From Germantown's
Original Tax Book.

MARY MOYER'S UNIQUE SIGN

"I, Mary Moyer, Keep Cakes and Beer:
I Make My Sign a Little While, to
Let You Know I Sell Good Oider,'
"Granny" Balsh and Her Specked
Apples—How Drummer Nell Curbed
His Wife's Temper — Reminiscences
of Other Old-Timers.

Below will be found another installment of names from Germantown's original tax book, compiled in 1809, together with interesting foot-notes concerning a majority of those whose names are given. To these notes, prepared by Thomas M. Shoemaker, have been added whatever additional data we have been enabled to secure.

In the arrangement of the list, which will be continued in next issue, the first column contains the individual's name; the second the assessed valuation of his real estate, if he owned any, while the word "Est." followed the owner's name, if he did not occupy, but rented the property; the third is a personal tax, which varied with the estimated wealth of the individual; the fourth is the total tax paid.

Abraham Paul-1.....	1625	40	8.52
John Rook.....		50	50
Jonan. Williamson.....		50	50
Peter Hartman.....		50	50
Jacob Gorgas-2.....	557	25	3.03
Adam Nice.....		20	20
William Strunk, gone.....		20	20
John Beck, Jr.-3.....		40	40
John Beck(dyrr)-3.....	1537	33	8.01
John Beck (turner) gone.....		25	25
Daniel Beck-4.....	575	50	3.37
Jacob Resse's Est.....	340		1.70
William Axe.....	355	25	2.02
John Leisinger-5.....	690	33	3.75
George Kesser's Est.....	2250		11.25
John Kinnard's Est.....	720		3.61
Klinken Johnson-6.....	1290	50	6.95
Joseph Eaton.....	88	25	69
Isaac Zimmerman, poor.....		20	20
Ezekiel Eaton, gone.....		50	50
George Shugarl.....		33	33
& for George Gorgas' Est.....	483		2.44
Conrad Idle-7.....	715	33	3.97
Philip Weaver-8.....	1085	50	5.02

Jacob Hesser-9	50	50
Jacob Der-10	40	50
& for John Fry's Est	630	3.15
George Hesser-11	1142	50
Francis Lewis, gone		50
Elizabeth Starr's Est-12	830	4.15
Elias Recker		25
& for Abm. Unrue's Est	920	4.60
Henry Anneshensel		20
Henry Anneshensel, Jr		20
John Recker, poor		20
John Recker, gone		40
Thomas Holloway		50
Nichoals Guyer	10	33
& for Christ. Fisher's Est	230	1.15
Jacob Guyer	70	35
John Johnson's Est	860	4.30
John Guyer		50
Jacob Guyer	10	35
& for Jas. Buckius' Est	693	3.47
John Merkle, poor		20
Jacob Good-13	660	40
William Leibert-14		50
Joseph Felty		20
Peter Leibert-15	3595	17.95
John Cauffman, gone		50
Christopher Mason-16	1407	75
George Hergesheimer-17	590	33
John Johnson-18	5593	28.96
Jacob Rittenhouse-19		25
& for John Johnson's Est	483	2.44
& for Friends' Meeting, G R	47	23
Jacob Conrad		20
John Beck	10	20
& for — Est	1020	5.10
John Nell-20		25
Ann Geissell's Est	433	2.21
& for Friends' Meeting, G R	37	18
Peter Parring		25
& for Jonan Worrell's Est	395	1.97
Bernard Matthias, poor		20
Barbara Engle's Est-21	445	2.22
John Heilig-22	1635	50
William Sinclair		25
Charles Francis-23	470	20
Charles Adams-24	40	40
& for Magdalena Adams' Est	780	3.90
John Francis, gone-25		50
William Keyser-26	1370	50
George Peters-27	1300	50
Isaac Moore, poor		25
George Moyer, gone		50
Claudius Bernanosse		50
& for Phillip Heyl's Est	725	3.72
Jacob Unroht-28	1670	50
Jacob Unroht, Jr-29		30
George Sommerlot		50
Thomas Moyer-30		50
Jacob Moyer		50
Peter Keyser-31	1600	20
Samuel Johnson-32	80	75
& for John Johnson's Est-33	2595	12.97
Robert Thomas		25
Michael Lippard-34	975	33
George Axe-35	110	25
Elizabeth Axe's Est-35	215	1.07
Frederick Axe-35	625	33
Henry Smith	305	33
John Smith		50
Ezekiel Busby-36		50
William Busby-36		50
Joseph Baish-37	1030	5.15
Henry Felty, gone		25
Leonard Felty, listed		25
John Robeson, insane		25
George Stroup		25
Anthony Johnson-38	8035	50
Justus Johnson-39		50
Caspor Moyer, poor-40		20
— Whatmore	60	75
George Smith-41	415	33
Jacob Smith-41		25
Peter Dedier-42	915	33
Peter Dedier, gone-42		20
Conrad Phillip's Est-43	160	80
Andrew Heath-44		75
& for Anth'y Johnson's Est-44	775	3.87
Benj. Davis-45		33
Michael Keyser-46	1560	7.80
Matthias Knorr-47	1870	33
John Knorr-48		50
Jesse Roberts-49	10	50
& for Reuben Haines' Est-50	1752	8.76
Ralph Peters	90	75
& for Hannah Hannacess' Est-50	3030	15.15
Conrad Witsell, gone		50
John Mertz, gone		25

Leonard Mertz, Jr	50	50
Leonard Mertz, Sen	70	25
& for Joseph Prichard's Est-1926		9.62
John Heft's Est-51	150	75
John Buddy		25
Jacob Reaver-52	40	33
Samuel Deveas, gone		25
Jacob Keyser's Est-53	40	2.9
Mary Keyser's Est	338	1.69
John McClure	25	50
& for John Street's Est	95	47
& for Charles Engle's G R	140	70
Jesse Norton, gone		50
Solomon Groscup		50
Frederick Knorr, poor	10	20
& for Charles Engle's G R	140	70
& for Mary Collin's Est	140	70
Lydia Roop's Est-54	1355	6.77
Jacob Roop-54		25
William Roop-54		50
Joseph Roop-54		50
Chas. Himmelmright		25
Charles Engle's Est-55	2365	11.62
Richard Engle-56		50
James Hamilton		20
Joseph Jacobs-57	388	33
& for Charles Engle's Est. G R	182	91
George Miller-58		25
& for Charles Engle's G R	210	1.05
John Detweiler-59	115	33
Charles Engle's G R	140	70
John Peisly-60		25
& for Joseph Jacob's Est		91
& for Charles Engle's G R	182	32
James McMurter-61	15	25
& for Charles Engle's G R	140	70
John Robeson	295	50
& for Charles Engle's G R	140	70
William Stevenson-62	766	33
& for Charles Engle's G R	291	1.47
Abraham Kuip-63		25
George Wunder, Jr-64	30	25
Bernard Adams, gone-65		50
Jacob Sorber, gone-66		50
John Kulp, gone-67		33
& for Peter Smith's Est-67	700	3.50
Conrad Carpenter-68	125	50
Widow Ogleby's Est-69	1075	5.37
William Ogleby		50
Joseph Green-70	40	40
Jacob Green-70		40
Anthony Hergesheimer-71	1280	50
John Burwich, gone		20
John Wistar's Est-72	2050	10.25
Michael Kenton		40
Melchior Ming-73	1220	33
John Cook-74	695	33
Joseph Channon-75		33
Godfrey Showaker-76	70	33
Henry Kurtz-77	2100	50
John Fry-78		40
George Righter-79	570	40
Jared Ingersoll's Est	855	4.27
John Moyer-80	1537	33
William Baker, deceased		33
Benjamin Lehman-81	2300	75
Casper Werfell, poor-82		20
Jacob Werfell-83		50
William Lehman-84		50
William Fryhoffer-85		33
Alex. McCarragher-86	10	50
& for John Taylor's Est-86	2300	11.50
John Taylor's Est	090	4.05
Engle Bensell-87	80	4.25
Sarah Billing's Est-88	975	4.87

¹ Abraham Paul owned the property now known as the Griffith place. Chew, opposite Sharpnack street. He purchased it in 1764 for twelve hundred pounds, and is described in the deed as Abraham Paul, of Lancaster county, yeoman.

² Jacob Gorgas is said to have lived in the stone house still standing on the north corner of Germantown avenue and Gorgas street.

³ John Beck, with his son, John, Jr., who lived on Germantown avenue, just above Church street.

⁴ Daniel Beck lived at what is now No. 6709 Germantown avenue, occupied by

Charles C. Mininger.

⁵ John Leisinger lived where No. 6719 Germantown avenue now is, now owned by Jos. Sibson.

⁶ Klinken Johnson, farmer, who lived in the old stone house still standing, Nos. 6829 and 6831 Germantown avenue, now owned and occupied by John and James Johnson.

⁷ Conrad Idle built and probably occupied the house, still standing, No. 6739 Germantown avenue, now owned and occupied by Dr. Connor.

⁸ Philip Weaver owned the old stone house, torn down a couple of weeks ago, at the west corner of Germantown and Westview avenues.

⁹ Jacob Hesser, probably a son of the Widow Hesser who married Jacob Derr.

¹⁰ Jacob Derr lived on the old property on the east corner of Mt. Pleasant and Germantown avenues.

¹¹ George Hesser built and occupied No. 6749 Germantown avenue, now belonging to the Bayard estate, shortly after the battle of Germantown. His cellar was dug just before the fight, and was utilized as a grave for some of the killed, and then filled up; so he dug a new one a little farther southeast.

¹² Elizabeth Starr's estate. She owned and occupied a part of the old stone and plastered houses on Germantown avenue, below Westview avenue, torn down by the Pelham syndicate.

¹³ Jacob Good, a shoemaker, whose name remains to us in Good street.

¹⁴ William Leibert, a son of Peter, became a bookbinder, and built the house still owned by his grandson, W. M. Leibert, Main street, above Carpenter.

¹⁵ Peter Leibert, printer, born 1727, died 1812. He formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, Michael Billmeyer, and they did quite an extensive business as printers and publishers. He lived at No. 6524 Germantown avenue, at present owned and occupied by J. B. Crowson.

¹⁶ Christopher Mason owned the old house still standing at the south corner of Germantown avenue and Weaver street. He kept a store and amassed a fortune.

¹⁷ George Hergesheimer lived at the west corner of Upsal street and Germantown avenue, in the little old house still standing. He was a blacksmith, and for many years supervisor of the roads.

¹⁸ John Johnson, son of Joseph and Elizabeth, built the handsome old homestead, now known as "Upsal," in 1798. It still stands at Germantown avenue and Upsal street, and is occupied by his descendants.

¹⁹ Jacob Rittenhouse, superintendent of the turnpike, who lived in an old house below Johnson's, and afterwards for many years lower down, No. 6370 Germantown avenue, now occupied by

Curtis Smith.

²⁰ John Nell, a drummer of the war of 1812. He had a little place where West Johnson street and Germantown avenue now are, the truck from which his wife sold in market. Her temper occasionally got the better of her; when she began scolding, he would get his old drum out and so effectually outdo her that she was glad to ask for quarter.

²¹ Barbara Engle's estate. This was an old pebble-dashed house, on the corner of Johnson street and Germantown avenue, torn down about five years ago.

²² John Heilig, clock-maker, owned and occupied the old house, still standing, No. 6374 Germantown avenue, now owned and occupied by J. F. Rausenberger.

²³ Charles Francis owned the house, now somewhat altered, No. 6368 Germantown avenue.

²⁴ Charles Adams, a storekeeper in his mother's—Magdalena Adams—house, No. 6370 Germantown avenue. She is remembered as a particularly bright old lady, and was the grandmother of the late George W. Carpenter.

²⁵ John Francis, a teamster, whose house stood at No. 6362 Germantown avenue.

²⁶ William Keyser, tanner, had his yard in the rear of his dwelling, the latter still standing, No. 6358 Germantown avenue. He was a brother of the Rev. Peter Keyser.

²⁷ George Peters kept a hotel at what is now known as the "Ship House," No. 6338 Germantown avenue, from the plaster ship on the lower gable. For many years he run a line of stages from Chestnut Hill to Philadelphia. Of late years it has been owned and occupied by the Bockius family.

²⁸ Jacob Unroht, manufacturer of horse-collars, had his shop in the old stone building, now falling to pieces, whose number would be about 6326 Germantown avenue, in front of Francis Keenan's wagon works.

²⁹ Jacob Unroht, Jr., son of above.

³⁰ Thomas Moyer married an Unroht, and was engaged in the same business.

³¹ Peter Keyser was born in Germantown, 1766; died 1849. In early life a tanner, later he engaged in the lumber business in Philadelphia. In 1828, he settled permanently in his home, No. 6316 Germantown avenue, now owned by Elwood Johnson. He was, besides, a well-known preacher, endowed with a remarkable memory, and much beloved by the people among whom he lived. Some hard fighting was done in the rear of this property during the battle of Germantown, the testimony thereof being still borne by an old cedar fence filled with bullet-holes, which has remained undisturbed all these years.

³² Samuel Johnson, son of John and Rachel, born 1777, died 1847. By trade a tanner, and lived at the corner of Germantown avenue and Washington lane.

³³ John Johnson was a descendant of Dirk Jansen, as are the others bearing the name in the town. John erected the old Johnson homestead, still standing at the west corner of Germantown avenue and Washington lane, in 1768. Back of it he had his tan-yard.

³⁴ Michael Lippard, a wheelwright, whose house stood where No. 6232 Germantown avenue now is. His old barn is on the place and still used. Now the residence of James L. Neiler.

³⁵ George, Frederick, and Elizabeth Axe inherited the properties where now stand Nos. 6228, 6230 and 6232 Germantown avenue, probably from John Frederick Axe, who was prominently connected with the upper burying-ground, and most likely their grandfather. George was a wheelwright, and had a shop on the Johnson place, corner of Germantown avenue and Upsal street, but about 1836 moved to Illinois. Frederick was a cripple, and used crutches, having a small store at the corner of Germantown avenue and Mill street, where he sold small wares. He became such a firm believer in the doctrines of the Millerites that he gave his stock away before the day appointed for the ascension, but was very glad to replace it when disappointed in his expected trip. These properties are now owned and occupied by Mrs. Gideon Keyser, Martin L. Constable and James L. Neiler.

³⁶ Ezekiel and William Busby (should be Buzby), brothers. Ezekiel kept a grocery store in this old house, still standing, No. 6370 Germantown avenue. They afterwards removed to Springhouse, where their descendants now are.

³⁷ Joseph Baish, a German cedar-cooper, who had his house and shop at what is now Nos. 6212 and 6214 Germantown avenue. His wife was one of the characters of the town, being well known to all as "Granny" Baish. She sold apples to the school-boys, and when one was specked she would plug it with a sound piece. During the yellow fever epidemic, when the people looked with apprehension on her wares, she assured them they were "Angels' Food," and perhaps she was correct.

³⁸ Anthony Johnson, son of John Johnson, lived at Main street, corner of Tulpehocken, still standing. In the rear of the house was a large tract of land, which now forms Tulpehocken street.

³⁹ Justus Johnson, son of Anthony, as above.

⁴⁰ Casper Moyer lived in a small house on the west side of Germantown avenue, a little above Herman street, where one Mary Moyer had a shop. Her sign was sufficiently unique to rescue it from the oblivion of time.

"I, Mary Moyer, keep cakes and beer; I make my sign a little wider, to let you know I sell good ciler."

⁴¹ George Smith and his son Jacob

lived where No. 6112 now is, the Franklin school. They bought flour at the mills and took it to town to market.

⁴² Peter Dedier and Peter, Jr., followed farming, and lived in the house No. 6122 Germantown avenue.

⁴³ Conrad Phillips' estate. This is the property now Germantown avenue, opposite Herman.

⁴⁴ Andrew Heath occupied the house owned by Anthony Johnson, and still standing, No. 6112 Germantown avenue, occupied by Dr. Currie. Heath, who dressed as a Friend, and probably was one, was said to have conducted the British into Germantown at the time of their occupancy.

⁴⁵ Benjamin Davis lived below Heath's, and was at one time postmaster of the town.

⁴⁶ Michael Keyser, tanner, lived on the site of Daniel S. Kriebble's and Warren N. Poley's stores. He was born 1745, and died 1825. He was noted for his charity. All strangers coming to the town received a hearty welcome at his house, and were given supper, lodging, and breakfast. It is remembered during the Revolution that when Christopher Sower was in prison he gave him his coat and hat.

⁴⁷ Matthias Knorr lived at the west corner of Germantown avenue and Walnut lane. His family bought the property in 1728, and retained it until 1849.

⁴⁸ John Knorr, son of Matthias, as above.

⁴⁹ Jesse Roberts, brewer at the Haines brewery. This well-remembered establishment stood in from the Main street, about where West Walnut lane has since been opened. Roberts is principally remembered now by the old people who went to him for yeast as children, as being an exceedingly cross man. He afterwards removed to Luzerne county.

⁵⁰ Reuben Haines, born 1785, died 1831. He was noted for his public spirit and scientific attainments, being also originator of the hose companies in Philadelphia. He was the owner and occupant of "Wyck," the Haines estate, situated at the south corner of Germantown avenue and Walnut lane, No. 6026, which has been occupied by the family since 1679.

⁵¹ John Heft's estate. Heft was a butcher, whose house stood on Germantown avenue, above Harvey street.

⁵² Jacob Reaver, magistrate, located about the corner of Germantown avenue and Harvey street.

⁵³ Jacob Keyser's estate, located on Harvey street, just in from Germantown avenue.

⁵⁴ Lydia Roop's estate. The homestead was located on what was known as Roop's lane, now Harvey street, a short distance in from Germantown avenue. Jacob, William and Joseph are believed to have been her sons.

⁵⁵ Charles Engle occupied the Engle homestead, built by his father in 1758, No. 5938 Germantown avenue. In the rear was the tannery which for more than a century did duty, but is now abandoned. The house still stands, and is occupied by his descendants.

⁵⁶ Richard Engle, tanner, an uncle of the late Charles B. Engle. He resided in the old Engle homestead, No. 5938 Germantown avenue, and afterwards removed to Bustleton.

⁵⁷ Joseph Jacobs, a store-keeper, lived in one of a row of frame buildings on Germantown avenue, below Lafayette street.

⁵⁸ George Miller, a clock maker, who resided next below Jacobs. He was the grandfather of the late Hiram Miller, the well-known builder.

⁵⁹ John Detweiler, a store-keeper, who was next below Miller's.

⁶⁰ John Peisly, a shoemaker, who resided in a frame house below Miller's, owned by Jacobs.

⁶¹ James McMurtrie, hatter, who lived below Peisly.

⁶² William Stevenson, shoe manufacturer, who lived on the west corner of Rittenhouse street and Germantown avenue.

⁶³ A Kulp combined the trades of shoemaker and stone-mason.

⁶⁴ George Wunder, Jr., butcher. He married a daughter of Stevenson, and afterwards had his place of business in the Stevenson house.

⁶⁵ Bernard Adams, a shoe manufacturer. He was the son of Magdalena, who lived at No. 6370 Germantown avenue.

⁶⁶ Jacob Sorber, shoemaker, who afterwards moved to Flourtown. It is probable that at this time Kulp, Adams and Sorber were apprentices learning their trade with Stevenson, and living with him after the good old fashion.

⁶⁷ John Kulp probably lived in the house of Peter Smith, which stood on the south corner of Rittenhouse street. Smith was a blacksmith, and his son John, who followed the same trade, made quite a fortune, and built the house now standing there, belonging to Daniel Keyer's estate. Kulp was a farmer.

⁶⁸ Conrad Carpenter lived in a house that stood on the site of Vernon Park, torn down a short time ago, and was an active, public-spirited citizen. He was the father of the late George W. Carpenter. His business was that of a hardware dealer, as well as a carpenter by trade.

⁶⁹ Widow Ogilby's estate was the house, Germantown avenue, on the site of Vernon Park.

⁷⁰ Joseph and Jacob Green, hatters, who afterwards carried on business on Germantown avenue, opposite Price street, and later removed to Nos. 5112 and 5114 Germantown avenue, where their descendants are still engaged in

the same business.

⁷¹ Anthony Hergesheimer is believed to have at this period owned the Fountain Inn Tavern, Germantown avenue, opposite Price street. He afterwards removed to the city.

⁷² John Wister's estate, John Wister, born in Philadelphia, 1776; died in Germantown, 1862. A merchant in the former place who permanently located in Germantown about 1812. His estate was on Germantown avenue, above Cheltenham avenue, which he named "Vernon," now Vernon Park. Mr. Wister was a man of great kindness of heart and liberality.

⁷³ Melchior Ming. The Mings came to Germantown in 1728. Their house on Germantown avenue, was formerly owned and occupied by Oliver Jester. After the battle of Germantown it was used as a hospital.

⁷⁴ John Cook. His house was torn down by the Saving Fund when they erected the building No. 5706 Germantown avenue, now owned by John S. Crouwer, caterer. Cook had a store for a time just above Price street, on the east side of Germantown avenue, but afterwards moved away and all trace of him was lost.

⁷⁵ Joseph Channon, a relative of John Cook, and lived in the same house. He was a shoemaker, and in addition carried on the manufacture of lamp-black, which he made from tar and rosin. His brand stood very high, from the fact that it was caught on linen sheets, while the ordinary kind was scraped from the walls of the building. The business was continued until about 1860.

⁷⁶ Godfrey Showaker, a farmer, who occupied a portion of one of the Kurtz houses, Germantown avenue, below Cheltenham avenue.

⁷⁷ Henry Kurtz, a German, who is remembered as wearing small clothes and a cocked hat, and being attended on his walks by six dogs. His property stood on the south corner of Germantown and Cheltenham avenues.

⁷⁸ John Fry had a tin-shop in a portion of the Kurtz property, on the south corner of Germantown and Cheltenham avenues. He was an executor for Kurtz and purchased the property, being succeeded by his son, William K. Fry, in business, who is still well remembered by many.

⁷⁹ George Riter, born 1766; died August 4, 1833. He owned the property where now stands No. 5614 Germantown avenue. He ran a stage line.

⁸⁰ John Moyer, a farmer, owned and lived in a house that stood on a tract of ground where Stokes' Block now is, from Nos. 5600 to 5610 Germantown avenue, Fletcher Bros.' grocery and provision store.

⁸¹ Benjamin Leham lived in the house still standing, No. 5324 Germantown avenue. He was an active man in public affairs, and much esteemed. He had

lumber-yard in the rear of his house, which business is still carried on by the Messrs. Langstroth, a little above the old site.

⁸² Casper Werfell, shingle-shaver in Lehman's lumber-yard.

⁸³ Jacob Werfell, son of Casper, shoemaker by trade.

⁸⁴ William Lehman, son of Benjamin, who was superintendent of the Union Canal, and resided in Lebanon.

⁸⁵ William Fryhoffer, son of Woolery. He was for a time tax collector and postmaster.

⁸⁶ John Taylor's estate. This was, no doubt, the old King of Prussia Hotel, which still stands at Nos. 5516, 5518 and 5520 Germantown avenue. From the association I should judge Alexander McCarraher was the proprietor, but have been unable to verify it.

⁸⁷ Engell Bensell was probably a son of Charles and Sara Engle Bensell, and resided in the house still standing, though altered, No. 5506 Germantown avenue, now occupied by Wm. Patton's paper hanging establishment.

⁸⁸ Sarah Billing's estate. She was a relative of the Bensells, and lived in the fine old house torn down a couple of years ago to make way for the addition to the National Bank of Germantown.

SNAP SHOTS AT THE OLDEN-TIMERS

Another Leaf From Germantown's
Original Tax Book.

CITIZENS OF THE TOWN IN 1809

The Ashmeads, the Perots, the Bockiuses, the Foxes, the Van Lauchets, the Frys, the Armatts, the Mechlins, the Fleckensteins, the Gorgases and Other Representative Old-Time Families.

Below will be found another installment of names of the residents of Germantown in 1809, as they appeared in the original tax book of the town, to which are added interesting foot notes concerning many of those whose names are given.

In the arrangement of the list, which will be concluded in next issue, the first column contains the individual's name; the second the assessed valuation of his

real estate, if he owned any, while the word "Est." followed the owner's name if he did not occupy, but rented the property; the third is a personal tax, which varied with the estimated wealth of the individual; the fourth is the total tax paid.

Samuel Cook, E Eye, g.....	20	20
John Cook, E Eye, g.....	50	50
George Bensell, M. D-1.....	3145	1 72
& 7 acres of land.....	175	87
William Ashmead-2.....	1255	6.60
James Ashmead 3.....	65	72
Thomas Armatt-4.....	1505	8 27
George Bringhamst-5.....	715	3 57
Robert Bringhamst-6.....	40	50
William Bringhamst-6.....	50	50
Philip Warner.....	50	50
Jno. & Elliston Perot-7.....	1475	7.37
John Ashmead-8.....	805	10.07
James Hooper.....	25	25
Samuel Harman-9.....	25	25
Jacob Butcher-10.....	25	25
Jacob Nevil, g.....	50	50
George Bowers.....	50	50
Thomas Dobson's Est.....	500	2.50
Jacob Emhardt-11.....	25	25
Christopher Shuil, g.....	50	50
John Rose-12.....	1633	8.56
Charles Bockius-13.....	50	50
John Alexander, g.....	50	50
Christr Bockius-14.....	2125	10.37
Andrew Hess-15.....	25	25
Andw & Chritn Hess-15.....	415	2.07
Christian Hess-15.....	25	25
Daniel Hess, g.....	20	20
Peter Bockius.....	415	2.32
Catharine Keyser's Est-16.....	240	1.20
George Waterman-17.....	50	50
John Street.....	40	60
& for John Crompt's Est.....	665	3.32
Philip Fisher-18.....	605	3 27
Catharine Kinley's Est-19.....	345	2.72
John Fry, Jr.....	50	50
John Fry-20.....	1320	6.60
John Harchee, poor-21.....	20	20
William Bunner-22.....	330	1.90
Emanuel Fox-23.....	950	5.08
Joseph Bullock's Est-24.....	800	4.75
Peter Baynton-25.....	23	33
Michael Riter-26.....	1150	6.25
Robert Street-27.....	10	33
Joseph Cross.....	50	50
Christopher Lawshet-28.....	2082	10 74
Christian Lawshet-29.....	50	50
Alexander Provost-30.....	775	4 20
William Forbes Est-31.....	4155	20.77
John Zenko.....	50	50
David Cunningham-32.....	40	50
John Harland's Est-33.....	1000	5.00
John Bringhamst.....	50	50
Saml Bringhamst-34.....	985	5 17
William Shippen's Est-35.....	1220	6.10
Daniel King's Est-36.....	1070	5.35
John Foss-37.....	340	2.20
Jacob Smith.....	10	25
Jacob Sommers, Sr.....	1419	7 49
for Edward Shippen's G R.....	70	35
John Burrell-38.....	340	1.95
& for Willm. Shippen's G R.....	70	35
Samuel Lehman's Est.....	455	2.27
Lewis Lehman-39.....	25	25
& for Rudolph Regar's Est.....	155	77
Leonard Regar-40.....	60	63
Jacob Regar.....	995	5 47
& for Wm. Shippen's G R.....	105	52
William Regar.....	33	33
Widow Helm's Est.....	520	2.60
John Ellison.....	50	50
& for Robert Whittle's Est-41.....	333	1.66
& for Willm. Shippen's G R.....	187	93
Saml Fleckenstein-42.....	400	2 33
Charles Colladay-43.....	385	2.17
Thomas Cox.....	585	3 32
Jos. Shoemaker's Est-44.....	1750	8.75
Richard Pitt.....	25	25
John German.....	712	3 89
Widow Wood's Est-45.....	300	1 50
Samuel Mechlin-46.....	75	75
Samuel Mechlin, Sr-47.....	2022	10 44
William Currey's Est.....	850	4.25
John Hartley's Est.....	1617	8.08
Thomas W. Armatt's Est-48.....	1100	5.50

Absalom Williams-49.....	570	33	3.1
Emanuel Walker's Est.....	125		62
Joseph Taggart's Est-50.....	800		4.00
Matthew Huston's Est.....	80		40
Thomas Forrest's Est-51.....	455		2 27
Christian Clouse Est.....	155	25	1.02
Robert Bordman-52.....	515	33	2.90
Edward Bordman, gone.....		20	20
Joseph Rapp's Est-53.....	160		80
Samuel Blair's Est.....	540		2.70
Levi Jones-54.....	475	25	2.62
Catharine Seller's Est.....	70		35
John Sellers-55.....	540	25	2.95
George Heyle.....	100	50	1.00
Lewis Clapier's Est-56.....	2335		11.67
John Gunter.....	120	25	85
& for William Shippen's Est.....	570		2 85
James Miller, gone.....	130	25	90
& for John Cochran's Est.....	1105		5.52
Capt. Dobbin's Est.....	40		20
Jacob Kulp's Est.....	40		20
William Shippen's Est.....	1729		8.4
William Reed.....		50	50
& for Henry Frailey's Est.....	470		2.35
Peter Rice-57.....	130		65
Isaac Lowden, gone.....		20	20
Benjamin Say's Est.....	40		20
Henry Frailey's Est-58.....	1090		5.45
Jacob Tripler-59.....	115	33	90
John Butcher-60.....	185	25	1.17
Philip Smith-61.....	260	25	1.55
John Anneshensel.....		20	20
John Nutz's Est.....	1140		5.70
George Keel-62.....	10	20	25
& for Joseph Simm's Est.....	200		1.00
Godlieb Cleaver-63.....		25	25
George Tillman-64.....	505		2.52
Henry Sorber.....	470	33	2.68
Frederick Yonker-65.....	290		1.45
Wager's Est.....	10		5
John Sommer's Est.....	395		1.97
Robert Brashier, gone.....		25	25
John Smith.....		20	20
Jacob Gardner.....	135		67
George Smith.....	10	33	38
& for John Brown's Est.....	195		97
James Frailey, gone.....		25	25
William Saxton.....	85	25	67
& for Jacob Kirk's Est.....	395		1.97
Matthias Tuskin-66.....	300	33	1.83
William Bockius' Est.....	120		60
Stephen Dutilh's Est.....	2630		13.15
John Newcamp, gone.....		25	25
John Lower.....		25	25
George Bensell's Est.....	300		1.50
Rudolph Frailey, poor.....	10	25	30
& for Catharine Conrad's Est.....	200		1.00
Robert Hare's Est.....	1255		6.27
James Hood's Est.....	30		15
James Mathews.....	1275		6.37
Andrew Trullinger.....	1310	50	7.05
Jacob Fisher.....		25	25
Martin Brownhultz, gone-67.....		25	25
Joseph Gorgas' Est.....	205		1.47
Owen Gillespie.....	250	25	1.50
& for William Leibert's Est.....	930		4.65
Joseph Gorgas-68.....	1935	50	10.17
Henry Nickham.....		25	25
Charles Hubb's Est.....	175		87
Jacob Strucher, gone.....		50	50
J. cob Shaffnack.....	717	33	3.91
Henry Rittenhouse-69.....	655	25	3.52
Abraham Deaves-70.....	1070	50	5.85
Peter Ketz, gone.....		20	20
Samuel Deaves.....	1232	33	6.49
Abraham Deaves' Est.....	2285		11.42
John Niel, gone.....		50	50
William Chancellor's Est.....	1640		8.20
Henry K. Paul.....		50	50
William Huttenstein-71.....	2590	40	13.25
Christian Goodnight.....		25	25
Bernard Shugart.....	2090	33	10.30
Peter Heisler's Est.....	605		3.02
Adam Dickhart.....	850	33	4.58
William Hergesheimer.....	700	33	3.83
Henry Talbert, gone.....		25	25
John Nungesser.....	10	33	38
David Hoffman.....	1780	33	9.23
Isaac Benner.....		50	50
Frederick Galley.....	670	33	3.68
Jacob Reese.....	40		75
Frederick Smith.....	1665	50	8.82
Henry Sweyer.....	2780		14.65
Christian Keyser.....	35	33	50
& for Isaiah Evans' Est.....	900		4.50
Benjamin Gorgas-72.....		33	33
Casper Foller.....	249	25	1.49

Benjamin Gorgas, Sr-73.....	1430	33	7.15
Conrad Nell.....		25	20
Turnpike Est.....	150		75
Savers Brosius-74.....	70		35
Donat's Est.....	3735		18.67
Jacob Getz-75.....	860	33	4.63
Brooks Est.....	270		1.35
Jacob Sellers.....		50	50
Peter Conrad.....		25	25
Joseph Miller-76.....	4908	50	25.04
Ludwick Shaffer.....	555	33	3.10
Conrad Wolf.....	405	40	2.42
Andrew Barnet.....	920	33	4.93
Jacob Roht.....		25	25
Martin Fries.....	10	25	30
& for Widow Losher's Est.....	650		3 25
Jacob Mason.....		50	50
Daniel Heins.....		50	50
Samuel B. Orneg, gone.....		50	50
Francis Bockius-77.....	950	40	5.15
Garret Rittenhouse.....	2115	33	10.97
Peter Mason.....	260	25	1.55
John Nace-78.....	40	33	53
Mizabeth Mason's Est.....	1870		9.35
Casper Geiger.....	10	33	53
Jacob Nace.....	1420	25	7.35
John Burnheiter.....	90	33	75
& for Levi Rex's Est-79.....	1350		6.75
Peter Nace's Est.....	705		3.52
Anthony Conrad's Est.....	565		1.82
William Holgate.....		33	33
William Hansberry.....		25	25
Jacob Holgate.....	2520	50	13.10
Frederick Weiss.....		25	25
John Hammer.....		25	25
David Durmount, gone.....		25	25
Jacob Pennock.....		25	25
William Stillwaggon, gone.....		33	33
Jacob File, gone.....		20	20
Martin Painter.....	355	33	2.10

¹ Dr. George Bensell, born in 1757, in Germantown, and for a long time the only physician in the place. He owned both corners of School lane and Germantown avenue, having built the large house which has since made way for the Germantown Saving Fund.

² William Ashmead, first person to introduce carriage-building in the town. He lived on Germantown avenue, below School lane, where his family, in 1711, took up five hundred acres of land.

³ James Ashmead, a son of William, born 1770, lived on Germantown avenue, below School. The Ashmead houses still stand, and are occupied by the family. James was a storekeeper.

⁴ Thomas Armatt, born in England, in 1748, became a merchant in Philadelphia, and later located on Germantown avenue, opposite Market Square. The house still stands. He was a man of means, well.

⁵ George Bringhurst resided on Germantown avenue, opposite Market Square, still standing, and occupied by the Rev. C. W. Schaeffer, D. D.

⁶ Robert and William Bringhurst, brothers of George, and, like him, coach-makers, and apparently living with him at this time.

⁷ John and Elliston Perot, descended from a French family, merchants of Philadelphia, who in 1804 purchased the old Deshler house, Germantown avenue, opposite Mill street, now occupied by Elliston's grandson, E. P. Morris. The house was rendered historic by being the residence of General Washington in 1793, when driven from Philadelphia by the yellow fever, and previously by Sir William Howe during the Revolution.

John Ashmead carried on an extensive carriage manufacturing business on Germantown avenue, below Mill street, still owned and occupied by his descendants. He lived two doors above. Both houses still stand.

⁹ Samuel Harman, shoemaker, lived on Germantown avenue, below Mill street.

¹⁰ Jacob Butcher lived in an old stone house on School lane, west of Wayne avenue.

¹¹ Jacob Emhardt, a tailor, who lived in a frame house which stood on Germantown avenue, below Mill street.

¹² John Rose, a butcher, whose house stood on Germantown avenue, now the site of the Friends' Library.

¹³ Charles Bockius, a son of Christophel. Charles afterward purchased the Ship House, Germantown avenue, above Washington lane, where he carried on the tanning of sheepskins. The house is still occupied by his daughters.

¹⁴ Christophel Bockius, farmer. His house stood on the west corner of Coulter street and Germantown avenue, where the Coulter House now is.

¹⁵ Andrew and Christian Hess, hatters, who lived on Germantown avenue, just below Coulter street.

¹⁶ Catherine Keyser's estate was located just below the market-house.

¹⁷ George Waterman, a hatter, and probably worked for the Hesses.

¹⁸ Philip Fisher, a carpenter, who lived on Germantown avenue, just above Penn street.

¹⁹ Catharine Kinley's estate, next to Fisher's.

²⁰ John Fry was located on the west corner of what is now Penn street and Germantown avenue. Here he had his store, and carried on an extensive business with the farmers, who brought their produce down to trade off for store goods. He was a brother of Jacob, who was in the same business where the Germantown Trust Company is now located.

²¹ John Harchee, a Hessian soldier, who deserted from the British. His grandson, William A. Ulmer, wrote quite an interesting account of him for Hotchkins.

²² William Bunner, a carpenter, who lived on the south corner of Penn street and Germantown avenue.

²³ Emanuel Fox, manufacturer of lampblack. His place was about where Trinity Lutheran Church now is. His son George continued the business. Their product was so fine that "Germantown lampblack" is the title bestowed on the highest quality still.

²⁴ Peter Baynton, known in the town as "Squire" Baynton, occupied Joseph Bullock's house, corner of Main and Queen streets. His father was an eminent merchant of Philadelphia, being of the firm of Baynton, Wharton & Morgan.

²⁵ Joseph Bullock's estate. This is the

house now the parsonage of Trinity Lutheran Church, west corner of Queen lane and Germantown avenue. It was in the cellar of it that Christopher Sower cast his first type.

²⁶ Michael Riter kept the Indian Queen Hotel, at the south corner of Indian Queen lane and Germantown avenue. He was one of the founders and a member of the first Board of Directors of the Germantown Bank in 1814.

²⁷ Robert Street, a shoemaker, who lived just below Queen lane.

²⁸ Christopher Lawshet, whose proper name was Van Lauchet, lived on Germantown avenue, where Woltemate's greenhouse is. The old house had the regulation half-door. The upper half had a deep cut running diagonally across it, made by a British officer with his sword. A man, who was standing inside, offended the officer, and had just time to pull the door to and let it receive the blow intended for his head.

²⁹ Christian Van Lauchet, a carpenter and pump-maker, who lived on Germantown avenue, below Queen.

³⁰ Alexander Provost, a stone-mason, who lived at this time on Germantown avenue, now Woltemate's. He afterwards lived two doors below.

³¹ William Forbe's estate. This is a stone house still standing on Germantown avenue, which for many years has been occupied by the Howell family.

³² David Cunningham, whose proper name was David H. Conyngham, lived in the stone house, still standing, on Germantown avenue, below Brighthurst. He was a prominent merchant in Philadelphia. I presume he had not purchased the house at this date, but that it belonged to William Forbes' estate. It has, since 1844, been the home of the Hacker family.

³³ John Harland's estate. This house, still standing on Germantown avenue, below Brighthurst, was, at first, the summer home of the family, but has been for many years their permanent one.

³⁴ Samuel Brighthurst, manufacturer of ironwork for carriages, on Germantown avenue. His house is now occupied by W. W. Wister. It was on this property that Gilbert Stuart painted his famous portrait of General Washington.

³⁵ William Shippen's estate. William was a son of Joseph Shippen, who purchased one hundred acres of land and built a summer residence thereon. It became known afterward as the Buttonwood Hotel, which was torn down by Casper Heft, when he built his house.

³⁶ Daniel King's estate. This is the old house now occupied by the Greens, hatters, Germantown avenue, opposite Jefferson street.

³⁷ John Foos, a music teacher, who lived in the house, still standing, on Germantown avenue, above Manheim street.

³⁸ John Burrell lived on Manheim

street, about where Greene street now is.

³⁹ Lewis Lehman, a carpenter, who lived on the upper side of Manheim street.

⁴⁰ Leonard Regar kept a livery-stable a few doors in from Germantown avenue, on Manheim street.

⁴¹ Robert Whittle kept a tavern at the south corner of Germantown avenue and Manheim street, now owned and occupied by John B. Maxwell.

⁴² Samuel Fleckenstein lived in Spring alley, a small street off of Manheim, near Germantown avenue. It is supposed, like his son and grandson, who occupied the old homestead, that he was a mechanic, they being noted for their ingenuity and small charges. We know that he held public office, as he was the collector of this tax list.

⁴³ Charles Colladay lived on Manheim street, near Spring alley. He was for a time Tax Collector.

⁴⁴ Joseph Shoemaker's estate. This was the property now owned by the Royals, Germantown avenue, corner of Seymour street.

⁴⁵ Widow Wood's estate. Husband's name, Andrew, was on the site now occupied by the Henry house, Germantown avenue, opposite Fisher's lane.

⁴⁶ Samuel Mechlin, son of Samuel, Senior, and lived in the same house.

⁴⁷ Samuel Mechlin, tanner, born 1730, died 1817. His house and tan yard were on Germantown avenue, above Negley's Hill. The house served as a hospital during the battle of Germantown, and still stands.

⁴⁸ Thomas Wright Armatt, son of Thomas Armatt, and for a time his partner in Philadelphia. In 1801, Thomas built for him "Loudon," on the west side of Negley's Hill. It is still owned and occupied by his granddaughter, Mrs. G. G. Logan.

⁴⁹ Absalom Williams lived on the lower side of Manheim street.

⁵⁰ Joseph Taggart's estate. Located on Manheim street, opposite the Betton property. On this land the British infantry were encamped during the Revolution. Joseph Taggart was a President of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank.

⁵¹ Thomas Forrest's estate. This, from its location on Manheim street, is, I presume, "White Cottage," purchased, probably, by Colonel Forrest for his daughter, who married Dr. Samuel Betton. It is still in the possession of the Betton family.

⁵² Robert Bordman, carpenter, who lived on the upper side of Manheim street, just beyond Dr. Betton's, marked Thomas Forrest's estate.

⁵³ Joseph Rapp's estate. He owned a house on Manheim street, just in from Germantown avenue, where he kept a school.

⁵⁴ Levi Jones, a small farmer, who lived on the lower side of Manheim street, just beyond Wayne avenue.

⁵⁵ John Sellers, farmer, just beyond

Jones.

⁵⁶ Louis Clapier, a French merchant, who came to Philadelphia in 1796. He had a country-seat containing one hundred and forty-nine acres at the lower end of Germantown, now partially owned by H. P. McKean.

⁵⁷ Peter Rice, farmer, who lived on Manheim street.

⁵⁸ Henry Frailey's estate. Frailey was a manufacturer of drums and a prominent man in the affairs of the town. He resided on Germantown avenue, below Brighthurst street; this property was a tract of land he owned on Manheim street, which now forms a part of the Germantown Cricket Club grounds.

⁵⁹ Jacob Tripler is better remembered as the proprietor of the King of Prussia, Germantown avenue, above School lane, than as a resident of this quarter.

⁶⁰ John Butcher, stone-mason, who lived on Township line, above Manheim street, a brother of William, who lived on Germantown avenue.

⁶¹ Philip Smith, a small farmer, who lived next to Butcher.

⁶² George Keel lived a short distance above Smith.

⁶³ Godlieb Cleaver, a German laboring-man, who resided on the same street.

⁶⁴ George Tillman, a farmer, who lived in a stone house, recently torn down, on Queen street, west of Wayne.

⁶⁵ Frederick Jungkurth, father of the coachmaker of that name. He lived on the lower side of Queen street.

⁶⁶ Matthias Tustin, a stone-mason, who lived on Queen street.

⁶⁷ The Brownhultz family lived in a small story-and-a-half house, on the east side of Queen street, west of Wayne.

⁶⁸ Joseph Gorgas, a member of the old Gorgas family, who owned property on and gave the name to the road now known as Gorgas lane.

⁶⁹ Henry Rittenhouse owned and occupied the old house still standing on the east corner of Germantown avenue and Gorgas lane. It was erected originally by a Gorgas, but since 1812 has been the home of the Paul family.

⁷⁰ Abraham Deaves owned and occupied the old house still standing, on Germantown avenue, above Mt. Pleasant avenue.

⁷¹ William Hottenstein built the old stone house still standing on Germantown avenue, above Mt. Pleasant avenue.

⁷² Benjamin Gorgas, son of Benjamin, Sr., also an occupant of the old Gorgas homestead.

⁷³ Benjamin Gorgas, Sr., built the old Gorgas house on Germantown avenue, now the south corner of Allen's lane and Germantown avenue. A portion of the building was used as a store for many years. He was born February 19, 1749; died October 23, 1821.

⁷⁴ Savers Brosius, whose proper title

was Rev. Francis Xavier Brosius, came to America in 1792 with the prince priest Galitzin. Brosius founded Mt. Airy College in 1807, in Judge Allen's house, Main street, opposite Allen's lane, since torn down. The Lutheran Theological Seminary now occupies the site.

⁷⁵ Jacob Getz was probably the person mentioned by Hotchkins as Jacob Ketz, who, he says, built the house, still in possession of the family, on the west side of Germantown avenue, near Allen's lane.

⁷⁶ Joseph Miller, born 1757, died 1825. Built the fine old house on Germantown avenue, still standing, in 1792. The family of the late James E. Gowen, who was his grandson, occupy it.

⁷⁷ Francis Bockius, who came from Germany, built the old stone house on the east side of Germantown avenue, second above the Swan Hotel, Mt. Airy.

⁷⁸ John Nace owned the house, still standing, though somewhat altered, on John Jenks' place, Bethlehem pike, above the Eldon.

⁷⁹ This was probably the property on which now stand the buildings of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Mt. Airy, and which Catharine Riter, who married Levi Rex, had inherited from her father, George Riter.

Snap Shots At Ye Olden-Timers

Another Leaf From Germantown's
Original Tax Book.

CITIZENS OF THE TOWN IN 1809

The Rexes, the Cresses the Lentzes, the Hustons and Other Representatives of Old-Time Families of the Upper End of the Ward—Brief Sketch of Jacob Lentz, Who for Years Kept the Only Store in Chestnut Hill.

Below will be found another installment of names of the residents of Germantown in 1809, as they appeared in the original tax book of the town, to which are added interesting foot notes concerning some of those whose names are given.

In the arrangement of the list, which will be concluded in next issue, the first column contains the individual's name; the second the assessed valuation of his

real estate, if he owned any, while the word "Est." followed the owner's name if he did not occupy, but rented the property; the third is a personal tax, which varied with the estimated wealth of the individual; the fourth is the total tax paid.

John Wentz-1.....	310	25	1.50
John Altimose.....	1370	33	7.18
Jacob Altimose.....		50	50
Emanuel Eyres Est.....	750		3.75
Joseph Donaldson.....	1685	75	8.42
Christian Fisher's Est.....	90		45
Patrick Flinn, gone.....		33	33
Jacob Mock.....		50	50
Casper Bechler, g.....	50	20	45
Charles Nice.....	2192	50	11.46
Cornelius Roop.....	850	33	4.58
Frederick Kerper.....	1140	33	6.03
Jacob Haas.....		25	25
Joshua Hollowell.....	150	34	1.22
& for Andrew Crouse's Est.....	3.0		1.10
Jesse Hollowell's Est.....	120		60
Jacob Kirk's Est.....	160		95
Joseph Miller.....		25	25
& for Ann Miller's Est.....	790		3.95
Peter Mason's Est.....	500		2.50
John Miller's Est.....	1640	50	8.70
Charles Hinkle.....	25	25	37
& for Joseph Miller's Est.....	695		3.47
John Beecher, gone.....	40	25	45
Christianna Mile's Est.....	365		3.47
John Nickham.....		25	25
Jacob Hine, g.....	10	33	33
& for William Stallman's Est.....	350		1.75
John Rex-2.....	2207	50	11.53
& for Wm. Ashmead's G R.....	141		60
Jacob Nickham, g.....		25	25
William Stallman.....	180	33	1.23
& for Julius Kerper's Est.....	430		2.15
Peter Lower.....	15	25	52
George Patterson's Est.....	2060	50	10.80
Isaac Conrad.....		33	33
& for Enoch Rex's Est.....	80		40
George Rex's Est-3.....	595		2.97
Enoch Rex-4.....	1802	50	9.51
William Rex-5.....	1935	50	10.17
John Peters, Sen-6.....	3220	40	16.10
William Becher, gone.....		25	25
Geo. & Wm. Cress's Est.....	1130		5.65
Samuel Campbell.....		10	50
Henry Shermer's Est.....	218		1.09
Jacob H. Miller.....	25	25	37
& for Wm. Hicks' Est.....	590		2.95
John Hausberry.....		25	25
George Fries.....	348	25	1.99
Casper Strouse.....	65	20	54
Jacob Haas.....	495	33	2.80
Timothy Read.....	35	25	42
Joseph Minick's Est.....	570		2.85
Michael Fisher's Est.....	120		60
George Weinman, dead.....		25	25
Fredk. Grouskop, gone.....	10	25	30
& for Peter William's Est.....	505		2.52
Peter Pleckers's Est.....	218		1.09
David Wampool.....	50	50	50
& for William Ottinger's Est.....	1105		5.52
John Keeley, gone.....	50		50
Henry Jacobs.....	30	33	48
John Detweller-7.....	1195	40	6.37
George Kahn.....		20	20
Jacob Kerper-8.....	425	25	2.37
George Kerper 8.....	545	25	2.97
Frederick Kerper.....	210	25	1.30
Windle Wiant-9.....	540	25	2.95
Peter Fast, gone.....	10		50
John Graver.....	60	33	63
Wickard Jacoby-10.....	1125	50	6.12
Godfrey Flegler.....		33	33
& for Doctor Heidrick's Est-11.....	370		1.85
Andrew Bidding.....		25	25
Elizabeth Jacoby's Est.....	457		2.28
Phillip Wentz, Jr.....	60	25	55
& for Willm. Rex's Est.....	1020		5.10
Peter Klein's Est.....	575		2.87
Jacob Smith, gone.....		25	25
John McBride, poor.....		25	25
Christian Danuecker's Est-12.....	445		2.22
Henry Shermer.....		25	25
Walters, gone.....			50
& for Abrah. Heidrick's Est.....	1060		5.30
Peter Riffert, gone.....	25	20	32
& for Christian Heidrick's Est.....	435		2.17
George Cress.....	1348	50	7.21

& for Saml. Ashmead's G R	37	18
Doctor Gregg, dead	40	50
& for Fred. Fieger's Est	857	4.28
Leonard Redlion	60	20
John Peters, Jun., gone	60	40
Levi Rex-13	2210	50
Henry Cress-14	2965	50
Saml. Ashmead, G R	75	37
John Striker		50
John Weyman	17	25
& for Abram. Heidrick's Est	715	3.57
Jacob Cress-15	292	50
& for Abram. Heidrick's Est-16	1240	6.20
Henry Rinker	185	25
& for John Dillinger's Est	1095	5.47
John Cress, poor	50	50
Nicholas Uber, gone	50	50
Jacob Nace, gone	25	23
& for Henry Williams' Est	323	1.64
Anthony Conrad	25	25
Andrew Ardman-17	542	25
Abraham Kern, gone	50	50
John Gettlinger-18	590	25
Christr. Yeakle	2578	50
& for Sam. Ashmead's G R	19	9
Joseph Miller's Est	130	6
Abraham Rittenhouse	280	25
Christr. Yeakle's Est	270	1.75
John Gittinger, Jr	60	25
& for Jacob Rex's Est-9	2821	50
& for Saml. Ashmead's G R	56	14.60
Jacob Lentz-20	1400	50
Willm. Nunnemaker	220	25
John Link	20	1.33
& for Michael Fisher's Est	160	20
Jacob Geissel	80	25
& for Christ. Yeakle's Est	1304	6.52
John Piper's Est-21	350	1.75
Michael Fisher	25	25
& for Chris. Yeakle's Est	237	1.18
Abraham Hess	70	25
& for Alexander Mock's Est	655	3.27
William Huston	228	25
Conrad Emery	335	25
John Fox, gone		25
& for Emanuel Fox's Est	605	3.02
Jno. & Geo. Streeper's Est	126	60
John Kerper	460	25
Barbata Streeper's Est	1405	7.20
John Streeper		50
John Huston-22	2480	7.02
John Huston, Jr-23		50
Dennis Streeper	2497	33
Jacob Paul	5783	75
Samuel Paul	30	50
Samuel Hinkle	10	25
Jacob Shoch	497	25
Henry Sheitz		50
Andrew Lace		50
Dani. McGonnagel	457	25
Jacob Adleman	10	25
& for Widow Adleman's Est	180	90
Jacob Martin		25
& for Leonard Streeper's Est	392	1.96
James Bell		75
Isaiah Bell-24	5825	75
Peter Hinkle		25
John Trace	60	25
William Yerkes	358	1.79
& for Samuel Ashmead's G R	22	11
Henry Rinker's Est	229	1.12
& for Samuel Ashmead's G R	11	5
Jesse Jones, poor	20	20
Frederick Smith	203	25
& for Samuel Ashmead's G R	37	1.26
Robert Holladay, gone	75	20
Joseph Hinkle, gone	25	25
Samuel Edwards		20
& for John Hough's Est	451	2.26
& for Samuel Ashmead's G R	47	23
William Streeper-25	518	25
& for Samuel Ashmead's G R	47	23
John Freed, Jr		50
John Freed	459	25
& for Samuel Ashmead's G R	21	10
Patrick Filden, gone		20
Michael Slaughter's Est	551	2.75
& for Samuel Ashmead's G R	19	9
John Connor, gone	25	25
John Burnheiter, Jr, gone		25
& for John Thompson's Est	81	40
& for Saml. Ashmead's G R	21	10
George Berger's Est	103	96
& for Samuel Ashmead's G R	37	18
Woolery Sheetz	452	25
George Nice	440	2.20
Michael Brownholtz		25

& for John Reimick's Est	260	1.45
Henry Bilyard	70	26
& for Jacob Sheetz's Est	1519	7.59
Jacob Sheetz	635	25
Samuel Buzby, gone		35
James McCorkle, gone		50
Leonard Kulp, gone	10	20
John Johnson's Est	918	4.59
John Wood	10	25
& for Widow Wood's Est-26	288	1.44
Mary Kulp's Est	103	96
Henry Snyder	850	33
Phipp's Est	625	25
Nicholas Rapine's Est	750	3.75
Henry Hinkel	1530	25
John Himmelfright	189	25
John Arthur	1115	25
Daniel Thomas-27	5910	72
John Rapine	45	25
Henry Streeper	940	25
Jacob Hallbewle, gone		25
John Crister, gone		20
John Dubary's Est	5183	25.9
John V. Beutel, gone		25
Anthony Miller, gone	60	25
& for John Peter's Est	1210	6.05
William Streeper	10	25
& for John Cammell's Est	255	1.27
Joseph Paul, Jr	390	75
Jacob Rapine's Est	37	18
Joseph Paul's Est	3260	16.30
John Linnensheet	10	25
John Hinkle	55	33
David Hinkle-28	1295	35
Joshua Hollowell, poor	40	33
John & D. Hinkle's Est	2472	12.70
Francis Brownholtz	295	25
John Detweiler's Est	450	2.25
Henry Shermer	50	25
John Gorgas	70	50
Benjamin Gorgas's Est	1480	7.40
Henry Paul	1285	6.42
Samuel Becker		22
Elizabeth Hinkle's Est	97	45
Christopher Koon, gone	50	50
& for Hezekiah Hopkin's Est	1535	7.67
Peter Bechtel-29	2440	50
William Smith		50
Daniel Light	160	25
John Johnson	40	20
For Jno. & Jos. Livezey's Est-30	1765	8.82
John Smith	1435	50
John Shaffer		40
Adam Dace	485	25
Ernest Felty	458	33
Peter Dace		50
Jonathan Scott	350	25
Jno. & Jacob Geiger's Est	115	57
William Rittenhouse's Est	99	33

¹ John Wentz, from 1801 to 1831, owned the Log Cabin, still standing and the last in this section, at the corner of Mermaid lane and Germantown avenue.

² John Rex was born Feb. 10, 1760; died Aug. 10, 1827. His property was on the west side of Germantown avenue, above Mermaid lane. He was the father of the late George V. Rex, of Chestnut Hill.

³ George Rex was born Oct. 14, 1762; died Dec. 11, 1841. He lived at Willow Grove, on the old York Road, where he conducted for a number of years the Mineral Springs Hotel, afterwards owned by his nephew and namesake George, the son of Levi Rex.

⁴ Enoch Rex was born April 8, 1768; died March 14, 1832. He owned the property at the northeast corner of Willow Grove and Germantown avenues, where are the ruins of the old stone barn which belonged to the ancient farm house. The farm had belonged to Abraham Rex, the father of Enoch.

⁵ William Rex was born Sept. 24, 1760; died unmarried, April 17, 1845. He lived with his brother Joseph (who also died unmarried) on Germantown avenue,

east side, above the Merman Tavern, on property inherited from his parents, John and Sybilla (Bastian) Rex.

⁶ John Peters owned the pebble-dashed house on the west side of Germantown avenue, below Hartwell avenue.

⁷ John Detweiler, butcher, owned seventeen acres of land where Southampton avenue now is.

⁸ Jacob and George Kerper built the double houses which stand above Christ Lutheran Church, George building the upper and Jacob the lower one.

⁹ Windle Wiant was probably the person whom Hotchkins speaks of as the Wyant family, who lived in the old stone house second below Graver's lane, on Germantown avenue. Wiant was a teamster.

¹⁰ Wickard Jacoby, cabinet maker by trade, lived in the stone house near Graver's lane, which has a frame dwelling at either end. Mrs. G. H. Burgin, of West Cheltenham avenue, has in her possession two old-fashioned bedsteads made by Jacoby. They have four twisted-column posts with very unique carved designs.

¹¹ Dr. Christopher Heydrick studied medicine in Philadelphia, and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1792. For a time he practiced at Chestnut Hill.

¹² Christian Dannecker owned the stone house next above Andrew Graves, on Germantown avenue.

¹³ Levi Rex was born Feb. 25, 1763; died Sept. 28, 1828. Levi Rex's property was that which afterwards became the hotel kept by Christian Donat. The building is a very old one. A date in the stone in the chimney is 1712. In the time of Levi Rex the farm wagons used to be stretched along the pike at night; the horses were fed in troughs and left in the road. The hotel was then a stage stopping place, where passengers from Philadelphia breakfasted going countryward.

¹⁴ Henry Cress kept the Eagle Hotel, on Germantown avenue, near Evergreen avenue. It was owned by his father, Henry Cress, Sr. It was used as a hospital by the American troops during the Revolution, and burned, to be afterwards rebuilt. For a long time it was known as Cress' Hotel.

¹⁵ Jacob Cress owned the old house on the west side of Germantown avenue, a short distance below the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, now the stores of Charles Still.

¹⁶ Abraham Heydrick, a son of Belthazar, married, in 1767, Susannah, daughter of Charles Yeakle. After his marriage he kept a store at the foot of Chestnut Hill, in Springfield Township.

¹⁷ Andrew Ardman, shoe-dealer, lived in the old house still standing, and built by his father, about the time of the Revolution, on Germantown avenue, opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot.

¹⁸ John Gittinger was probably the person intended by Hotchkins when he speaks of the Kittenger family, who owned the house opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, used as an office by Dr. Cheston.

¹⁹ Jacob Rex was born October 2, 1772; died May 9, 1845. His daughter Catharine married the late Benjamin Lehman, of Germantown.

²⁰ Jacob Lentz was born October 1, 1763; died September 19, 1832. He owned and lived in a house at the intersection of the Reading and Bethlehem pikes, which for many years was the only store in the place. Here he carried on an extensive business in plaster of paris and salt, supplying for miles around the farmers, who thereby saved a long trip to Philadelphia over roads which were none of the best. The country stores also drew on him largely for their supplies. His wife Ann was a sister of General Henry Scheetz, of the war of 1812, and the daughter of Judge Henry Scheetz, of Montgomery county. She was born April 30, 1777; married June 3, 1794; died January 7, 1847. The remains of both husband and wife lie in the graveyard attached to St. Michael's Lutheran Church, Mt. Airy.

²¹ John Piper's estate. This tract of land belonging to John Adam Piper, overlooked the Wissahickon, and is now owned by C. C. English. Down to 1758 a remnant of the Delaware Indians lingered on it, as here is situated their Council Rock, now called Indian Rock.

²² John Huston, a captain in the Revolution, owned a large farm at Chestnut Hill, now J. Lowber Welsh's.

²³ John Huston, Jr., was captain of a corps of volunteer riflemen in the regiment of riflemen under the command of Lieut. Col. Sutherland, attached to the Second Brigade, First Division, Pennsylvania Militia, in the service of the United States, September 13, 1814, to January 3, 1815.

²⁴ Isaiah Bell owned and ran a grist-mill situated on the Wissahickon Creek, at Bell's Mill road, now Thorp's lane.

²⁵ William Streeper had a farm on the Bethlehem pike, opposite the Eldon, now the Bohlen place. His house was below the toll-gate.

²⁶ Widow Wood's estate. This old house stood about opposite where Gold's Hotel now is, and was built in 1744 by a Mr. Schwenck. In 1809 it was owned by Mrs. Elizabeth Wood.

²⁷ Daniel Thomas owned and ran a grist-mill on the Wissahickon at the foot of Thomas' Mill road.

²⁸ David Hinkle owned and ran a grist-mill situated on Cresheim Creek, west of Germantown avenue.

²⁹ Peter Betchtel was a paper-maker; he ran two mills; both were located on Cresheim Creek. His dwelling, a large yellow house, and one mill were situated at the intersection of Cresheim Creek

avenue and Old Cresheim road, the dam being afterward known as Carr's.
30 John and Joseph Livezey were millers, and owned and ran the Livezey mill at the foot of Livezey lane and Wissahickon. This property they are taxed for lay to the north of Allen's lane and Township line, and the house is still occupied by the family.

YE OLDEN-TIMERS.

Concluding Installment of Names From Germantown's First Tax Book.

Below will be found the concluding installment of names from Germantown's original tax book, compiled in 1809. In the arrangement of the list, the first column contains the individual's name; the second the assessed valuation of his real estate, if he owned any, while the word "Est." followed the owner's name if he did not occupy, but rented the property; the third is a personal tax, which varied with the estimated wealth of the individual; the fourth is the total tax paid.

Thomas Weisser's Est.....	135		67
George Berger.....	750	33	4.08
Philip Swartz.....	555	33	3.10
Widow Graffley's Est.....	310		1.55
Peter Simon.....	225	20	1.32
Thomas Roger's Est.....	300		1.50
William Weaver, gone.....		20	20
Daniel Swartz.....		50	50
Thomas Hurley's Est.....	1405		7.02
Jacob Shaffer.....		25	25
Henry Book.....		25	25
George Fight.....	955	25	5.02
Jacob Moyer.....	1215	25	6.32
George Moyer.....			
Jacob Moyer's Est.....	195		97
Jacob Moyer, Jr.....	50	25	50
Samuel Hay's Est.....	1150		5.75
John Johnson, Sr.....	1990	50	10.45
Isaac Huntzberry.....	20	25	35
& for Michel Brownholtz Est....	342		1.71
Michael Rittenhouse.....	60	25	55
Paul Bishop.....	465	33	2.65
Isaac Benner.....	640	33	3.53
Henry Benner.....	605	25	3.27
George Unruh.....	1135	33	6.00
Nicholas Unruh-1.....	2010	33	10.38
Christian Benner.....	325	20	1.82
John Leibert's Est.....	200		1.00
Christian Brooker, gone.....		20	20
Andrew Paul.....	130	25	90
Joseph Paul.....		33	33
Abraham Paul.....	1625	20	8.32
William Unruh.....	1700	25	8.75
& for John Olduixon's Est.....	1275		6.27
John Unruh-2.....	2320	25	11.85
Isaac Benner, Jr.....		50	50
Rush & Stoneburner's Est.....	1035		5.17
David Kelter.....	1305	33	6.85
Jacob Kelter.....		50	50
Jesse Large.....	70	33	68
& for Shaw's Est.....	305		17.52
Abraham Kulp.....	560	32	3.13
Isaac M. Kulp.....		50	50
Gabriel Boyer.....	110	25	80
Widow Bloyd's Est.....	2360		12.80
Christian Dilman.....	190		95
John Kephart.....	325	20	1.82
Abraham Kelter.....	460	25	2.65
Thomas Armatt's Est.....	82		41
Amos Shaw, gone.....		25	25
John Peoples.....		23	25
John Nelson.....		25	25
James McMullen.....		25	25
William Davey.....	3177	75	16.63
William Henry, gone.....		25	25
Andw. Buckhannon, gone.....		25	25
William Dawson.....		25	25
James Lees, gone.....		50	50
John Bicknell, gone.....		50	50
Jacob Yarne.....		50	50

Nicholas Larwood, gone.....		50	50
William Boyd, gone.....		50	50
James Holt, gone.....		50	50
Samuel Ellison, gone.....		50	50
Samuel Bradshaw, gone.....		50	50
William Rusher, gone.....		50	50
Robert Steward.....		50	50
Martha Robert's Est.....	475		2.37
George Hank's Est.....	134		67
Matthias Stroup.....	45	20	42
William Steward.....	1720	50	9.10
Robert Armstrong, gone.....		50	50
Edward Armstrong.....		50	50
Abraham Dannenhower.....		25	25
Martin Rittenhouse's Est.....	525		2.62
Christr Yeakle's Est.....	210		1.05
James Buckley, gone.....		33	33
John Balty, gone.....		33	33
Jacob Sommers, Jr.....		33	33
William Sommers.....		40	40
Joseph States, gone.....		50	50
John Thompson.....	377	33	2.21
& for Saml Ashmead's G R.....	35		17
Samuel Sanders, cooper, per-sonal.....		25	25
David Steel.....		25	25
John Street Est.....	575		2.87
Peter Goodman.....		20	20
John M. Price.....		75	75
John Sad er's Est.....	710		3.55
Nicholas Jordan.....	255	20	1.32

1 Nicholas Unruh, farmer. His land was situated on the east side of Gorgas lane and west of the railroad. The old stone house, which served as a hospital during the battle of Germantown, still stands.

2 John Unruh, farmer. His house and land were on the northwest side of Washington lane, east of Chew street. He emigrated to the West in 1816.

MIDDLE WARD FIRE COMPANY

History of One of Germantown's Old-Time Organizations.

NO "SKY-SCRAPERS" THOSE DAYS

The Houses Being Mostly Two Stories in Height, the Primitive Apparatus Seems to Have Rendered a Good Account of Itself—A Chapter From the Minutes of the Company—A Specimen of Unique English—List of the First Subscribers.

The INDEPENDENT takes pleasure in presenting to-day the first instalment of the history of the Middle Ward Fire Company of Germantown, as compiled by our well-known townsman, Thomas H. Shoemaker, for the "Pennsylvania Magazine." The second instalment, which will appear in our next issue, will include the articles of the fire company, with a complete list of members who signed the articles from the formation

of the company in 1764 until it changed into the Washington Fire Company in 1834, together with a full account of the curious little engine, the "Shag-Rag," which is now in the hands of Wm. H. Emhardt, of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Germantown.

MIDDLE WARD FIRE COMPANY.

In tracing the history of the Volunteer Fire Department of Philadelphia, we find it originated in 1695 in the very humble requirement that each householder should keep at his dwelling "a swab twelve or fourteen feet long, and a bucket or pail to be ready in case of fire under penalty of ten shillings." This served all purposes until 1718, when the city purchased a small hand engine, and later, in 1730, three others.

The little settlement at Germantown, having an eye, no doubt, on these progressive improvements, determined to also protect itself from fire by following the good example set, and we can readily imagine the importance of the town meetings which followed, until they culminated in 1764 in the division of the town into three parts, each of which was to have a fire company of its own, and to be known respectively as the Upper Ward Fire Company, Middle Ward Fire Company, and Lower Ward Fire Company. In later days they changed their names as follows: The first became the Franklin Fire Company No. 6, whose house stood on Main, above Franklin street; the second, whose history we have, becoming the Washington Fire Company, located on Haines street; while the third became the Columbia Fire Company, located on Duy's lane, just in from Main street. There was always great rivalry between the Washington and Columbia Companies as to which was the oldest, each claiming the honor, and each the same number of course,—No. 5. The claim made by the Washington to it could not certainly have been based on being the earliest in service, as their own minutes show that before their company was formed there was already an engine in the lower part of the town; but be the facts as they may, the dispute gave rise to endless contention, only settled when the companies disbanded.

To properly appreciate the social position these companies occupied in the community at that time, we must dismiss the impression left by the later days of the Volunteer Department, when they became a mere byword for rowdiness in too many cases, and remember that at the time in question there was practically, if not absolutely, no fire insurance; hence the property owner could not calmly view the destruction of his buildings, as now, knowing that the loss would be borne by others. The persons, therefore, who originated these companies for united protection were the ones who suffered loss when it occurred,—i. e., the better

class and householders.

In addition to the fire companies there were three hook-and-ladder stations. These were not companies, but merely sheds in which were hung several ladders thirty to forty feet long and the same number of hooks, the latter very much like immense ice-hooks, attached to poles some thirty feet long, heavy and strong, the powerful hook being, of course, driven into one end, while to the other two chains were attached; to these chains, when necessary, long ropes could be fastened, so that when the hook was driven into the top of a small frame house, a string of men could topple it over and drag it away, if desired; so, too, with hay-stacks or other similar objects.

One station was at Wintercast's house, now Main and Jefferson streets; the next at Market Square, under the market shed; while the third was against Samuel Billmeyer's house, Main and Upsal streets.

Another portion of the equipment were the leather buckets, two of which each member of the company kept in perfect order. They hung in the hall of his house, on either side of the front door, marked with his name above and the company he belonged to below, while inspectors dropped in occasionally to see that they were in their proper place and in good condition, a heavy fine being imposed if found otherwise. The bucket wagon completed the outfit; it was a light frame wagon, with sides something like those we now see used for hauling empty barrels, only very much smaller, its light weight making it easy to pull, while the buckets were tossed in it to go to or return from the fire. These buckets practically took the place of hose, as the engines had to be placed within twenty-five or thirty feet of the fire, so that the water was conveyed in the buckets from the pump to the water-box in the engine by means of a double line of people, women as well as men usually forming it, the full buckets going one way and the empty ones returning the other.

This primitive apparatus seems to have rendered a good account of itself, as there were no "sky-scrapers" to deal with in those days, the houses being mostly two stories, while grist mills and barns were about the only other buildings extant.

The minutes of the Middle Ward Fire Company have been carefully preserved, except for twenty years prior to 1800, and are now in the possession of Mr. Thomas A. McDowell, No. 2507 North Seventh street, and from them the history of the company is gleaned. They begin as follows:

"A number of the People of the said Town of Germantown being Zealous for the preservation of their own & fellow Towns peoples Houses Goods & Effects In case of Fire &c And an Engine being Ready Provided by the Inhabitants of

the Lower end of ye Town & there also station-
ed. It was thought necessary that Two
more Fire Engines should be provided & sta-
tioned at the upper parts of the Town the
above people met on the 28th day of January
Anno Dom 1764 in order to Consult on the above
Ocasion & they did then propose to raise a sum
of Money by Subscription in order to procure
two Engines as soon as they conveniently can,
the one to be kept at or near ye dwelling House
of Leonard Stoneburner, and the other as near
the middle between the said upper and Lower
Engine, as it conveniently can be Stationed;
And John Bowman, Christopher Meng, Leonard
Stoneburner, & Kelian Wise were appointed
Collectors of the Subscription Moneys. A true
Copy of the Subscribers Names & Sum thereto
Annexed Runs as Follows :

Samuel Ashmead Esqr.....	£1. 0.0
Hartman Adams.....	1. 5.0
William Ashmead.....	1. 5.0
Barbara Adams.....	5.0
Paxon Allsence.....	15.0
Mathias Adams.....	1.10.0
Peter Ax.....	1. 0.0
John Adams.....	15.0
Jacob Bowman.....	2.10.0
Charles Benschel.....	3. 0.0
Lewis Bidding.....	1. 5.0
George Bringham.....	1. 5.0
Peter Boken.....	1. 0.0
John Boken.....	7.6
Jacob Bowman.....	1. 0.0
Henry Bengel.....	7.6
George Bickess.....	1. 0.0
Ulrick Buttner.....	5.0
Elizabeth Boyer.....	5.0
Martin Beck.....	10.0
Bart W. Beninghouse.....	15.0
Michael Bergentaler.....	5.0
Henry Bell.....	1. 0.0
Barbara Benschel.....	2. 0.0
Hilarus Baker.....	7.6
Peter Bonno.....	7.6
George Bergman.....	5.0
Jacob Coleman.....	2. 0.0
James Delliworth Junr.....	5.0
James Dellaplain.....	1. 0.0
William Dewees Esq.....	4.6
Elizabeth Deshler.....	2. 0.0
David Deshler.....	1. 0.0
Jacob Engle.....	2. 0.0
Paul Engle.....	2. 0.0
George Everhart.....	10.0
Ludwig Englehart.....	1. 5.0
Benjamin Engles Widow.....	3. 0.0
John Engle.....	1.10.0
Paul Engle Senr.....	1.10.0
Jacob Enters.....	10.0
Jacob Fisher.....	4.6
Lenhart Fraylich.....	15.0
John Gorges.....	10.0
Abraham Griffith.....	1. 0.0
Catharine Gensale.....	2.10.0
Adolph Gillman.....	10.0
Joseph Gorgas.....	15.0
Conrad Good.....	15.0
Christopher Gaffman.....	5.0
Daniel Hess.....	7.6

Fronica Hagerman.....	2.0
Moses Hall.....	5.0
Jacob Hall.....	1.10.0
John Hesser.....	1. 0.0
John Jones Jr.....	1. 5.0
John Jones Sr.....	3. 0.0
Christopher Jacobus.....	1. 0.0
John Johnson.....	5. 0.0
Richard Johnson.....	2.10.0
George Kearmor.....	1.10.0
Jacob Knor.....	1.10.0
John Koch.....	1. 4.0
John Keyser.....	1.10.0
Martin Kreiter.....	15.0
George Karst.....	1. 5.0
John Knor.....	15.0
Mathias Knor.....	7.6
Peter Keyser.....	2. 0.0
John Keyser Cordwainer.....	1. 5.0
Jacob Keyser.....	1.10.0
Arnst Kurtz.....	1. 0.0
David Knor.....	6.1
Paul Kripner.....	1. 0.0
Peter Leibert.....	1.10.0
John Lehman.....	1.0.0
Christian Lehman.....	1. 7.6

Christopher Leist.....	7.5
Daniel Lutin.....	1. 2.6
Melchoir Meng.....	1. 5.0
Wollree Meng.....	1. 5.0
Sarah Macknet.....	1.10.0
Jacob Moyer.....	15.0
Christopher Meng.....	2. 0.0
Ann Peters.....	10.0
Daniel Potts.....	7.6
Thomas Rose.....	1.10.0
Widow Raybold.....	5.0
Nicholas Rittenhouse.....	10.0
Charlotta Roush.....	1. 0.0
Leonard Stoneburner.....	4. 0.0
George Schreiber.....	2. 0.6
Michael Streets.....	1. 0.0
Henry Sharpnack.....	1. 0.0
Jacob Snyder.....	1. 0.0
Peter Smith.....	1. 0.0
Christian Snyder.....	3. 0.0
George Sterner.....	10.0
Adam Shisster.....	5.0
John Starr.....	5.0
Jacob Trout.....	1. 5.0
Jeremiah Trout.....	1. 5.0
George Unruh.....	5.0
John Unruh.....	5.0
Christian Warner.....	1. 0.0
Lenhart Wintergarst.....	5.0
Phillip Weiver.....	5.0
Casper Watherholtz.....	5.0
Palatial Webster.....	10.0
Richard Waln.....	15.0
Kelian Wise.....	1.10.0
Jacob Whiteman.....	15.0

Total..... £122.12.0

"The Whole and totall amount of the Contribution as above Described One Hundred and Twenty two Pounds and Twelve Shillings Out of which Said Sum the Collectors Have Sent One Hundred & Five pounds to England for the purchase of Two Fire Engines And a remainder of Seventeen Pounds and Twelve Shillings in the hand of the s'd Collector; Concerning which it is agreed in the Following manner—

"A meeting of the Contributors was appointed & held by which a Committee was Chosen to Divide the Town of Germantown into proper Ward or District for the better Conveniency of forming Fire Companys; And they the s'd Committe On the 20th day of February Anno Dom of 64 Have Devided The Town in the Following manner Viz Beginning at or near the Cresham Line & there Including John Gorges Houses¹ (then being) and from thence Extending Downwards as farr as to the Menonists Meeting House (then being) Included and so to be Caled upper Wards &c And beginning at s'd Meeting House (then being) And so to be Caled the Middle thence to Ex'tend downwards as farr as to the Quaker Meeting House (then being) —And so to be Caled the Middle Ward &c And beginning & including the Said Quaker Meeting House downwards and thence to Ex'tend as farr as to the Mansion House of Jacob Neglees Included and so to be caled the Lower Ward and now hence forth to be distinguished by the names of Upper Ward, Middle Ward, and Lower Ward &c.

"The above mentioned Divisions was read over Perused and Approved of By a Certain Meeting of the Contributors Towards the Engines; and it was hereby Concluded that a Fire Company shall be

formed in Each ward and Each Company to join in Articles of Agreement Separate, And Whereas the People of the Upper and Middle Wards having heretofore Jointly Contributed A Certain Sum of Money (the sum and purpose before mentioned) There being a Certain overplush or a remainder Money from what was appropriated and Sent for the Purpose of Two Engines in the hands of the Collectors as affors'd Concerning which it is unanimously agreed that Each of the Two s'd wards of the Companys thereof shall have one Moety of the s'd Overplush Money that Each may Furnish themselves with Hooks, Ladders, &c therewith.

"Memordm this 18th day of May Anno Dom 1764 A settlement was made by and between the Collectors of afores'd Subscription Money and the Clarks of the upper and Middle Wards of this s'd Town and hereby Deliver up unto the s'd Clarks the s'd overplush in the following manner

Viz Unto John Knor President Clark of the Middle Ward.....\$8.16.0
Do Paul Engle President Clark of the upper ward.....\$8.16.0

The Gorgas houses still stand at the south corner of Germantown avenue and Allen's lane; Mennonite Meeting-House, Germantown road and Herman street; Friends' Meeting-House, Germantown road and Coulter street; Jacob Neglee's house was on what is now known as Neglee's Hill, Germantown road, above Wayne Junction, on the line of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE MIDDLE WARD FIRE COMPANY, OF GERMANTOWN.

"A number of people of the Middle Ward of Germantown being met this First day of March instead of the last Thursday in February (the appointed Annual Meeting) And Articles were prepared ready and read and approved of & signed by the Following Persons as members of the Company.

John Johnson	John Jones
Christopher Meng	Richard Johnson
Jacob Coleman	Jacob Snyder
John Bowman	John Knor
Wollree Meng	Jacob Trout
George Bringham	Jeremiah Trout
George Heimer	Jacob Bowman
William Ashmead	Peter Smith
John Koch	Melcher Meng
John Adams, Cooper	Richard Waln
Daniel Luckin	Charles Bense, Dr.

"The Following Overseers for the Ensuing Year. Viz, John Knor of ye Company. John Johnson Inspector of Fires &c Wollree Meng & Jeremy Trout Overseers of ye Engine &c John Jones, William Ashmead of the Ladders, Hooks &c. Jacob Coleman, Jacob Trout to Watch suspected Persons &c. Richard Johnson, George Kreimer To range People for conveying water John Bowman & Richard Johnson To take Bond of the Clerk of Performing."

YE OLDEN-TIME HOSE SQUIRTERS

Interesting Sketch of Germantown's
Early Fire Companies.

THE "HUMPTIES" FIRST ON DECK

How the Columbia Company Acquired Its Unique Nickname—History of the Middle Ward Company Continued—A Description of the Famous Little "Shag-Rag," Now in the Hands of Wm. H. Emhardt, Secretary of the Old Fellowship Hose.

The INDEPENDENT to-day continues the history of the Middle Ward Fire Company of Germantown, prefacing it with a brief sketch of the Columbia Fire Company, the first fire company in Germantown, prepared by our well-known townsman, Thomas H. Shoemaker. As announced in our last issue, the history of the Middle Ward Company will be followed by sketches of its successor, the Washington; the Lower Ward and other old-time companies, prepared expressly for the INDEPENDENT.

THE COLUMBIA FIRE COMPANY.

The Columbia Fire Company, No. 5 in the Department, is entitled to the distinction of heading the fire companies of Germantown, from the fact that, as far as we can learn, it was first established here, proven by the minutes of the Middle Ward Fire Company, where they speak of an engine being already stationed in the lower part of the town, so it must have antedated January 28th, 1764, the date of the establishment of the Middle Ward Fire Company.

Most unfortunately its minutes are lost. The early ones, after much trouble, I traced to having been loaned to Benj. F. Jenkinson, then of New York, since deceased. In reply to a letter of mine for information about these minutes, he wrote so fully and interestingly that a portion of the letter is here given:

"I am sorry that I can be of little or no assistance to you in the matter of the information you are seeking. Some eighteen or twenty years ago I was half owner and co-editor of a little weekly in Germantown called the *Advertiser*. While on the *Advertiser* there was brought to my notice a set of minutes (several books I think) of the monthly meetings of the Columbia Fire Company. The first book, I am almost positive, dated back to 1732-3 or 4. The minutes were for

the most part dry as dust, but they were quaint books, quaintly written, and had a strong fascination for me, as I am deeply imbued with love for the quaint, the antique, the historical. I reviewed these minutes (in a series of articles in the *Advertiser*) up to the troublous times of the Revolution. The minutes were very seriously written, but in our day presented many amusing features. At my age, then 23, I did not gather in their full import, nor was I so careful of those books as I should have been; and this fact has given my conscience many a twinge. If I mistake not, there was a reference to the battle of Germantown, valuable to the antiquarian. I cannot recall what became of the books, as I was suddenly called to Washington to take a Government position. This left a gap in olden Germantown. I sadly regret that my memory is so defective as to those old books, and that I cannot be of any service to you."

Mr. Jenkinson is evidently mistaken as to the date of the commencement of the minute books, which can be readily understood, as twenty years is a long time to remember a fact in which one is little interested. As there seems to be no file of the *Advertiser* in existence, from which might be derived the benefit of his review, all trace of the early days of the company must be forever lost. In the latter part of the 50's they acquired the nickname of the "Humpties," said to have been given them in the following way: One night as they returned from a fire at Nicetown, and commenced the ascent of Negley's Hill, which, as it then followed the natural incline of the ground, presented a much steeper grade than we now have, the men began to waver when only about half way up. It was no easy task after the run and hard work at the fire to pull the heavy engine home under the most favorable circumstances, so in this case it is no wonder they faltered; seeing the situation and that they would shortly give up, Joseph Naffle, who had recently returned from California, shouted out, "Hump your backs, boys! Hump your backs!" This carried them to the top, and gave them a lasting nickname in addition. The first house that can now be remembered as having been occupied by them was of frame, and stood in Cox's tavern yard, south corner of Manheim and Main streets. This was afterwards sold, and moved to Duy's lane, just opposite their new building, while its uses were of a more domestic character. The new house, mentioned above, was on the upper side of Duy's lane, now Wister street, a short distance in from the Main street. It was substantially built of stone, with a lookout on top, and was occupied by them until they disbanded, when it was sold to Aaron Jones, who tore it down and covered the site with his mill. When they were at Cox's, their engine was one built by Patrick Lyons, say about 1830, and, like all his work, was most substantially and strongly done, performing excellent service when called on. After it became worn out, they purchased one of Agnew's famous make, and this probably lasted until they disbanded, about

1871. Besides the engine, they had a hose carriage, which in the wind up of their affairs was sold to a company at Trenton, though their engine was so worn out as to necessitate being broken up. The hose was given to friends of the company in Germantown, who had use for it.

Some members whose names are recalled were John T. Platt, Thomas Stafford, William Buchanan, James McNally, George W. Fox, John S. Sutton, James Topham, William and Christopher Jungkurth, Adam Ormiston, Jacob Bockius and Charles Fisher.

This account is most unsatisfactory, but was about all that could be secured regarding the company, doing little credit to what might otherwise be a most interesting history. It was only accepted after a search of five years forced conclusively the fact that the minutes were lost or destroyed, as none of the numerous members asked could furnish the slightest clue to them.

THE MIDDLE WARD AND WASHINGTON FIRE COMPANIES.

The Middle Ward Fire Company was organized in 1764, and continued under that title until 1834, when it changed its name to the Washington Fire Company. Its minutes are most complete, being full and clear, and in most excellent condition; they are in the possession of Thomas A. McDowell, to whom I am indebted for their loan. Accompanying the early minutes is the cash account, which is interesting and quaint, being kept of course in £. S. D.

The first house occupied by them was small, and of frame, being built about 1764, on Market Square; the second, which was occupied jointly with the first, and about the same size, stood on what is now the south corner of Main street and Walnut lane, being a portion of the Haines estate, the privilege being granted them of using it for their duplicate apparatus. This was in 1796.

In 1856 they purchased a lot on the upper side of Haines street, just in from Main street, and on it erected the substantial stone structure which continued to be their home until their disbandment, when they sold it, in 1873. The minutes of the Middle Ward Fire Company begin as follows:

"Whereas it is known that accidents of Fires breaking out Especiall in Citys Towns Villages &c has Provd Ruinous to the Inhabitants of many such places where it Got ahead. And therefore needs no apology on a work so necessary as the making preparations for Extinguishing of Fires which may by accidents or otherwise break out in this Town of Germantown."

[Here follows the list of subscribers to the fund for the purchase of two additional fire engines, as given in our issue of August 23rd.—Ed. INDEPENDENT]

During the interval that elapsed between the first meeting of the citizens in January and the March meeting of the

company the articles had been formulated as follows :

"ARTICLES OF THE FIRE COMPANY OF THE MIDDLE DISTRICT IN GERMANTOWN.

"The first day of March, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty Four, We whose names are hereunto subscribed reposing special Confidence in Each others Friendship, Do for the better preserving our own and our Neighbors & Fellow Towns People Houses Goods and Effects from Fire, Mutually Agree in Manner Following—, That is to say;

"*First*, That we will each of us provide Two Leather Buckets at our own expense, (with all possible expedition) which shall be marked with our names respectively, and Kept ready at hand and applied to no other use than for preserving our own and Fellow Towns People and Neighbors Houses goods and Effects in case of fire as aforesaid.

"*Second*, That if any of us Shall Neglect to provide his buckets or when provided shall neglect to keep them ready for use herein mentioned, He shall forfeit and pay unto the clerk for the time being, for the use of this Company the Sum of Five Shillings for every such Neglect, Except Any of them shall be lost at a Fire.

"*Third*, That if any of the Buckets so marked as aforesaid shall be lost or damaged at any Fire, the same shall be supplied or repaired out of the Stock of the Company as soon as possible.

"*Fourth*, That we will all of us, upon hereing of Fire breaking out immediately repair to the same with our Buckets, and their employ our best Endeavor to Preserve the Goods and Effects of such of us as may be in danger. And if more than one of us be in Danger at the same Time, we will divide ourselves as near as may be To be Equally helpfull; and such of us as may be Spared, Shall Assist others. And to prevent as much as may be, Suspicious Persons from coming into or carrying any goods out of Such of Our Houses as may be in danger. Two of our Number Shall constantly attend at the Doors until all the Goods and Effects that can be saved are Packed up and carried to some Safe Place to be appointed by the Owner. And upon our first hereing of Fire in the Night Time we will immediately cause two or more Lights to be set up in our front Windows, and Such of our Company whose Houses shall be thought to be in Danger, Shall place Candles in every Room to prevent Confusion and that their Friends may be able to give them the speedy and effectual Assistance. And moreover as this Association is intended for general Benefit We do further Agree that when a Fire Breaks out in any part of this Town though none of our Company's Houses, Goods, or Effects may be in any Apparent Danger we Will nevertheless repair thither with our Buckets and Give our Utmost Assistance to such of our Townspeople and Neighbors as may stand in Need of it, in the Same Manner as if they belonged to this Company. After the breaking out of Fire in this Town that any of our members neglected to attend with their Buckets or set up Lights in their Front Windows as Aforesaid, every such neglecting Member shall forfeit and pay to the Use of the Company the Sum of Two Shillings unless they can Assign Some Reasonable Cause to the Satisfaction of the Company.

"*Fifth*, That we will Meet together at Three O'Clock in Ye Afternoon of the last Thursday in the Months of May, August, November, and February, in Every Year. Hereafter at Such place as shall be from Time to Time appointed by the Clerk of the Company for the Time Being to Consider of what may be further Useful in the Premises And What may be Expended at any Meeting, Shall be paid by the Members then Assembled; and if any Member shall neglect to Meet as aforesaid he shall forfeit and pay to the Clerk for the Time being For the Use of the Company the Sum of One Shilling. And for not meeting once in a Year (unless such Member be sick) Shall moreover forfeit and pay the Sum of Five Shillings for the use Aforesaid.

"*Sixth*, That we will meet Annually on the last Thursday in February in Order to Chuse or Elect by Ballot a Clerk; Two Overseers of Each Large Ladder Belonging to the Company (who are to take due Care of all the Ladders and Fire

Hooks put Under their Inspection) Two, of the Members to Watch Suspected Persons, and see that the Goods &c Carried out of the Houses on Fire, or in Danger be Secured in Proper Places of Safety and Two Regulators to Range the People Properly in A line for Conveying Water to the Engine and any other appointments Which may be thought necessary for the Year Ensueing.

"*Seventh*, That the Duty of Each of the Above Officers is to be pointed out to the Person chosen thereto, And if any neglect or refuse to Perform the same shall for such Default forfeit and pay the Sum of Two Shillings, And Whoever neglects or refuses to Repair to any Fire which may Break out in any Other Ward or District in this Town, or when they refuse to obey the Reasonable Orders of the Officers appointed by the Company of that District, shall forfeit and pay the Sum of Two Shillings (unless Satisfactory Reasons can be Given for Every Such Neglect or Refusal; both which fines to be paid to Our Clerk for the use of this Company.

"*Eighth*, That if a Fire break out in any other District or ward in Germantown, We agree to Attend at the Same as Soon as Possible, with our Engine, Ladders, Hooks, Buckets &c and there assist to the Utmost of our Power, under the Regulations of the appointed Officer of the Ward or District. Where such Fire is broke out and Each of us failing of our Duty herein shall and will be subject to Same Fines and Forfeiture to the Use of the Company we belong to as if guilty in our Duty at a Fire Breaking out in our own District.

"*Ninth*, That if any Person or Persons takes away any of the ladders or hooks belonging to the Company from their or any of their Proper Places Without first obtaining the Permission of the Overseer therefor; such Person or Persons shall forfeit and Pay Five Shillings for every such offence to the Clerk for the use aforesaid, But upon Application being made to the Person who has the Same Under care any neighbor may have the Use of one of the Ladders for one day, paying Six Pence for the use thereof, and Paying all Damages if it be Broke or destroyed; Provided that if any of the ladders or Hooks so Borrowed be not Put in their Proper Place at or before half an Hour after Sunset of the Same evening of the Day Whereupon they were Borrowed Such Borrower shall forfeit and pay for Such Neglect the Sum of Five Shillings To the Clerk for the Use aforesaid.

"*Tenth*, That the First Two of our Company named on the list be Visitors for the First Quarter and the next Two for the Second Quarter (after the Date hereof) and so on every two in Succession each two their Quarter Shall be called Visitors, whose Duty it is to inspect the Companys Buckets individually and See Whether each one is furnished with them In Proper order, and are fixed in Proper Places Easy to come at on any Immergency, And if the ladders, Hooks &c are in their Proper Places and in Good Repair and Report to the Next Meeting of the Company how they find Matters; And the Clerk Shall furnish Such Visitors With the Month in (Which they are) to Preform their Visits respectively at Every Quarterly Meeting that each may know his business for the Succeeding three Months, and if any Neglect or Refuse to Preform their Duty punctually by going from House to House and Place to Place to Inspect as aforesaid, Such Negligent Person shall forfeit and pay the Sum of Five Shillings for Every Such Neglect to ye Clerk for ye Use Aforesaid.

"*Eleventh*, That if any of the Company's Monie's is to be laid out; a New Member admitted; or any Alteration to be made in any of these Articles, the Clerk for the time being shall let the Company have timely knowledge of the intentions.—

"*Twelfth*, That the Clerk shall receive all the Company's Monie's and fines as aforesaid, and keep a fair Account thereof in a book to be provided for that Purpose at the charge of the Company, & at the Expiration of his Year submit his accounts to the Examination of the Company or a Deputation or Committee of them, and Deliver up to his Successor the Balance of the Cash and all Books, Papers and Writings in his Hands Belonging to the Company; And Every Clerk shall Give Bond in Such Sum as the Company shall think proper & to Such Persons as the Company may Choose Conditioned for the True punctual Performance of his Trust &c—

"Thirteenth, That there shall be no Alterations made in any of these Articles without the consent at Six Parts in Seven of the Company that shall be met at any of the appointed Meetings aforesaid. And the members To have previous and timely Notice of Such Intention.

"Fourteenth, That the Names of all the Company shall be called over at half an Hour after the appointed time of Meeting. And any member then Absent shall be Subject to the Fine before mentioned (Except as Aforesaid) The articles are to be Red Over at Every Meeting and the Accounts fairly stated and Laid before the Company on the Day of Election.—

"Fifteenth, That if any of our Company Dies the Widow of Such Decedent Shall be Assisted as if her Husband was Living, She only keeping the Buckets in their Proper Order and Repair, and causing them to be sent to Every Place of Breaking out of Fire as aforesaid.

"In Witness whereof we have hereunto Severally Set our Hands—

Philip Benzet	Jacob Reger
J. N. Knorr	William Bowman
George Bringham	Anthony Hergesheimer
Daniel Lucken	John Stuckert
Anthony Johnson	John Smith
Jos. Johnson	William Stephens
Jacob Somer	Richd Macartney
Chris. Warner	James Mathews
John Leibert	George Smith
Jos. Ferree	Clement Bringham
Jacob Coleman	John Svallinger
Melcher Meng	Justus Johnson
Chas. Engle	Michael Ritter
Andrew Keath	Joseph Cannon
William Ashmead	John Schaeffer
Griffith Jones	Abm Garrigues
Casper Heft	John Brooker
George Wunder	Samuel Waurmer
his	William B. Leibert
Jeremiah x Troudt	Jacob Trippler
mark	John Braner
Leonard Sommer	John Smith
Owen Fevious	Reuben Haines
John Cook	Jacob Smith
Jacob Banman	Jacob Wunder
David Desler	Joseph Greene
Michael Keyser Excused	William Botten
Nov. 30 1809	Charles Pierce
Mathias Roop	James Ogilbe
John Dorean	Jacob Roop
Conrad Carpenter	William Bowen
Charles Macknett	Jacob Ployd
R. D. Potter At the re-	Harvey Sharpless
quest of R. D. Potter his	G. Hergesheimer Jr
name is withdrawn as a	Jesse C. Acuff
member of this Company	Naaman Keyser
David Meredith	Saml McDowell
John Johnson Jr	Saml Johnson Jr
W. Harker,	Jacob Fry
Samuel Batton	John Culp
George Riter	Mathw Huston
Chas. Drum	Wm. Wunder
Baltus Trout	Wm. Meredith
Henry Bruuer	Wm. Sinclair
Derick Keyser	Jacob Greene
Benjamin Lehman	William Bringham
Michael Meyers	Jacob Emhardt
Isaac Frankle	William Lehman
Peter Dedier Quit on ac-	Robert Thomas
count of old age	Saml. Harvey
John Rose	Abraham Schrack
John Fromberg	Reuben Keyser
John Myer	John M. Brick
John Crout Quit on ac-	Chas. C. Wilkins
count of ill health	Enos Kulp
Joseph Ashmead	John Rittenhouse
Casper W. Haies	William R. Thomas
Jacob Shoemaker	Stephen Boisbrun
John Salter, Jr	John R. Thomas
George Bense	John R. Johnson
Stephen Boisbrun	Jacob B. Thomas
Joseph Jacob	George Meley
Robert Bringham	Peter Buddy
John Robinson	Gideon Keyser
James Ashmead	Charles B. Engle
Baltus Beck	Elijah Haupt
John Knor	Jacob Unruh
James M. Cmuekelvane	Osmond Bailey
J. H. Watmough	Horatio Roop.
Thos. Naussalty	

This is a complete list of members who signed the articles from the formation of the company in 1764 until it

changed into the Washington Fire Company in 1834. A few of the first names are written in German script, and so poorly that it is impossible to decipher them; this is the case, too, with two or three in English; but many are remarkably fine signatures, and the list, as a whole, would compare favorably with one of to-day. Unfortunately, there are no dates to indicate the time of signing, and we can only form an approximate idea of the period. After most of the names is written "removed," "dead," or "quit," though a few ceased to be members for other reasons.

Of all this goodly company, the last one left was Charles B. Engle (who died a couple of years ago, close to eighty), whose family have been residents of the town for nearly two centuries. The names, of course, were attached as the persons were elected to membership; hence the last twenty or thirty were well-known to many of the present day.

Unfortunately the minutes of the company from 1764 to about 1800 are missing, and we have to depend on the cash books for our information as to its progress, though, as luck would have it, the first meeting of the citizens to organize, as well as the articles, were copied in, so that probably there are thus preserved to us the most important events.

Among the earliest entries in the cash-book of the company is the following: "December 10th 1765 To Cash paid Saml Shoemaker a remainder as p his Rect £9 S13 D4."

This was for the "Shag-Rag," the little engine whose picture we have, though how or why it obtained the name I have been unable to learn. It is so spoken of in the minutes of the Fellowship Hose Company in 1839, and, tradition says, it was always so known.

This may be as appropriate a place as any to give a full account of what is now a most decided curiosity. It was built in London, by Newsham & Rag, prior to 1764, and is so arranged as to act either as a suction or force engine. The body is a wooden trough five feet long, eighteen inches deep, and twenty-one inches wide, lined with copper sheathing. It rests on iron axles which are permanently attached to the bottom; hence, as there is no fifth wheel, it was necessary, when a corner was to be turned, to lift the front wheels from the ground and make the turn on the hind ones. The wheels are solid wooden ones seventeen inches in diameter and two and three quarter inches thick, bound with heavy iron hoops for tires. In the rear of the engine are two upright copper cylinders fourteen inches high and four and a half inches in diameter; in these the pistons alternately worked, being forced up and down by two handles five feet six inches long, which

run parallel to the engine on either side. As many men/as could laid hold of the handles, and working them up and down with a quick, rapid stroke, accomplished what they then considered wonderful work. Between the small cylinders is a large one, also of copper, being three feet six inches high, five inches in diameter at the bottom, and increasing to seven inches at the top, out of which comes a pipe, having attached to it by a movable screw joint the copper-branch pipe called the goose-neck. By the peculiar arrangement of this joint, the branch-pipe, which is five feet long and tapers to a half-inch nozzle, can be turned in any direction. When the engine was to be used for suction, there was an opening in the bottom to which a pipe or hose could be attached and lowered into a well or other body of water from which it was desired to draw a supply. As the engine had to be very close to the burning building, it was seldom that the water could be obtained in this way, the dependence being then on what could be passed along the line of men, women, and boys, in leather buckets. To prevent damage to the cylinders from pieces of wood or other objects that might be in the water, there was at either end a space partitioned off by a perforated sheet of copper, into which each bucket of water was poured, and was thus strained before passing into the cylinder of the engine. Along the side of the engine was, and still is, printed in large letters, "Germantown 1764" On a printed paper let in a panel, and thus protected somewhat, though, unfortunately, not enough to entirely preserve it, are what remains of the directions how to work the engine. The following is still legible:

"DIRECTIONS FOR KEEPING THE ENGINE IN ORDER.

"When you play a Stream in its Full Length, hold the Branch steady sometime: Let so many men work with their hands as can stand on each side, take quick Strokes from Top to Bottom. When you play by Sucking Pipe [lost]. If it has played much dirty Water, play clean water to cleanse the Engine, after the inside of the Cistern is well washed and oil all the movable parts."

The balance of the directions are gone. When well manned, the engine can still throw a stream half an inch in diameter forty or fifty feet high. The "Shag-Rag" was probably the pride of the company until 1796, when they have an entry of having paid Phillip Mason "\$150.7.6" for a new engine. The two engines seem to have been used by the Middle Ward Fire Company until 1819, when the "Shag-Rag" passed to the Fellowship Hose Company, an offshoot from the parent company. By 1822 the Fellowship found it too antiquated, and asked permission from the Middle Ward Fire Company to sell it and use the proceeds towards paying for a larger one. This being granted, it was found that the desire to sell was easier expressed

than accomplished, and the effort proved abortive. It was tried several times later at a price of fifty dollars, but not succeeding, it was "Resolved not to sell the old engine," so that it has been handed down to our times.

The minutes show that it was occasionally used, as at a fire at the railroad bridge, March 6, 1839, when the report says "it worked most admirably." Its last appearance was in the parade of October, 1865, when it figured as a curiosity. When the Fellowship Engine Company disbanded, it seems to have cost more perplexity to know just what disposition they should make of it than any other of their property. At their meeting, held May 11, 1871,—

"A committee of three were appointed to put in suitable condition and present to the Historical Society of Penna. the small hand engine in possession of the company commonly known as the 'Shag-Rag.'"

To the June meeting this committee reported having

"seen the parties and not being able to dispose of the same satisfactorily to themselves, did not present the same."

Then an effort was made to present it to Carncross & Dixey's minstrel troupe, and, this failing, in 1873 the following resolution passed:

"On Motion, ordered that the committee having charge of the 'Shag-Rag' be requested to bring the same from Nicetown and locate it in some suitable place in Germantown."

It thus passed into the hands of the secretary of the company, W. H. Emhardt, who keeps it carefully housed in the office of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Germantown, and occasionally takes it out for a squirt, finding that when the leathers get wet it works as well as ever.

MIDDLE WARD FIRE COMPANY

Some Choice Nuggets From the Minutes of the Organization.

LIST OF THE MEMBERS IN 1803

Many Names Familiar to the Present Generation Graced the Company's Roster at That Time—Last Election of Officers Held in the Centennial Year, Prior to Which the Fire House and Apparatus Were Disposed of for the Sum of \$4137.

(Continued from last week.)

To return to the early days of the company. Among the contributors towards the purchase of the first engine, but whose names appear after the regular list, are William Allen, two pounds, and Israel Pemberton, three pounds. The prices paid for some articles are in great contrast to those of our day, nails being nine pence per pound, for instance; they were, of course, hand-made, and with the same qualities as our own wrought ones. On February 14, 1771, appears this entry: "To Christopher Sawyer for printing ye Articles for ye Compy £1."

The War of the Revolution seems to have overshadowed all thought of the fire company, as, after an entry made on February 28, 1777, a blank occurs until December 6, 1782, when the following explanation is offered for the seeming neglect of duty:

The Company not having met for several years past, there remains at present in the hands of Jos. Johnson (late Clerk & Treasurer) £25 10 6 in the following different kinds of Money viz Old Paper £0 15 0; Resolved, 0.23; Commonwealth, 0.09; Congress, 1.12 6; 15 £2 10 6.

It is to be supposed that the Treasurer found trouble in realizing on some of these funds, as on November 26, 1788, he claims credit, "loss in paper money £15 10." It was in 1796, I judge from the entries, they erected their new house on the Haines property, the spot now forming the south corner of Main street and Walnut lane.

What the motive was which led the company to start this branch house can not be learned from the minutes, but as their new engine and other apparatus which they housed here was much more pretentious than the little "Shag-Rag," it is not to be wondered at that it received more attention than the old Market Square house, so that by 1819, when a party of young men were willing to organize a new company, provided the latter was ceded to them by the Middle Ward Company, they had little trouble in having their wish gratified, and eventually becoming, as we shall see later, the Fellowship Fire Engine Company. During the period between 1796 and 1819 the entries sometimes allude to the upper, and sometimes to the lower engines, or houses, showing conclusively that they were at that time one and the same company. The cash book shows from whom the material for the new upper house was purchased, as well as the new engine. On November 24, 1796, the Treasurer claimed the following credits:

To cash paid Conrad Carpenter £78 7 1/2. To do Benjamin Lehman £35 14 1/2. To do Casper W. Haines for Scantling boards etc as per Bill and Workmens Wages for building the new Engine house £208 12 3. To cash paid Lawrence Fronk and others for Painting the Engine houses £98 8 11 1/2. To Amount of cash paid to Phillip Mason for the new Engine as per his receipts £150-7-6. To Melcher Mengs commission for collecting £2-5-0.

At the quarterly meeting of the members of the Middle Ward Fire Company, held

at the house of Charles Macnnett, November 26, 1801, the following resolution was offered:

It was moved by Dr. Shaw and seconded that at the next Yearly Meeting the Members sup together at seven o'clock at the house of Charles Macnnett.

Thus early showing a convivial spirit which seems to have been characteristic of the Volunteer Department during its existence.

At a quarterly meeting, held May 27, 1802, at the house of Anthony Hergesheimer,—

Justus Fox and Mr. Mechlin Sen informed the Members present that they were deputed by the Members of the Lower Ward Fire Company to propose to this Meeting a union of the different Companies in Germantown and to apply for an Act of Incorporation.

No action seems to have been taken on this proposition, and the matter was at the time presumably dropped, to be taken up by the Middle Ward Company, as emanating from them, as we shall see, at their special meeting held May 31, 1813 and to meet with a similar fate at the hands of the Upper and Lower Wards.

At a yearly meeting, held at Charles Macnnett's, February 24, 1803, the following was offered:

It was moved and seconded that the Persons appointed to range the People do wear some distinguishing Badge & that the respective Members do meet together on Monday Evening next and agree to the same—Resolved that Dr. Bensall, Mr. Fronberger, Mr. Bruner, and Mr. C. Ashmead be a Committee to wait upon the Members of the Upper and Lower Ward Fire Companies at their next Meeting and request their concurrence in the same, in order that a uniform System may prevail among the different Fire Companies.

At a meeting of the company held at the house of Anthony Hergesheimer, May 26, 1803, this committee reported as follows:

Mr. Bruner one of the Committee appointed to confer with the other Companies to fix on some distinguishing Badge for the officers reports that the same was agreed to, and the Badges procured.

We have in this the first step towards the adoption of a uniform which half a century afterwards became such an important part of the volunteer firemen's outfit. At this same meeting the visiting committee report that the Ladder House next to Mr. George Wunders is in bad order. It was moved and seconded that Mr. Engle and Mr. Bruner be requested to have the Ladder House properly repaired." These gentlemen reported to a meeting on August 25, 1803, "That a new Ladder House would be necessary, and that Mr. Wunder on whose land the present one stands will not permit a new one to be erected." Accordingly a committee was appointed to build a new one, but there is nothing to show what site they selected. The members at this period, 1803, consisted of the following:

John Leibert, John Smith, Melchor Ming, Charles Engle, Wm. Ashmead, Casper Heft, George Wunder, Jake Cook, Michael Keyser, Mathias Rupp, Henry Bruner, Valentine Wunder, Benjamin Lehman, Peter Dedler, John

Rose, John Fromberger, John Moyer, Jacob Crout, John Ashmead, Jacob Shoemaker, George Bense, Conrad Carpenter, Charles Macknett, David Meredith, Henry V. Carter, Samuel Betton, George Riter, Jacob Fry, Hugh G. Shaw, Jacob Reger, John Culp, Matthew Horter, William Bowman, Anthony Hergesheimer, John Nuckhart, William Hewenson, Samuel Blair, Jr., Richard Macartney.

The town was progressing, and had other amusements than its fire engines, as the following indicates. At the meeting held February 1, 1806, it was "moved and seconded that Conrad Carpenter be desired to move the Ladders at the Market House to the outside or under Mr. Taylors Billiard Room if he will give permission." To keep the ladders in their proper place was a source of constant trouble to the company, as the neighbors found it a very convenient place to get one when they needed it, and would then fail to return it; so the following was passed at a meeting:

It being reported by a member present that the ladders have often been taken from their places without permission of the persons who have the care of them, it was moved and seconded that when any of the members saw either of the ladders taken away that he be authorized to inquire by what authority it was; and that if it shall appear that they have been taken without the knowledge of either of the persons designated to care for them, that those removing them be requested to return them to their proper places.

The Middle Ward Company seems to have been the most progressive of the fire companies, and it is, therefore, not surprising to find the following offered at the meeting held February 28, 1805:

Resolved that a Committee be appointed to confer with Committees from the different Fire Companies of Germantown, if such Committees shall be appointed, to consider upon the propriety of appointing a standing Committee in each Ward, for the purpose of Collecting Subscriptions for the relief of any member of a Fire Company in Germantown, who may suffer by Fire, provided the sufferer shall accept such assistance. The following Committee was appointed, Dr. Bensell, Dr. Betton, George Riter, Conrad Carpenter, John Smith, Samuel Blair.

Resolved that the above Committee be empowered to state to the different Fire Companies the necessity of having a hose of sufficient length for the joint use of the three Companies to be paid for equally, and kept in the most appropriate engine house.

On the 30th of May following, Mr. Blair, of this committee, reported that the other companies rejected both proposals as useless. As the expense of maintaining the company was becoming irksome to the members, Dr. Bensell, Dr. Betton and Conrad Carpenter were appointed a committee to see what could be done, and reported the following at a meeting held August 28, 1806:

Whereas it appears to this Company that the Inhabitants owning Property to a considerable value in the Vicinity of Germantown Subjected alike to the Accidents of fire with those in said town and that the said fire Company having incurred Much Expense in the purchase of fire Engines Ladders Hose and other Necessary articles to protect their property from Fire they hope it will meet the Approbation of such as Possess property as above stated to Subscribe what each may think proper toward defraying Necessary Expenses which are Annually Incurring towards the Support of the Institution.

As a result these householders came to their aid with the amounts named:

Mr. Roset \$1.00; Elison & John Perott, \$5.00;

J Worrell, \$1.00; John Stodart, \$1.00; Mr. Burges, 50cts.; Stephen Dutile, \$5.00; Mr. Cappeir, \$5.00; Henry Kirtz, \$1.00; Missis Spencer, \$1.10; Thomas Armat, \$5.00.

It was not until 1807 that they became sufficiently acquainted with the new currency of the country to trust themselves with keeping their accounts in it; and even then, they placed over the dollar column a capital D for dollars, and over the cents, a capital C. After a time, however, they got the matter straightened out properly. At a quarterly meeting, held May 25th, 1809, at Anthony Hergesheimer's, a committee was appointed to repair the engine, also the house. At the yearly meeting of the Middle Ward Fire Company, held at Thomas Vapault's, King of Prussia, "Committees were appointed for the following purposes. Overseers of the Large Engine. Overseers of the Small Engine. To form a Lane to the Large Engine. To form a Lane to the Small Engine. Inspectors of Fire. To assist in getting the goods from the fire. Overseers of Upper Ladders. Overseers of Lower Ladders." The committee to oversee the small engine consisted of Robert Bringhurst, Clement Bringhurst and Benjamin Lehman, while William Bowman, Wm. Stevenson and Henry Bruner were the committee to form a lane to the large engine. At the same meeting it was resolved that any member belonging to the company could have the use of any of its ladders at the rate of sixpence per day, and any one not a member to pay one shilling six pence.

On February 28, 1812, at the quarterly meeting held at Charles Macknett's, it was resolved "that if any neighbor or member of the company shall provide a horse for the conveyance to any fire within the limits of the three different wards of the fire company he being the first for said conveyance shall receive from this Company the sum of \$2. for the same." This probably was the commencement of the present system of having the apparatus taken to the fire by horses. From the cash account it does not appear to have been very successful, as there are few entries showing money to have been paid for that purpose.

At a special Meeting of the middle ward fire Company held May 31st, 1813 at the house of Charles Macknett in Germantown, it was unanimously agreed that a committee of four be appointed to wait on the upper and lower ward fire companies on the expedience of having the three companies incorporated in one body.

The committee appointed consisted of Samuel Harvey, Conrad Carpenter, Jacob Fry and William Lehman. At a meeting of the company held at the house of Michael Righter, August 25, 1814, this committee reported:

They have never been called upon by either of the other committees, and therefore suppose the object is abandoned by them, and now pray to be discharged.

Which was unanimously agreed to.

At a meeting of the Company held February 29, 1816, it was resolved that the clerk receive as compensation for his services the sum of \$2 per annum. The first mention of hose is at the annual meeting, held at Charles Macknett's, February 27, 1817, when a committee report the old hose not worth greasing and are "directed to procure a new one for the small Engine, and may extend the length of it to 80 feet." The old one was 60 feet. On the 28th of August following, at a meeting, they report the hose "to be done on Saturday next Aug. 30 at a cost of \$50." From about 1810 to 1825 the meetings were alternately held at Charles Macknett's, Anthony Hergesheimer's, Joseph Tripler's, Thomas Vapault's, Michael Righter's and Jacob Wunder's. Among the more active members about 1824 were Wm. Lehman, Reuben Haines, George Bensei, M. D., and John Kuorr, while in 1834 they were Samuel Harvey, Samuel McDowell, John Rittenhouse, Naiman and Reuben Keyser, Benjamin Redheffer and George Hergesheimer, and in 1856 Thomas McDowell and John S. Rittenhouse.

At the annual meeting held February 26th, 1818, at the house of Charles Macknett the committee on raising a hose company made report that a certain number of young men are willing to make up a hose company on the condition of receiving from this company the new hose together with the exclusive right of the small engine.

A committee was appointed to confer with these young men, consisting of Sam Garrigues, James Ashmead, Conrad Carpenter and Dr. George Bensei. This committee reported to a special meeting, held March 6, 1818, when it was resolved that the Secretary make a copy of the articles agreed upon and that the President sign the same, and that a committee of three be appointed to exchange articles with the hose company, and to deliver the engine and hose accordingly. By these articles the hose company were to have the apparatus as long as they had twelve members or over, and they then was to remain in the old house where they then were, and the members of the fire company were to have the privilege of proceeding to a fire with the engine and hose if no member of the hose company was at the house, though upon the appearance of one or more members they were to be immediately surrendered.

At a meeting February 25, 1819, held at Charles Macknett's, "the Committee to Procure a hose Carriage Report they have procured a Hose Carriage the expense of which is \$30 84 cents and upon examination the Committee Found the engine House at the Market was sufficiently large Enough for both the engine and the hose Carriage."

The visiting committee were particularly severe on those who mislaid their buckets or used them for domestic pur-

poses. At this meeting, "The Visiting Committee Report they found all things in order except Jacob Rogers Buckets were not in place. Resolved that Jacob Rogers Pay a fine of Five shillings for not having his Buckets in their Place."

On February 24, 1820, at the annual meeting, "The Visiting Committee Report they found all things In Order except Samuel Harveys Buckets had some grains of Corn in them whereby he has incurred the fine of five shillings."

At the following meeting he seems to have cleared his skirts of using the buckets for improper purposes, as he was exonerated from paying the fine, though it certainly had a suspicious look. At a stated meeting of the Middle Ward Fire Company, held at Jacob Tripler's, November 27, 1823, the following communication was received from the Middle Ward Hose Company:

Gentlemen, The Committee of Superintendence appointed by the Fellowship Hose Company beg leave to Represent to your Honorable body that they have from experience found that the Engine presented to them under Restrictions is insufficient and by no means Calculated to render that effect wished, they therefor have through the laudable Spirit of the Inhabitants of Germantown Received..... which Sum not being sufficient they beg leave to request the grant of said Engine to dispose of towards defraying the expense of a new one. (Signed) Benj. Lehman, Jr., John Green, Charles M. Pasfortus, John W. Ashmead, Committee.

Resolved, that the Hose Company may exchange the old one for a new engine placing the new one in the house now occupied with the old one and the new one to be under the regulations now Existing between that Company and this.

At a meeting held at Jacob S. Wonder's, February 26, 1824, on motion, "Resolved, that the fire & hose companies rescind all agreements made heretofore." This resolution seems to have been necessitated by the objection the hose company had to receiving the apparatus subject to restriction. A motion was then offered:

Resolved unanimously that this company surrender all rights and interests in the small engine, hose apparatus, and their appurtenances now in the engine-house on the Market house ground under the Fellowship Hose Company of the middle ward in Gtn. Provided, that the said Fellowship Hose Company continue to keep the here-by granted engine or any one substituted on the Market house ground.

This was satisfactory and was signed by Wm. Lehman, President of the fire company, and Benj. Lehman, Jr., President of the hose company. At a meeting at Chas. Macknett's, August 30, 1827, the following was presented:

Respected Company, A number of young men of Gtn, thinking their services might be of use in time of fire have formed themselves into an association under the name of the Fellowship Bucket Company of Gtn. and have purchased a wagon and a considerable number of buckets which will be kept at the house of the Fellowship Hose Company at the Market House for the purpose of supplying water to the Engines of the middle ward of Gtn. (Signed) Wm. Green, Chas. Ashmead, Theodore Runkle, Wm. Fryhoffer.

Their proposition was accepted and \$30 was donated to assist them. At a meeting at the house of Wm. Bowen it was decided that the company should join the Fire Association of Philadelphia. After

raising \$50 necessary for this purpose, the committee, at a meeting held May 26, 1831, reported "that the Fire Association having examined their apparatus did not deem it expedient to admit them to membership on account of the condition of their engine." So the money was ordered returned to the subscribers.

At a stated meeting of the Middle Ward Fire Company, held at the house of Abram Schrack, August 29, 1833, "The building committee report they have sold the old engine-house for \$14, and contracted for a new one which will cost \$95." At a stated meeting held at the house of Peter Buddy, February 27, 1834, "The committee to procure torches and trumpets report that they have performed that service and deposited them in the engine house." This meeting at Buddy's was the last of the Middle Ward Fire Company, as without any entry on their minutes regarding a change of name we find their next minutes headed as follows:

At a stated meeting of the Washington Fire Company held at the house of Peter Buddy May 29th, 1834, etc.

In 1845 Joshua R. Johnson was elected Secretary and for some time thereafter the meetings were held in the Concord School House. The Secretary being a Friend, the dates were in plain form.

A stated Meeting of the Washington Fire Co, was held at the Concord School House on 28th of 2nd Mo 1850, at the request of the owners of the property on which the engine house stands the Engineers are directed to have the side doors closed and fastened as they have altered the arrangements of the lot so as to render it useless to the Co.

At a meeting held at the Concord School House, May, 1856, "The Committee to purchase the property on Haines St report having purchased same for the sum of \$400."

Having thus acquired a property of their own they took the following steps to perfect themselves from individual liabilities:

At a meeting of the Washington Fire Co held at the Concord School House March 5th 1857, On motion John S. Haines, the Pres, and J. S. Rittenhouse were appointed to secure an act of our legislature incorporating the company.

At a meeting held at the same place, May, 1858, proposals being offered for building the new house, that of Chas. Miller's was found to be the lowest, and "the building committee were authorized to enter into the contract with him to build the engine house for the sum of \$1760." At a stated meeting of the company held at their house March 3, 1859, this being apparently the first held in the new building, when the "Committee on disposal of the old house report that they have sold the same for \$15. Report accepted and committee discharged."

In 1866 the members were as follows:

Joseph Mawson, Jacob Kiple, John Hagar, George Brooks, Levi Heffner, I. Elder, Geo. J. Wolf, Robert Anderson, W. Bennett, John Doyle, W. F. Keyser, Michael Gleaser, John

Walsh, Charles H. Wolf, James Martin, Samuel Greaser, John Boffner, Henry Boyce, Christian Shingle, James Magee, Charles W. Wunder, Chas. W. Young, Edward Keiper, Fred Payran, Edward M. Harkinson, George Boishurn, Chas. Jones, William Unruh, John Bennis, George Graham, J. Brett, Edward Warner, Samuel S. Hagar. Honorary members—John Rittenhouse, Chas. B. Engel, Thos. McDowell, John S. Rittenhouse, Daniel S. Jacoby, John S. Haines, Samuel Johnson, William Chancellor, John Williams, Patrick Belgiu, Henry Benner, Gideon Keyser, Richard Johnson, A. M. Smith, Jas. J. Muller, W. S. Righter, John Harkinson, Samuel Rittenhouse, S. Wallace, Capt. Frank Acuff, Wm. Mehl, Robert Riley, E. T. Tiers, C. K. Miskey, James Ruch, Windham Stokes, Thos. Parker, E. Hansel, H. Cooley, J. C. Ruch, Wm. Bennell, D. Robbins.

The officers at this date were as follows:

President, C. K. Miskey; Vice President, Thomas McDowell; Secretary, Wm. S. Righter; Financial Secretary, T. A. McDowell; Treasurer, John Rittenhouse; Directors, Wm. Colbridge, Frank Cooley, John Phillips, James Elders and John Robbins; Trustees, John Rittenhouse, C. B. Engle and S. Jacoby; Representative to the Board of Directors, Thos. A. McDowell; Representative to the Fire Association, Wm. Chancellor.

Donations at this date were received from Major Firth, \$20; Mr. Cope, \$5. The fires which they attended were numerous and some at long distances, as the report at the August meeting, 1866, shows a house on Laurel street; Johnson's store, Main street; factory, Hillsdale street; Fittler's Rope Walk; Tacony Works, Frankford; Tucker's barn, Nicetown. These were just the work of a month. On December 6, 1866, they received an invitation from the pastor and vestry to attend service in St. Luke's Church, at which time the seats would be free. The invitation was accepted. On July 12, 1867, they received the following communication from the Fire Zouaves, which was ordered filed and from which nothing appears to have come:

Headquarters Fire Zouaves, Hall of Empire Hook & Ladder Co.

Philada June 8th 1867.

To the Officers and members of Washington Fire Co

Gentlemen

I have been requested to call your attention to the fact that a movement is now in progress the object of which is to establish a military Organization to be composed chiefly of Members of the Philadelphia Fire Department and to be known as the Fire Zouaves. The movement has been inaugurated by the formation of company A, composed chiefly of Members and friends of the Empire Hook and Ladder Company and they feel assured with your countenance and support that they will be enabled to organize a regiment that will do honor to the Department and credit to the city. The Meetings are held every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock at the hall of the Empire Hook and Ladder Company and a cordial invitation is extended to such of your Members and their friends who may desire to participate. Very respectfully your obt servant

L. H. Martin
Secretary.

A special meeting was held November 25, 1867, at which the death of their late Chief Engineer, David M. Lyle, was announced, when a motion was made and carried to drape the house in mourning.

At the meeting of April 9, 1868, the Soldiers' Monument began to take shape, as follows:

A communication was presented from Post

No. 6 G. A. R. desiring the company to select three Delegates to represent them at a meeting of the Soldiers Monument Association to be held at the Town Hall May 19th 1863 at 8 o'clock P. M., the above communication was ordered to be laid on the table.

At this time they met with a sad loss, as the following minute shows:

On motion it was moved and seconded that a committee of 3 be appointed to see whether a warrant was issued & if so whether anything can be done in reference to the man who shot the dog "Washy."

They held an adjourned meeting May 13, 1870,

for the purpose of hearing the report of R. M. Johnson Delegate to the convention which met on Monday evening May 9 the Town Hall for the purpose of making arrangements for the Decorations of Soldiers & Sailors Graves on the 30th of June 1870. Mr. R. M. Johnson made the following report that he had attended said convention, and that there was a number of Societies and also the Franklin Engine and Germantown Hose Companies represented. It was the wish of the convention that the different Societies would turn out with dark clothes and white gloves. He also stated that they would like the different Companies to procure all the flowers they could get. On motion the report of Mr. Johnson was received and he was continued a Delegate with instructions to inform the Post that this Company intended to participate in the Parade. The following persons were appointed a committee to confer with the other Companies in regard to procuring a band of Music for the coming Parade. Committee W. F. Keyser, Wm. Bennett, & G. W. Karsner.

They failed to secure the band, but went over the route, which was from Town Hall to Fisher's lane and thence to Chestnut Hill, returning by the railroad, and decorating the graveyards on the way. There was a feeling of jealousy between the company and the Columbia, probably on account of each claiming the same number, which found expression in fighting, at times. On June 7, 1870, it resulted in a special meeting, as follows:

The President stated the object of the meeting to be to take some action in regard to the Columbia Engine trying to raise a riot on Thursday evening June 2nd during a false alarm, and also of the Police for not doing their duty. A letter was read which was adopted as the sense of the Company and the Secretary was instructed to send the same to Danl M Fox, Mayor of Philadelphia, with instructions to say the Company would await his actions.

There was a convention held in Manayunk relative to a parade, and to a meeting of the Washington Fire Company, on November 1, 1870. Their delegates reported as follows:

Delegates to the Convention made a report that they had attended the Convention and the Secretary of the Convention read the letter from the Secretary of the Board of Directors stating that the Columbia Engine Co was instituted in 1809 and the Washington Fire Co in 1764.

The beginning of the end appears at an adjourned meeting, held March 16, 1871, when the following communication appears:

A notice was presented signed by Jacob Laudenslouker, Pres. of the Board of Fire Commissioners, which read, "Gentlemen you will retire from service on receipt of this notice." Moved and seconded that the Company receive the communication. Moved and seconded that the Real Estate, Apparatus, Hose, Spanners etc be exposed for private sale in the hands of the Trustees.

On the Fourth of July of that year they held a picnic in the woods of the

Water Works, then a favorite resort for such amusements, and always occupied by some company on that day. At the meeting of June 2, 1871, they passed a resolution giving any active or honorary member the privilege of withdrawing and receiving \$75 as his portion of the funds to be divided.

Under this privilege the following resigned at the next meeting: C. C. Widdis, Chris. Shingle, H. Benner, S. Greaser, Samuel Hagar, Wm. Childs, J. Doyle, Wm. Unruh, H. Cooley.

Under the order of sale they received \$475 for their new hose carriage, \$60 for the old one, \$102 for the hand engine, and, on March 6, 1873, sold their house to Frederick May and Samuel Loeb, representing the German Society, for \$3500. Before they could make a satisfactory title they had considerable trouble, but it was eventually successfully carried out. At an adjourned stated meeting, June 27, 1873, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved that the Company donate the sum of \$110 to the Honary and Active Members whose names are on the Financial Secretary roll for past services rendered to the Company at the time of service.

This practically wound of its affairs, as, although they held a number of meetings afterwards, the business transacted was of little interest. On April 6, 1876, they held their last election for officers, the members honored being as follows: President, William Bennett; Vice President, Thomas McDowell; Recording Secretary, Thos. A. McDowell; Financial Secretary, Frederick Payran; Treasurer, William F. Keyser; Trustee, Joseph Mawson. A special meeting was held July 13, 1876, while the last entry reads:

No meeting was called in October, there being no business to transact (1876). Thos. A. McDowell, Recording Secretary.

YE FELLOWSHIP HOSE COMPANY

An Offshoot of the Old Middle Ward
Fire Company.

THE MINUTES STILL PRESERVED

In 1850 the Name of the Company Was
Changed to That of the Fellowship
Fire Engine Company, and Ten Years
Later 'Steam' Was Tacked to Its
Handle—The Summary Way of Deal-
ing With Tardy Committees.

The Fellowship Steam Fire Engine Company was No. 27 in the Philadelphia Fire Department and was located in the building now No. 18 Armat street. It originated in the Fellowship Hose Company, which was an offshoot of the Middle Ward Fire Company, and was formed in 1819, when it succeeded to the hose and equipments of the parent company and their house on the Market Square. This organization continued until 1850, when they changed their name and became the Fellowship Fire Engine Company, locating on Armat street, and in 1860 made another change, adopting the name Fellowship Steam Fire Engine Co. Their minutes are full, often voluminous, and are in most excellent order, being carefully preserved by their last Secretary, Wm. H. Emhardt, whose father, Frederick Emhardt, was for 23 years Secretary and for seven years President. The writer is indebted to Mr. Emhardt for their loan, and also much information regarding the company.

THE FELLOWSHIP HOSE COMPANY.

As we have seen in the account of the Middle Ward Fire Company, at their annual meeting held February 26, 1818, the subject of a hose company came up as follows:

The committee on raising a hose company report that a number of young men are willing to make up a hose company on the condition of receiving from this company the new hose together with the exclusive right of the the small engine.

This movement to form a new company does not appear to have crystallized until the next year, when it took shape as follows (Extracts from the minutes of the Fellowship Hose Company:

At a meeting of a number of Persons held at the House of the King of Prussia February 24th, 1819 to consider the propriety of forming a Hose Company in the Middle Ward of Germantown, proceeding to business it was unanimously agreed upon that Mr. Daniel Davis be appointed Chairman and Mr. John W. Ashmead Secretary of the meeting. And on motion resolved that a Committee consisting of two persons be appointed to wait upon the Gentlemen of the Fire Company at their meeting to be held February 25th 1819 to see on the terms that the company would be willing to give up the Hose and Engine in case a company should be formed. On motion resolved that Mr. James H. Bensell, Mr. John B. Fry, and Mr. Theodore Ashmead be the Committee. Meeting adjourned to March 3 1819 at 7 o'clock in the Evening.

At a meeting of a number of persons held at the House of the King of Prussia March 3 1819 according to adjournment Proceeding to business it was unanimously agreed upon that Mr. Daniel Davis be appointed Chairman and Mr. John W. Ashmead Secretary of the Meeting. The minutes of the last meeting were read. The Committee appointed at last meeting to wait upon the Gentlemen of the Fire Company to see on the terms that the Company would be willing to give up the Hose and Engine in case a Company should be formed, presented a paper from the Fire Company, Which is as follows, "that In case a Company should be formed, the company should appoint two inspectors of Fire to hold communication with two inspectors to be appointed out of their company for the purpose of fixing on the most suitable place for the Station of either the Hose or Engine At times of Fire and as long as the Company should consist of 12

Members and is conducted with Good Propriety and also as soon as the Company should be Formed that the Company should have immediate Possession of the Hose and Engine,

The Conditions being Read to the persons present and unanimously agreed upon,

On motion unanimously resolved that the persons present organize themselves into a Company under the name and title of the Fellowship Hose Company, On motion resolved that a Committee be appointed Consisting of Three persons to form a Constitution for the government of the Company.

On motion Daniel Davis, John Greene, & James H. Bensell were unanimously appointed a Committee for the above purpose. (Signed) John W. Ashmead, James H. Bensell, Daniel Davies, John Greene, Theodore Ashmead, Charles E. Bensell, William Ashmead, Jacob Emhardt, Jr., John B. Fry, John Showaker, Joseph Crout, Michael Righter, Joseph Paul, John Ashmead, Jacob B. Bowman, Valentine Wunder, John Widdis, Benjamin Lehman, Jr., Pete Buddy, J. Snovel, Wm. Schweitzer, Wm. Bruner, Jr.

At a meeting of the company, held at the King of Prussia, March 8, 1819, the following officers were chosen: Daniel Davies, President; John W. Ashmead, Secretary; John Green, Treasurer; Inspectors, John Ashmead and Joseph Crout; Directors, Benjamin Lehman, Jr., James H. Bensell, Theodore Ashmead, John B. Fry, John Showaker, John Widdis, Valentine Wunder; Axe Man, Charles Miller.

The following articles formulated by the committee were unanimously adopted:

PREAMBLE.

The Undersigned residents of the Middle Ward of Germantown Desirous of making themselves useful in time of fire and The more effectually to become so, have agreed to form themselves Into an Association under the name and title of the Fellowship Hose Company; And for the good government Thereof have adopted the following Constitution and By-Laws For the support of which they mutually pledge themselves.

CONSTITUTION.

Article 1st.

The members of this Company shall not exceed fifty,

Article 2nd.

The stated Meeting of this Company shall be held quarterly the second Saturday Evening in March, June, September, and December at 7 ock.

Article 3d.

All officers and members of this as-ociation shall be elected by ballot and a candidate for any office having a majority of votes shall be declared duly elected, and any person so elected who shall refuse or neglect to serve shall be fined as hereafter directed.

Article 4th.

The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, Secretary, Treasurer, and seven Directors. The latter to be Denominated the Board of Directors all of whom shall be elected at the annual Meeting which will be the 4th stated meeting.

Article 5th.

One fourth of the members assembled at the time and place of meeting shall constitute a quorum, and in all transactions not otherwise directed the majority of those present shall Govern.

Article 6th.

The duty of the President at all times shall be to preside at all meetings of the Company, to keep order therein, to put all questions not out of order to vote. When seconded; To draw all orders on the Treasurer which have been previously sanctioned by the Company To examine from time to time into the state of the hose and apparatus, that when deficiencies appear on the part of the Directors, they

may be duly notified thereof and at the request of six members to convene a special Meeting of the Company.

Article 7th.

The duty of the Secretary shall be to keep a Roll or list of members which at the appointed time of the meeting he shall call over, noting thereon the absentees, to keep Regular minutes of the proceedings of the Company and execute such other writings thereof as they may require, to preserve their books, papers, and other documents to serve or cause to be served all notices Twelve hours previous to each stated meeting, Designating those in which elections may be held or amendments to the articles determined on, and within six days after the Election of every member to inform him officially thereof, if he be not present at the time of his election, and to countersign all orders Drawn by the President on the Treasurer.

Article 8th.

The duty of the Treasurer shall be to receive all monies, pay all orders of the president countersigned by the Secretary, And keep a fair account thereof to be presented annually at the stated meeting, before mentioned, and it is further required, that he give security for his trust in the sum of one hundred Dollars, that he keep his books in such a manner that the sum in his hands belonging to the Company may at any time be ascertained, and upon his leaving his office he shall resign all stock and his accounts properly settled to his successor in office.

Article 9.

The duty of the Inspectors is to hold communication with two inspectors of the Fire Company and if they deem proper to alter the position of the Engine or the Hose to play on a more necessary part with the concurrence of the majority, the same must be fulfilled.

Article 10.

The Directors shall superintend the operations of the hose in time of fire and place the members in whatever situation they may think proper, hold a meeting within twenty-four hours after every fire, and to keep minutes of their proceedings which they shall report at the next stated meeting of the Company, they shall likewise have charge of the Hose-Carriage-House, and apparatus belonging thereto, and keep the same in good order and repair, all expenses arising from the discharge of there duty to be defrayed out of the funds of the association.

Article 11.

They shall likewise lay before the Company a Statement at each quarterly meeting, of all their expenses, for their inspection, and from time to time communicate each other special information as the interest of the association may require.

Article 12.

No more than four directors shall become competent to a reelection, and no person shall hold the office of a Director more than twice in succession.

Article 13.

Persons desiring to become members of this association shall be proposed at a stated meeting, and be immediately ballotted for, and if elected no such person or persons shall be entitled to a vote until he or they shall have signed the Constitution and paid his or their entrance Contribution.

Article 14.

Any member removing out of this into any other Ward of Germantown and is desirous of continuing a member of this association, or signifying the same to the Secretary shall still be

considered as such, subject as before to all regulations adopted or to be adopted by the company.

Article 15.

The officers of this association shall for improper Conduct (at the written request of six members) be subject to impeachment and trial, and with the concurrence of two thirds of those present (excluding themselves) be removed from office; provided, no one shall be so removed without having had a personal opportunity of defending himself.

Article 16.

No member shall be expelled from the company without the concurrence of two thirds of those present when the balloting takes place, and any member expelled shall not be reelected without the unanimous vote of those present.

Article 17.

The By Laws shall be equally binding with the Constitution.

Article 18.

The aforesaid articles shall be signed by each member of the company and no alterations shall be made therein, unless proposed at a preceeding meeting, and receive the concurrence of two thirds of the whole company. (Signed) Daniel Davies, Benjamin Lehman, Jr., John B. Fry, John Widdis, Charles Miller, Phillip Warner, Wm. Rose, Joseph Paul, William VanHorn, John G. Wolf, William Bradford, William Corwell, John Snovel, Charles M. Pastorious, Jacob Reger, Phillip Warner, William K Fry, John W. Ashmead, James H. Bensell, Theodore Ashmead, John F. Ashmead, George Carpenter, Jacob Bowman, John Fisher, Michael Riter, George Shields, Joseph Vandegrift, James S. Colladay, Benjamin Richards, Peter Buddy, Albert Ashmead, Wm. Tolen, Wm. Bockius, Jesse Bockius, John Green, Valentine Wunder, John Showaker, Joseph Crout, Jacob B. Bowman, Charles E. Bensell, William Ashmead, Jacob Emhardt, Jr., John G. Ely, William Schweitzer, S. Chew, Phillip Wack, John Bowman, Henry Beck, William Davies, James Kirk, H. Gates, John Wister, Jr., W. M. Lindley, Jas. H. Maxwell, Thomas Forrest Betton, Charles Duval, George H. Wilson, John Schaeffer, Wm. Keene, Samuel Meredith, George W. Rose, Charles Harmer, Jacob Large, Jacob Stroup, Thomas R. Lindley, Wm J. Runkle, Samuel Butcher, Joseph T. Chew, John C. Chaunon, Frederick Emhardt, Wm. Crout, Joseph R. Thomas, Washington Wells, John P. Rose, Robert Keene, Chas. Large, Matthias Ployd, Charles N. Johnson, Jacob Erhall, Hilary Krickbaum, Herman Osler, Jacob Wunder, Charles F. Ashmead, John Harmon, Joseph Murter, Edward T. Jones, James Giles, James Daniels.

At a meeting held at the King of Prussia, April 11, 1819, Theodore Ashmead was appointed to "purchase the necessary articles for the Hose Company, a Speaking Trumpet, Three Torches, a Wrench & Belt, 1 lock, eight Keys & eight Badges."

It was not long before the hose company began to realize that the little "Shagrag" had outlived its day of usefulness and they accordingly, at a meeting held March 18, 1822, determined to apply to the fire company for permission to sell it and use the proceeds toward the purchase of a new engine. This permission was reported granted at the meeting held December 11, 1823, the only provision made by the fire company being that the new engine should be kept in the same place (Market Square) and if the hose company should ever disband it should revert to the fire company.

In order to obtain the new engine it was, of course, necessary to raise money, and at the annual meeting of the "company held at the Sign lately at the King of Prussia March 13, 1823" the following committee was appointed to make collections: "Benj Lehman Jr., and John Ashmead for the Middle Ward, J. Emhardt Jr., and S. Boisbrun Jr., for the Lower Ward and its vicinity, and John Green and J. W. Ashmead for the Upper Ward." At the meeting held October 2, 1823, Mr. Lehman reported "that \$242 in subscriptions had been

gotten and that more could be obtained, that the committee thought Mr. Merrick, of Philadelphia, the most responsible engine maker and he has one that they think would suit this company for \$355." Accordingly at the annual meeting held March 11, 1824, they reported "that they had engaged one from twelve to sixteen man power of Mr. Merrick for \$355, to be completed in two months. They also recommended that a larger house be built." This engine, from its color, was known as the "Green Box," and when it became superannuated was sold to Mr. Charles Megarge, who had it carefully housed at his Wissahickon Paper Mills for use in case of fire.

The privilege to sell the "Shag Rag," however, was not taken advantage of, probably because it had become antiquated, though later several efforts were made. At the March meeting of the company in 1826 is the following: "The committee for selling Old Engine limited to sell it for not less than \$50." Again at the March 10th meeting of 1831 the subject came up and was finally disposed of in this manner: "The offer for the old engine refused, Resolved that the Company do not dispose of it, a bill from Mr. Freas for advertising old Engine ordered to be paid."

At a meeting held June 10, 1824, we have the first mention of another offshoot from Market Square Company in the form of a bucket company. The minutes of the Hose Company read thus:

C. Pastorius, B. Lehman and J. Ashmead appointed to confer with certain young men of this town about our hose, waggon, and Buckets which under reasonable conditions this committee is empowered to transfer unto them.

The two companies seem to have gotten along together harmoniously until the meeting of the hose company June 8, 1827, when the following minute shows that there had been some misunderstanding between them:

This Fellowship Hose Company is willing to convey all its right in the Bucket waggon and Buckets to the Fellowship Bucket Company: and the Fellowship Hose Company is also willing to grant to the Fellowship Bucket Company the privilege of keeping its Bucket waggon and Buckets in the Hose House on the Market House Ground: on condition that the Fellowship Bucket Company will fix that its waggon and Buckets shall remain permanently on the Market House Ground, and also on condition that the Fellowship Bucket Company will at the place and time of fires deliver the water which can easily be obtained, on any spot on which the directors of the Fellowship Hose Company shall require. Ultimately, if the commissioners of the two companies shall not agree to a contract founded on the preceding instructions, then the deputies of this association shall be fully authorized to rescind and abrogate the stipulations between the two companies concluded in 1825.

This failed to meet the approbation of the bucket company and at a special meeting of the hose company, held October 2, 1827, this minute was necessary to heal the existing breach:

That as the Fellowship Bucket Company did not understand that part of the article about lock and keys, the directors of this company should sooner pay the whole expense of those things

than suffer the harmony between these two companies to be interrupted.

The following treaty was accordingly effected between the two companies September 27, 1827.

Union of effort when combined with good order and regulation must succeed in a cause where the Public Good is the only object.

The Fellowship Hose Company and Fellowship Bucket Company of the Middle Ward of Germantown sensibly aware of the above, have determined to unite their efforts in opposing that element whose extent of destruction cannot be told when unopposed.

After due consideration the commissioners appointed by the said companies have come to the following agreement.

Article first. The Fellowship Bucket Company is to supply either the Fellowship Hose Company or the Fellowship Fire Company with water in time of fire. The engine of the Company which shall receive the water first, will be considered as having the exclusive right for that time.

Article Second. The Fellowship Hose Company gives to the Fellowship Bucket Company the right to sell and to make such use of the Old Bucket waggon and Buckets as this latter company shall think proper.

Article third. The Fellowship Bucket Company is to have an equal right to the engine house on the Market House Ground with the Fellowship Hose Company. A suitable lock shall be made with six keys three of these keys shall belong to the Fellowship Hose Company and three to the Fellowship Bucket Company: and the house is to be under the care of the directors who shall have possession of the keys. The expense of said lock and keys is to be paid by the Fellowship Bucket Company.

Article fourth. The Fellowship Hose Company is to have no right to control the Fellowship Bucket Company, with the exception of the request for Water. Always made and provided that when the Fellowship Hose Company shall think that the understanding between the said companies (although it be not in writing) is not fulfilled on the part of the Fellowship Bucket Company the Fellowship Hose Company shall have the right of annulling the contract with respect to the possession of the house.

Every other agreement between the said companies is by mutual consent made null and void. Signed on behalf of the Fellowship Hose Company, John Wister, Jr., William K. Fry, Charles M. Pastorius. On behalf of the Fellowship Bucket Company, William Fryhoffer, Jr., George W. Rose, William Green.

After all this grand flourish the bucket company does not seem to have had a very long existence, as at the meeting of March 10, 1831, "a committee was appointed to confer with the Bucket Company on the purchase of their waggon etc. they were also empowered to make such arrangements as they might think necessary with the apparatus." At the meeting of December 8, 1825, is the following minute:

The Company agreed that for the future after an alarm of fire shall have been made any person who first shall fasten a horse to an Engine and shall draw it one mile or less if the fire shall not be so far, shall receive from this company \$1; also if a person with a horse shall draw the Engine more than one mile to a fire or so much more than one mile to a fire as the horse shall be easily able to draw it with speed, he shall receive \$1 from this company.

At this meeting Albert Ashmead and J. B. Fry were each fined twenty-five cents for smoking segars during its session.

They had a summary way of dealing with tardy committees in those days, as this minute shows: "At the June meeting John Wister reported that the lock

& keys the company had resolved should be bought, had not been purchased." Thus it went until the meeting of December 11, 1828, when "C M Pastorius & John Wister Jr are chosen to have a lock & seven keys purchased & the lock to be properly fixed to the door of this Company's house against the next annual meeting of this company under a penalty of fifty dollars for neglect."

It is hardly necessary to say the committee reported at the next meeting that the lock was in place. The first minute relative to their joining the Fire Association was made at the meeting of March 4, 1833, when B. Lehman, Jr., and J. Green were appointed a committee to inquire into the advisability of the move. To a special meeting held April 4th they reported favorably and that a committee from the Association would be out to inspect their apparatus. To the meeting of January 13, 1834, B. Lehman, Jr., read a letter from the

Association he had received, saying they would be duly admitted and delegates received, upon the Company paying the sum of \$100. Towards this the company subscribed \$15; B. Lehman, \$20; J. Wister, Jr., \$10; W. K. Fry, \$10; J. Chall, \$10; J. T. Wunder, \$12.50; J. Green, \$12.50, and C. M. Pastorius, \$10. At a special meeting October 10, 1835, Captain Albert Ashmead, chairman, reported the convention of the firemen he had been appointed to meet had agreed that all the engine, hose and bucket companies should meet that afternoon at Market Square for the purpose of ascertaining how far water might be conveyed by the different engines and hose. The succeeding resolution was adopted at the meeting held October 11, 1838.

Resolved that the following points constitute the limits of our District, viz from the fourth to the eighth milestone, and from the township line to township line—All fires occurring beyond these limits, the members shall not be finable for nonattendance.

We learn from the minutes of the meeting held April 18, 1839, that the rivalry between the different companies which led to so many fights was beginning at that time to be felt:

The delegates reported that in December last the board of delegates had appointed a committee to devise some plan to put a stop to the disgraceful battles and acts of violence which so frequently occur among the different companies while out on duty.

The report of the committee wound up by suggesting "that a board of control be established to consist of one member to be chosen by each company, etc."

At the annual meeting of the company held July 11, 1839, Wm K. Fry, the Treasurer, stated that he had been informed that there was placed in the hands of Mr. J. F. Watson \$50 by Mr. Winpenny for equal distribution among the different companies, he accordingly called on Mr. Watson for the full pro-

portion that this company was entitled to and was offered \$7 as the same, which was refused." His course was approved by the members, and at the next meeting he was able to report that he had received from Mr. Watson the proper amount, \$10, with the statement that before there was a mistake.

The bucket company, or, as it was frequently called, Fellowship No. 2, seems to have been a continual thorn in the side of the senior company. At a meeting of the hose company held October 10, 1839, at the house of Jacob S. Wunder, we find this regarding the subject:

The committee appointed to make arrangements with Fellowship No. 2 reported that they had drawn up a series of articles and handed them over to the Fellowship Co. No. 2 which were returned to the committee accompanied with an answer which was very exceptionable in style, and insulting in language. The letter was read before the company. On motion the report was accepted. On motion it was resolved that this company reject Fellowship Co. No. 2. On motion a committee was appointed to inform the junior company that they had been rejected by this company, and that they shall deliver up to said committee all keys in their possession and belonging to this company. Dr. T. F. Betton, James Ashmead and John H. Bringham were appointed the above committee. On motion they were further empowered to make such arrangements as they may think proper with any members of the junior company, or any set of young men who may be willing to accept the charge of the bucket wagon.

This committee reported to to the stated meeting held April 9, 1840, that they have attended to the duties of their appointment and with that intention addressed to the Bucket Co. a letter, a copy of which accompanies this report. It becomes our painful duty to state that no answer was received, that the communication was treated with the utmost disrespect, that several times members of the Hose Co. and particularly your committee, were openly insulted in the streets, especially under cover of the darkness. A placard, one of which was appended, evidently the production of some young hand was posted through the village, and as it is too amusing to be lost, we have added it to report, in order that it may be engrossed in the minutes. [Unfortunately the secretary neglected to do this.] Delicacy and respect for one of our best and most valuable members forbid our pursuing further the subject, and in conclusion we would recommend as the only means of security, that the Bucket Wagon be dismantled and carefully stowed away, that the lock now on the door be removed, and one of a new patent substituted, and that the directors in times of fire be requested to refuse the services of boys and all very young men who are intent on mischief.

This was adopted and the following resolutions offered: "Resolved that all connection between the Fellowship Hose Company and the Fellowship Bucket Company be and is hereby dissolved." At the same meeting the directors reported "there has been no occasion to take out the apparatus since our last meeting, with the single exception on the 6th of March, when the Shag-Rag was out and in operation at the fire on the railroad bridge, on which occasion it worked most admirably."

A communication was also received from the Washington Fire Company presenting them with the "fire ladders and hook at the Market house, provided they would take charge of them for the

ment of the public in case of fire." The directors reported to the meeting of the company held April 8, 1841, "They found the apparatus in order with the exception of the Shag Rag, the wadding of which is quite decayed."

At a meeting of the company held October 12, 1843, is the following minute:

The secretary reported that since our last meeting he had been informed that the Penna. Hose Co. of Phila. had a quantity of hose on hand for which they had no use, he therefore addressed a few lines to the company asking the terms on which they were willing to dispose of them, he received in answer that the hose was at the service of the Fellowship Hose Co. if they thought them worth having. They have since been received by the secretary and placed in the engine house. It was attended with an expense of fifty cents which was ordered to be refunded to the secretary by the treasurer. On motion the president and secretary were appointed a committee to return thanks of the company to the Penna. Hose Co. for their liberal present.

At a meeting of the company held April 10, 1846, "the treasurer reported that agreeable to the resolution of the last meeting he in conjunction with the president had purchased three shares of the Germantown Bank at \$46 each."

On May 5, 1846, a special meeting of the Hose Company was called, the object of which was stated to be;

To inform the members that the Bucket Wagon was taken in a clandestine manner from the house, about 10 o'clock on Saturday evening last by a number of young men and boys who through the activity of Mr. C. F. Ashmead were overtaken before they had proceeded far, and the wagon returned to the place. The directors deem it advisable to have a guard to protect the property from another assault during the night, and accordingly they engaged the services of constables George Sommers and Jacob J. Stroupe, who watch the same. C. F. Ashmead stated he was positive of one young man who had hold of the rope, namely Abraham Myers. Other names were mentioned. On motion C. F. Ashmead, William Crout, and F. Emhardt were appointed a committee to wait upon Abraham Myers, Thos. Neal, and Joseph Bowman, to ascertain from them the names of those who acted with them in taking the Bucket Wagon in a clandestine manner from its house on the occasion above referred to. They were authorized to offer them an amicable settlement if they make written acknowledgment of their error between this and Tuesday evening next, and promise to behave themselves in future, if they refuse their names shall be handed to the Burgess of this place for prosecution. The committee were also requested to communicate to their parents in relation thereto.

At the adjourned meeting held May 12, 1846, we find this minute:

The committee appointed at last meeting concerning the boys etc., reported that some of them had promised to sign, but had not as yet come forward. On motion the secretary was requested to notify Joseph Steinmetz and the guardians and parents of Joseph Neal, Abraham Myers, and Joseph Bowman, stating that unless the above named individuals came forward and signed an acknowledgment within 48 hours of the date of the note, they would be dealt with according to law.

This summary action on the part of the company seems to have met the necessities of the case, as there was no further trouble with the bucket wagon.

FIRE FIGHTERS OF YE LONG AGO

History of the Famous Old Franklin
Steam Fire Company.

THE CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

While the Phraseology Was Somewhat Disjointed the Penalties for the Violation of Any of Their Provisions Were Not to Be Sneezed at. How the "Bull-Dog," the Company's Pet Engine, Was Named.

Prepared for THE INDEPENDENT.

The house of the Franklin Steam Fire Company, as remembered by the present generation, stood on what is now the west corner of Germantown avenue and Franklin street. It had all the appointments of a first-class engine house, and was very different from what its predecessors had been. In it the company housed their last apparatus, which was of the most approved pattern. Very different, however, was their first engine, nicknamed the "Bull Dog" and brought over from England. How it got the name is not known positively, though Henry Freas, of this place, believes it was given by him. Early in the thirties, a fire occurred in the cooper shop of Joseph Baish, now No. 5160 Main street, above Tulpehocken. When the alarm was given, the little engine was promptly brought out, and as it came down the street, Mr. Freas saw it coming, and called out, "Here comes the Bull-Dog." A couple of Samuel Keyser's Yankee shoemakers standing by took up the remark, and repeated, "Oh, yes, the Bull-Dog." The name seemed to stick, and soon there was painted on the front a bull-dog. At this time it was housed on the north side of the Ship House, No. 5234 Main street, and for so many years the home of Charles Buckius' family. It was very similar to the Shag Rag, but unfortunately in its old age failed to receive the care and veneration that engine has bestowed upon it, as, when its day of usefulness was past, it was sold to Joseph E. King, who broke it up for the iron and brass it contained. The minutes of the company are in a very good state of preservation, though one book, covering the period from 1775 to 1792, is lost. This undoubtedly would have been very interesting, covering as it did the period of the Revolution. Between

1792 and 1794 Jacob Knorr was the clerk, and his writing is like copper plate. I am indebted for their loan to Mr. Joseph E. King, who was for many years President, holding the position at the time of their disbandment. The minutes begin as follows :

Whereas a Number of the Inhabitants of Germantown Were met on the 20th Day of this Instant February 1764 in the Union School House according to an appointment before agreed to and there did unanimously choose us the Subscribers to Divide Germantown into three different Wards or Districts in order that every ward may be able to form themselves into Different fire Companys, we do therof in Consequence of such appointment Conclude that such divisions shall be as follows—The upper ward is to begin at the house of Jos. Gorgas and Continue Down to the Baptist Meeting House, enclued—the second or middle Ward or District to begin at s'd meeting House and continue Down to the Quakers Meeting House enclued and from thence the third Ward is to begin and continue Down to the house of Jacob Naglee enclued—and shall for Distinction Sake be known by the names of the Upper Ward, Middle Ward and Lower Ward.

CHRIST. SOWERS
BALIES KESER
CHRIST. MENG
PETER LEIBERT
JACOB ENGLE
JACOB COLEMAN

The Subscribers names for Purchasing fire Engines for the upper and middle Wards of Germantown.

	S	D
Hartman Adams	1	5 0
William Ashmead	1	5 0
B Adams	0	5 0
George Alsentz	0	5 0
Mathias Adams	1	10 0
Peter Axe	1	0 0
Samuel Ashmead	1	0 0
John Adams	0	15 0
Jacob Adams	0	7 6
John Bowman	2	10 9
Charles Beusell	3	0 1
Lewis Bitting	1	5 0
George Bringhurst	1	5 0
Peter Baekkus	1	0 0
John Bockeus	0	7 6
Henry Bengel	0	7 6
Jacob Bowman	1	0 0
George Bickes	1	0 0
Ulrich Butner	0	5 0
Elisabeth Boyer	0	10 0
Barth. Peningbausen	0	15 0
Martin Beck	0	10 0
Michael Bergandaler	0	2 0
Henry Beil	2	0 0
Barbara Bensell	2	0 0
Hillarus Baker	0	7 6
Peter Bonno	0	7 6
George Bergman	0	5 0
Jacob Coleman	2	0 0
James Dilworth, jun	2	5 0
James Dellaplain	1	0 0
Will Dewees Esq.	0	7 8
Elizabeth Deshler	2	0 0
David Deshler	1	0 0
Jacob Engle	2	0 0
Paul Engle jun	2	0 0
George Everhart	2	0 0
Ludwig Englehart	1	5 0
Benj Engles estate	3	0 0
John Engle	1	10 0
Paul Engle senior	1	10 0
Jacob Enters	0	10 0
Jacob Fisher	0	14 6
Leonard Frealy	0	13 0
John Gorgas	0	10 0
Abraham Griffith	1	0 0
Catharine Gensell	2	10 0
Adolpb Gilman	0	10 0
Joseph Gorgas	0	15 0
Conrad Goodt	0	15 0
Christopher Gousman	0	15 0
Daniel Hess	0	7 6
Fronier Hagaman	0	20 0
Moses Hall	4	5 0
John He ser	1	0 0
Jacob Hall	1	0 0
John Jones Jr	1	5 0
Chris Jacobe	1	0 0

John Johnson	5	0	0
Richd Johnson	2	10	0
George Keamer	1	10	0
Jacob Knor	1	10	0
Jacob Koch	1	4	0
John Keyser, Tanner	1	10	0
Martin Kreider	0	15	0
George Korst	1	5	0
John Knor	0	15	0
Matbias Kuor	0	7	6
Peter Keyser	2	0	0
John Keyser, Cordwainer	1	5	0
Jacob Keyser Jr	1	10	0
Arnst Kurtz	1	0	0
David Knor	0	1	6
Paul Kripner	1	0	0
Peter Leihert	1	10	0
John Lehman	0	10	0
Chrstr Lehman	1	7	6
Chrstr Leist	0	7	6
Dani-l Lukens	1	2	6
Melcher Meng	1	5	0
Willore Meng	1	5	0
Sarah Macknet	1	10	0
Jacob Moyer	0	15	0
Chris Mengi	2	10	0
Ann Peters	0	10	0
Daniël Potts	0	7	8
Thomas Rose	1	10	0
Widow Raybole	0	5	0
Nicholas Rittenhouse	0	10	0
Charlotta Raush	0	0	0
Leonard Stoneburner	1	10	0
George Shreiber	2	0	0
Michael Steitz	1	0	0
Henry Sharpnack	1	10	0
Jacob Snyder	1	0	0
Peter Smith	1	0	0
Chris Seider	3	0	0
George Sterner	0	10	0
Adam Shisler	0	5	0
John Star	0	5	0
Jacob Trout	1	5	0
George Unrue	0	5	0
John Unrue	0	5	0
Chris Warmer	1	0	0
Leopold Wintergast	0	5	0
Philip Weaver	0	5	0
Casper Windish	0	5	0
Charles Wetherhold	0	5	0
Palatial Webster	0	10	0
Richard Wain	0	15	0
Killeon Will	1	10	0
Jacob Whiteman	0	15	0
Total sum	£122	12	0

The subscribers berein mentioned having jointly contributed the several sums of money annexed to their Names for Purchasing Two fire Engines, Ladders, and five Hooks, for the use of the upper & Middle Wards or Distrits of Germantown.

The whole amount of wch is one Hundred, Twenty Two Pound and 12, out of wch Sum was Sent to England for the Purchasing Two fire Engines the sum of one Hundred and five Pound., after that remained Seventeen Pound & 12 wch at a meeting of Jos. Bowman, Chrstr. Meng, Leond. Stoneburner & Killeon Wice Calld at the house of Lewis Bitting on the Seventeenth Day of May 1764 was delivered in the hands of the Clerks.

A Moity Whereof is Eight Pound & 16 in the hand of Jon Knor Clerk of the Middle Ward the other half part thereof in the hands of Paul Engle Junr Clerk To the Upper Ward.

In addition to the above is the following:

Dec 6th Recd of Benj Chew Esq for his subscription, by the Hand of Leonard Stoneburner £3 0 0.

The apparatus was purchased through Samuel Shoemaker, but the page is too torn to get more than an idea of their cost. It came in the Elizabeth, Capt James Sp====, bill as follows:

GERMAN Two Engines of the first Fire	48	0	0
TOWN Four lengths pipes forty feet long with brass N 1 & 2 screws	13	4	0
Caseing the two Engines	1	0	0

Searches fees & Shipping Charges.....	£62	4	0
Primage		0	6
Bills Lading.....		6	6
		1	0

Insuring £65 at 5 pcs & policy.....	£63	12	
		1	17

Errors Excepted, John Ströhley

Proceedings of the Election on the 1st Day of March 1764. Whereas a number of the Inhabitants of the upper ward of Germantown having met together at the House of Lewis Bitting according to their appointment sometime before at the House of Sarah Macknet They having

read their Articles and subscribed their names thereto Then Proceeding to Electing their officers for the ensuing Year viz
 Paul Engle Jun.....Clerk (to the upper Ward)
 Jacob Knor.....Inspector of the fire
 Leonard Stoneburner } overseer of the
 & Killon Wice } Engines
 Ludwig Bitting } overseers of
 Jacob Engle } the ladders
 Peter Leipert }
 George Schreiber } To see the goods carried
 John Engle } out of the house on fire to
 & Jacob Keyser } proper Place of Safety
 Peter Keyser } To Range people in a
 & Henry Sharpack } lane for conveying Water
 where it may be of most
 service

[The difference in the apparent cost of the apparatus, viz £122 and £65, is, I presume, owing to the latter being the price paid in England, while the former was the total cost here, freight included.]

It was also agreed that the Buckets Belonging to the upper fire Company for Distinction Sake should be marked U W.

The articles with the names attached, alluded to above, are unfortunately missing, so we can not tell who the first members were. I have, however, a printed copy of the constitution, as it was revised in 1860. On the first page is the following, taken, no doubt, from the original document:

Whereas it is well known that fire often Breaks out, and gets to a very Great height Before it is Discovered, Sometimes Because in the Night, & sometimes it lays smothering and Concealed until it Gets vent, and then it often Becomes to so Great and Rapid a height that without some Speedy & regular assistance it tends to Great Losses: In Consequence whereof the Inhabitants (after having several Experiences & Losses by Fire) meet, and on the First day of March One Thousand Seven Hundred and sixty four, made articles and divided Germantown into three several Wards or Districts & Companys whereof the members of each Company having Subscribed their names to their own & Respective articles, &c., Reposing Special Confidence in each Others Friendship and for a better preserving of our own & our Neighbors and Fellow Towns peoples houses goods & Effects from fire, mutually agree to the several articles prescribed as follows &c &c.

The constitution, as revised in 1860, was most likely a modification of the first, and was as follows:

CONSTITUTION.

Article I.

The Association shall consist of a President, Vice President, Secretary, Three Trustees, Treasurer, Six Directors, (who shall be denominated the Board of Directors) an Electing Committee of Three Members, and as many members as the Company may from time to time think proper to admit.

Article II Meetings.

The stated meetings of the Company shall be held on the first Thursday evening of every month; from the April meeting in April to the meeting in October, at 8 o'clock, and from October to April at 7½ o'clock.

Article III.

President.

Sec 1st. The President shall preside at the meetings of the Company and maintain order therein; he shall put all questions, when seconded to vote; decide the vote when the Company is equally divided, and have power to fine any member for disorderly conduct at a meeting in a sum not exceeding one dollar, but an appeal from his decision may at any time be taken.

Sec. 2. He shall neither make nor second any motion while in the Chair. When he desires to take part in a debate, he shall previous to addressing the Company, leave the Chair, and call the Vice President to preside.

Sec. 3. The President shall sign all orders on the Treasurer that have been previously sanctioned by the Company.

Sec. 4. He shall examine monthly, the state of the Apparatus, Hose, &c, in order that any deficiencies on the part of the Directors, may be promptly rectified.

Sec 5. He shall at the written request of five active or honorary members, direct the Secretary to call a special meeting of the Company.

Sec. 6. If at any time the President or Vice President should be absent from the city, six active or honorary members may direct the Secretary to call a special meeting of the Company.

Article IV.

Vice President.

The Vice President shall in the absence of the President, perform all the duties appertaining to that office.

Article V.

Secretary.

Sec 1. The Secretary shall keep fair minutes of the proceedings of the Company, which shall always be subject to the inspection of any member, and preserve all books and papers belonging to the Company, and collect and all money due the Company from members and contributors, which he shall deposit in the hands of the Treasurer immediately after each stated meeting of the Company, and if any member should neglect to pay his fines and contributions for three months, it shall be the duty of the Secretary to serve him with a written notice, which shall be in the following form, viz:

Philadelphia,

186

Sir; It is my duty to inform you that you are indebted to the Franklin Fire Company the sum of _____, which, if you neglect to pay on or before the time of our next stated meeting, you will be liable to expulsion.

Yours, etc,

Secretary.

Sec. 2 He is especially required to attend regularly at every meeting of the Company, and to charge every member reported by the Directors, with the fine for the same, and to furnish each member with a correct statement of the fines and dues he may owe, and to collect the same at every stated meeting of the Company, and on leaving his office to give all and each article in his possession, the property of the Company, to his successor.

Sec. 3. He shall notify in writing all members within one week after their appointment on Committees, or election to office, and he shall sign all other orders on the Treasurer.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to make out a roll of the officers and Members within two weeks after each Semi-Annual Election, and place the same in the Engine Room.

Article VI.

Treasurer.

Sec. 1. The Treasurer on entering upon the duties of his office shall give such security as may be approved by the Company.

Sec. 2. He shall receive in trust all moneys received by and belonging to the Company, and pay all orders that have been signed by the President and Secretary, and sanctioned by the Company.

Sec. 3. He shall keep his accounts in such a manner that the funds of the Company, at any time, may be ascertained; and at the stated meetings in January and July, present the Company an accurate account of all moneys received and paid by him.

Sec. 4. He shall, on leaving his office, transfer all books, papers, etc., which may have been entrusted to him by the Company, to his successor.

Article VII. Directors.

Sec. 1. It shall be the duty of the directors to meet on the first Monday evening after their election, and appoint from their body a Chairman and Secretary, they shall hold a meeting within twenty-four hours after every fire, at the Engine House, and keep minutes of their proceedings, with the probable amount of damage, and note the Engineer and Pipe Director.

Sec. 2. They shall have charge of the Engine, Tender, Hose, etc., and all the lower part of the house and yard, and keep all and each article belonging thereto in proper order; at every just alarm of fire have the apparatus conveyed to the fire, and returned to the Engine House, at the expense of the Company.

Sec. 3. They shall inspect the apparatus, etc., frequently and report in writing at every stated meeting of the Company, their condition; they shall superintend the operations of the Engine at time of fire and place the members in whatever situation they may think most useful.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the Directors to notify the Secretary of all new members as they procure equipments, and of all active members who may not be fully equipt; they shall report any member (Active, Honorary, or Contributing) for intoxication or misconduct at a fire, with the Engine, or about the House, or who may be deemed unworthy of membership.

Sec. 5. The Directors shall hold a meeting in every month, which shall be on the Tuesday evening previous to the stated meeting of the Company, and when a special meeting is called by the Chairman of the Directors, it shall be the duty of the Secretary to give each Director timely notice of the same.

Sec. 6. They shall obtain a pass-book with some respectable individual, on which they shall procure such small articles as may be deemed necessary for their immediate use, and present the amount of the same to the Company every six months—expenses over ten dollars for the six months, must not be incurred unless by consent of the Company.

Sec. 7. The Directors shall call the roll after the return of the apparatus from every fire, and note the members equipped and not equipped, and report a correct list of the same at every stated meeting of the Company.

Sec. 8. They shall be provided with two books, in one they shall enter their minutes, reports, etc., and in one they shall enter the name of each honorary and active member in attendance at a fire, stating whether equipped or not equipped.

Sec. 9. Each Director shall be provided with a belt at the expense of the Company, which he shall, on leaving his office, hand over to his successor.

Article VIII. Electing Committees.

Sec. 1. The Electing Committee, on the application of any person for membership, or his recommendation by an honorary or active member of the Company, shall closely scrutinize his character, and should they deem him worthy of membership, report his name to the Company, when he may be elected.

Sec. 2. They shall hold a meeting on the Monday evening previous to the stated meeting of the Company, Each member of the Electing Committee shall be bound, under the penalty of five dollars for the first offence, and expulsion for the second, not to divulge the name of, or any other matter in relation to, any candidate whom they may not deem worthy of being recommended to the Company.

Article IX. Elections.

The President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Trustees shall be elected annually at the stated meetings in January, and shall hold office for one year, unless removed by a two-third vote of the Company; the Directors

and Electing Committee shall be elected semi-annually, in January and July, and shall hold their office for six months, unless removed as aforesaid. Vacancies that may occur in any of the above named offices, shall be supplied by a special election and the persons so elected shall continue in office until the time of the next election. No member shall be eligible to office unless six months a member of the Company. Nominations for the above office shall be made one month previous to the election. All nominations to be opened on the night of the election.

Article X. Committees.

The appointment of all Committees, except when a ballot is required shall be vested in the President; they shall organize within one week after their appointment, and keep minutes of their proceedings, which they shall report in writing at every stated meeting of the Company, during their continuance.

Article XI. Quorum.

Seven of the active members being assembled at the time and place of meeting, shall constitute a quorum, and in all transactions not otherwise directed, the majority of those present shall govern.

Article XII. Active Members.

Any person wishing to become a member of this Company (provided he be not a member of any other Company) shall be proposed to the electing Committee, who, should they deem him eligible, shall report him at the next stated meeting of the Company; when he may be elected. Each person so elected shall before he can be entitled to any of the privileges of a member, procure suitable equipments, of such description as the Company may, from time to time, think proper to adopt; pay an entrance contribution of fifty cents, and sign the Constitution; he shall then, at the Company's expense, be provided with a key to the Engine House door and a copy of the Constitution. No person shall be eligible, unless over twenty years of age.

Article XIII. Honorary Members.

Sec. 1. The rank of Honorary Membership may be conferred on any member who has faithfully performed his duties as a fireman for five years; the grant shall require the concurrence of two-thirds of those present; the application for which shall be made at a preceding meeting. Honorary members shall have the same privileges as other members, but on accepting an office or an appointment, they shall be as liable for fines for non-attendance, as if they were active members.

Article XIV. Contributing Members.

Sec. 1. Any person wishing to become a Contributing Member of this Company, may be

proposed by the Electing Committee, and if no objections, elected viva voce.

Sec. 2. All Contributing Members are required to sign the Constitution, and pay into the funds of the Company, one dollar per year in advance.

Sec. 3. Contributing Members shall have the privilege of attending the meetings, but have no voice therein; they may wear the equipments of the Company at the time of fire, or alarm of fire, and be subject to fines for misconduct at a fire or alarm of fire, or with the apparatus, as if they were active members.

Sec. 4. A Contributing Member may, in the absence of an active or honorary member, take the apparatus out at time of fire, or an alarm, but the first active or honorary member arriving, shall take command and be considered Engineer.

Article XV.

Expulsion of Members.

No members shall be elected or expelled, without the concurrence of two-thirds of those present at a stated meeting; no member shall be expelled without having an opportunity to defend himself; and, when expelled, shall not be reelected without the unanimous consent of those present at a stated meeting.

Article XVI. By-Laws.

All By Laws made by this Company, shall be equally binding with these articles.

Article XVII.

No motion to reconsider a former motion shall be in order, unless made and seconded by members voting in the affirmative.

Article XVIII Alterations and Amendments.

Sec. 1. No alteration or amendment shall be made in these Articles, without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present at a stated meeting; the alterations to be proposed at one stated meeting and the discussion thereon to be postponed until the next stated meeting.

Sec. 2. The several articles, Sections and Phrases, of this Constitution, shall always be construed according to their most plain and obvious meaning, and in case of doubt or dispute hereafter concerning the true interpretation of any portion thereof, the same shall be referred to a Committee of Three, whose decision, if approved by the Company, shall be final.

Article XIX.

This Company shall not be dissolved as long as there are five members willing to continue its organization.

Article XX.

Rules of Order.

At the appointed hour of the meeting, the roll shall be called, and on a quorum being present business shall proceed in the following order, except at a special meeting, when the business for which the Company was convened, shall first be acted on:

- 1st. Minutes of preceding meeting read,
- 2nd. Report of Directors.
- 3rd. Report of Electing Committee, and election of new members.
- 4th. Report of Trustees.
- 5th. Fines and Contributions shall be collected.
- 6th. Deferred business.
- 7th. New business.

BY-LAWS.

Law 1. Every active member is required, before he can sign the constitution, to procure a full set of equipments, of such description as the Company shall from time to time adopt, and when so equipped, report himself to the Board of Directors, and wear the same equipments while acting with the Company at the time of fire or alarm of fire.

Law 2. No active member shall be allowed the privilege of active membership, if at any time he should dispose of, or be without, a full set of equipments.

Law 3. After a fire is extinguished, the members shall assist in returning the apparatus to its proper place.

Law 4. No resignation of membership shall be accepted unless the secretary certify that the member offering said resignation is not in arrears to the Company, and has delivered up his key to the Engine House Door.

Law 5. A member or officer offering his resignation, the Secretary shall by written notice inform him within six days after the meeting in which it was read, of its acceptance or rejection, and, if rejected the reason thereof.

Law 6. Any member wishing to speak shall rise and address himself to the President, and no member, whilst speaking shall be interrupted except by a call to order from the President.

Law 7. Two-thirds of the members present at a stated meeting shall have power to mitigate and remit fines.

Law 8. No motion to adjourn at a stated meeting shall be in order until the fines and contributions shall have been collected, and the reports of Committees received and disposed of.

Law 9. The first active or honorary member that arrives at the Engine House at an alarm of fire, shall be equipped with a trumpet, left for that purpose, and be considered Engineer as far as relates to the pipe and directing the engine to and from the fire, but may be controlled at all times by a majority of the Directors present; the Engineer shall also see that the engine has been off her springs on the arrival at a fire.

Law 10. Any motion may be withdrawn by the mover previous to any decision thereon; the year

and days on any may be inserted on the minutes on the request of three members.

Law 11. Officers and members coming into a meeting after roll has been called, are requested to report themselves to the Secretary, or otherwise be liable to the fine for non-attendance at the meeting.

Law 12. In proceeding to a fire or alarm thereof, the carriage shall always stay in the rear of the engine (unless otherwise ordered by the engineer,) and it shall be the duty of the Directors to see this By-Law obeyed.

Fines and Dues.

Each member with the carriage who disobeys the 12th By-Law shall be fined.....	25
Each member shall pay the sum of 10 cents monthly into the Ball fund.	
The President shall be fined for neglecting any of the duties required by Art. II.....	50
For non-attendance at a meeting.....	25
The Vice-President shall be fined for neglecting any of the duties required by Art IV	50
For non-attendance at a stated meeting.....	25
The Secretary shall be fined for neglecting any of the duties required by Art V.....	50
For non-attendance at a stated meeting.....	25
The Treasurer shall be fined for neglecting any of the duties required by Art VII.....	50
For non-attendance at a stated meeting.....	25
A Director shall be fined for neglecting any of the duties of his office.....	25
For appearing at a fire equipped without his belt.....	25
The Secretary of Directors, for neglecting to report in writing at every stated meeting of the Company, the condition of the Engine, Hose, etc.....	25
A member for leaving the apparatus at a fire or alarm without permission of a Director	25
Director offending in like manner.....	25
The Chairman of a Committee for neglecting to report at every stated meeting during its continuance, shall be fined	25
The Engineer shall be fined for neglecting to throw the engine off her springs at a fire...	25
The Delegate to the Board of Directors shall be fined for neglecting to report.....	25
Each member of a Committee shall be fined for neglecting any of the duties assigned them.....	25
A member shall be fined for lending a hose at a fire without permission from a Director.....	1.00
For refusing to vote on any question.....	12
For refusing to vote on an expulsion.....	50
For appearing at a fire or alarm of fire in a state of intoxication, wearing the equipments of the Company.....	1.00
Second offence, expulsion	
For coming into the house, or any part thereof, intoxicated, or bringing any person in a similar situation.....	1.00
Second offence.....	2.00
Third, expulsion	
A member shall be fined for absence at a stated meeting.....	10
For being unequipped at a fire.....	66
For withdrawing from a meeting without permission from the Pres.....	25
For being absent from a special meeting after having signed a call for the same.....	25
For lending equipments at a fire or alarm of, to persons not members.....	1.00
For opening a members closet.....	1.00
For taking the apparatus out at a false alarm	1.00
For refusing to assist in conveying the apparatus to or from a fire or alarm thereof.....	25
For leaving his station at a fire without permission from a Director.....	25
Any member for being without a set of equipments, (in addition to the provisions of the 3d By-Law) shall be fined monthly	25
The Company shall have the power to affix such other penalties on offences, not herein provided for, as circumstances may require.	
No property shall be loaned without the consent of the Trustees.	

After the company was organized their affairs ran along in a very uneventful manner; their minutes reading about the same, of which the following is a fair sample:

Dec. 3rd 1767 at a Quarterly Meeting at the House of John Hesser, when the Visitors made

Report that they found the Buckets &c In good Order—when Notice was also given to Leonard Stoneburner and Jacob Engle as Visitors for the Next Quarter and that Next yearly meeting was appointed at the House of Lewis Bitting.

Their meetings were held at Lewis Bitting's, John Hesser's, Sign of Prince Ferdinand, and Jacob Keyser's. In 1770 Christopher Hergesheimer made "application as a member, and was unanimously Excepted on his promise of making afire 2in, 5ft chain for the benefit of Comp." In the same year to the December meeting the visitors reported "all in good order except the ladders in the care of Lewis Bidding found broken." At the June 6th meeting, 1771, they ordered paid a bill of "Twenty Shillings to Peter Leibert for printing the Articles, being at the rate of One shilling for each copy." To the meeting September 2, 1773, the visitors reported "all in order except Peter Keyser's Buckets wch Recd Damage by use at Fire wch was put to the Comp then met who was Unanimous of opinion that he should be Supplyd with new ones at the expense of the Compy and the old one Repaired for the use of the Compy and kept with the engine."

Members were admitted under different conditions, some being required to furnish an article of their handiwork, as witness Chris Hergesheimer, while those of wealth paid cash, as the following indicates :

March 7th 1771 at a Yearly meeting John Johnson Jun Made application to be admitted a member of our ward fire Company and was unanimously admitted on paying Twenty Shillings for the sd Companys use to the Clerk wch was Recd same time.

The minutes of their meetings to 1802 were almost a repetition of each other, consisting of a report of the visitors, and the fining of the absent members, a shilling each, for their non-appearance. As only about one-half were usually on hand, these fines amounted to several pounds in the course of a year, and makes the clerk's cash account appear to be one long debit. From this list of fines, I am able to make up one of the members, and I have no doubt it is complete, it being scarcely likely that any member was so attentive as not at some date to have failed to attend some meeting. They are as follows :

Killeon Wise, Chris't Jacobe, Peter Leibert, Jacob Keyser, Geo. Kost, Godfrey Teel, Bartholow Peninghausen, Jacob John Engle John Keyser, Leonard Hurter, Stoneburner, Jacob Knorr, Jacob Hall, Michael Stailz, Jacob Enters, Henry Sharpnack, Cond Goodt, Godfrey Deal, Lewis Bidding. Peter Axe, Chris Sneider, Paul Engle, Jr., Ludwig Englehart, Peter Keyser, George Sreiber, Christian Sneider, Isaac Rousch, John Kesser, Mathias Adams, Adolph Gillman, Christopher Hergesheimer, Jacob Moyer.

Those members the date of whose joining is given included the following : September 3, 1789, Thomas Forrest,



